

**THE SOUTH  
CAROLINA  
HISTORICAL AND  
GENEALOGICAL  
MAGAZINE**

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*Revised and 1909*

THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL  
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOLUME X., NO. 1 JANUARY, 1909.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as  
Second-Class Matter.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY  
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1909



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SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Charleston, S. C.

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# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. X.

JANUARY, 1909.

No. 1.

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LETTERS FROM COMMODORE ALEXANDER  
GILLON IN 1778 and 1779.<sup>1</sup>

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[1]

Worthy Sir

As I am convinced no Gent<sup>r</sup>. In America can better Judge of the propriety and practicability of the inclosed proposals than you can I feel happy in putting them under your protection to testify as you think will best answer ye purpose of supplying this Continent with ye Articles now so much wanted should my humble services be accepted of I am not without great hopes that by a proper explanation of ye Trade of this Country to my Countrymen in Holland I may induce them to become bold Adventurers this way in Trade & perhaps Negotiate a Loan that may prove convenient— Permit me to add that as I must give y usual comssons (which presume you will allow) in Europe for transacting y<sup>r</sup>. business there I crave your opinion in y<sup>r</sup> Adequate to y Expense & trouble I may be at in Europe in Superintending this Affair either as an Annual Stipend or a Comsson I am with much truth  
Worthy Sir

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Alexander Gillon

To ye Honorable Henry Laurens Esq;

---

<sup>1</sup>These letters are copies, and are to be found in one of Henry Laurens' Letter Books.

As my name has only appeared in these proposals, Objections may be made to leave so weighty a matter to One person in case of death therefore I mention ye parties intended to assist in it. M'— is to reside in America to Act with Mess<sup>rs</sup>. John S. Cripps and Mey in making ye remittances & delivering ye goods: I am with M' house in France to dispose of ye remitt<sup>s</sup> & make ye Purchases &c I am truly  
Your obligd hble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

A. G.

[2]

Sir

A few days ago I was favoured with a Letter from your Commercial Board acquainting me that y<sup>r</sup> Honble Congress had pass'd an order for half ye Sum to be advanced me on my Contract but deferr'd Sending ye Money till it was known if I continued my engagement with them in consequence of an Appointment proposed for me during my absence by His Excellency y<sup>r</sup>. President & the Honble y<sup>r</sup>. Council of this State 25 days before my Contract with you as appears by his Excellency's Letter to me of y<sup>r</sup>. 3<sup>d</sup>. Nov<sup>r</sup>. which I rec<sup>d</sup>. on ye road ab<sup>t</sup>. 300 Miles from York Town on my way here Permit me to observe to you my conduct thereon which I trust will be favorably thought of by Congress. On my arrival here I waited on his Excellency & thanked him for y<sup>r</sup>. Honour intended me of appointing me to Command of y<sup>r</sup>. Navy of this State but that I was not at my own disposal in consequence of my Contract with you that this was y<sup>r</sup>. only reason why I did not accept of his friendly offer as I have held myself ready to act in that Line when called on so that I was not only bound by Gratitude but led by Inclination to give this State a preference of my very few Abilities if I had been disengaged in which his Excellency proposed writing you but y<sup>r</sup> Letter from y<sup>r</sup>. Commercial Board seems to imply a desire on your Part for me to prefer this Appointment to your Con-



tract wherefore I have taken ye liberty to accept of ye Command of y<sup>e</sup>. Navy of this State provided you approve of it for which purpose I wish to set off for France y<sup>e</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup>. May to procure y<sup>e</sup>. 3 frigates (for here) where I must tarry some Months during which or any other time I shall be happy to execute any of your Commands but if you prefer my Complying with your Contract it will give me pleasure to Compleat it permit me therefore to request you will favor me with an early Answer ere I leave this that if necessary I may appoint Attornies here to ship y<sup>e</sup>. Purchases I shall make & that on my arrival in Europe I may apply for & procure y<sup>e</sup>. Credit wanted as I propos'd in case ye property from America shou'd be Captured or that I cannot effect ye Insurance on ye Exports & Imports. Shou'd you accede to my appointment here ye President concurs with me in Opinion that it will not interfere with my other business if I shou'd make your first Annual purchases as the Building and fitting out ye 3 Frigates will detain me 6 Months there & that I must go to Holland to adjust my old concerns there— I will only add that I very much Esteem ye continuance of your favourable Opinion condescend then to Grant it me & to beleve that no offer on Earth could have induc'd me to waver even A Iota from your Contract except the one of being call'd forth by the General Voice of the worthy People of this State be assur'd that neither Rank nor Interest had any Sway for if it cou'd your Contract by far exceeded any Income I could here tho they propose providing very bountifully for me & ye other Officers.

I am with all due Respect

Sir

You<sup>r</sup>. most obed<sup>t</sup>. & very hble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

A. Gillon

To the Honble Henry Laurens Esq  
President of the Honble the Continental Congress.

[Henry Laurens to A. Gillon.]

Charles Town 4<sup>th</sup> May 1778

Alexander Gillon

Sir

Your favor of the 4<sup>th</sup>. March reached me the original about the 14<sup>th</sup>. Copy on the 21<sup>st</sup>. April I should have hoped the Commercial Committee had long before that time given you their determination on the proposed Plan for importing goods—why the necessary measures had not been pursued on our part in due time I cannot tell—probably some delay was occasioned by the lowness of our Treasury there were calls from every Quarter for Money & every department had suffered exceedingly from want of Supplies in due time— but I remember to have heard a Gentleman say, who came to Town after you had left us that had he been present the bargain with you should not be concluded, his reason was, a failure on your in a former Contract when you promised to go to Europe in person & sent an Agent in your place & that the Accounts of that transaction remained unsettled.

This is all I know of the subject—I cannot doubt your having heard fully from the Committee, but my hands are so effectually or perhaps with more propriety actually employed in my own duty, that I have not time, nor would it be pleasing to those Gentlemen that I should further interfere than, to remind them now & then of the necessity for writing to you— I sincerely wish you Success in your Maritime engagement the Noble part which France has taken in our quarrel with Great Britain will smooth your road.

I have the honour to be &c  
H. L.

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[3.]

Charles Town So Carolina 25 June 78

Sir

I am much indebted to you for your very kind favour of ye 4<sup>th</sup>. past with it I rec<sup>d</sup> a letter from ye Commercial

Committee inclosing a Resolve of Congress which assigns ye reasons why I was not to pursue my Contract with them all I wish'd for was to have it known & believ'd that I did not accept of my present Command but with this Proviso that Congress acquiesced in it in conseq<sup>e</sup>. of my app<sup>n</sup>. here being prior to my Contract with them as I allways held myself engaged to them & shou'd most certainly have exerted my utmost to've executed ye Contract had they not consented to ye App<sup>n</sup>. here As to ye Gentleman who observ'd that had he been in Congress ye Bargain with me shou'd not have been concluded must have suppos'd himself to have had very much influence in Congress indeed I lament that those whom I think myself entitled to look up to as my friends did not Remark to that Gentl<sup>n</sup>. the Reason why I was debarr'd of going to Europe to perform my other Contract, you know Sir that by ye fatigues of going from one end of ye State to ye other to procure Vessels Seamen &c caus'd a very alarming Attack of a Complaint that had reduced me much several times before & tho I had my baggage & every thing arrg'd so as to depart in 24 Hours it was pointed out to me as certain death to go to Sea, but to immedly set of for ye Northwd. at my leisure by Land Query then which was most for ye Interest of this Continent, my going to Sea to be thereby totally depriving Congress of getting what was so much wanted or else to send one of my Partners who was healthy and equal to ye business. Answer ye latter because he compleated what he went for & as ye Acct<sup>n</sup>. not being settled that Gentl<sup>n</sup>. will find very weighty reasons for, in my letter to ye Commercial Board inclosing them & as your hurry of Affairs may not admit your perusing of that letter \* \* (which I wished you received) I quote you the reasons I never rec<sup>d</sup>. % Sales of one of ye Cargoes as it wou'd not sell in Cadiz (Say ye Indigo) but was Reship<sup>d</sup>. & my partner rec<sup>d</sup>. a Credit equal to what was suppos'd it wou'd nett, besides I knew ye ball<sup>e</sup>. wou'd be trifling either way thus I wanted no after acc<sup>n</sup>. & had I not been quitting ye Continent for a while I cou'd wish'd to've post-

pon'd sending any acct<sup>r</sup>. till I had rec<sup>d</sup>. ye above % but I have sent them now & I flatter myself on examining them it will appear that my contract has been ye best executed of any made of that kind & most sincerely do I wish that Gentle<sup>n</sup>. as a Member of ye Community in General may find every Contract he Knows of or has ye adjusting of as faithfully compleated as mine thus instead of being reflected on I thought to have Rec<sup>d</sup>. thanks for risking £45000 this being of my own property at a time so early that many had hardly determined what part to take in ye American Opposition, but Sir I did it with pleasure & at ye Repeated request of 6 Gentlemen of Congress I had ye pleasure of being acquainted with & I glory in saying ye Exports was made on ye best terms practicable from here they all got safe to Europe was sold at a profit of 36 pCt. or there abouts that one half of ye Nett proceeds was there laid out on acc<sup>t</sup>. of ye Continent in Powder Arms &c on as good terms & as as good in quality as could be procured in France & deliv'd to them at first Cost, that about Lv<sup>r</sup>. 4900 of my Moneys was laid out in same manner & deliv'd to their order at ye very Moderate Advance of 131  $\frac{1}{3}$  pCt. that ye remaining part of my funds in this Contract was expended to pay for Bills I had accepted to pay in Lisbon or Cadiz & some foreign debts that my partners saying that Americans cannot expect to pay our debts was of any force thus I was compelled to use a little of my own Moneys to my own disadvantage without injuring ye Continent & above all no part of these Adventures either going or coming was taken Pardon me for troubling you so much to explain this matter to you that you may be able to judge how far I merit applause or censure & to vindicate ye character of one who as a Citizen of ye State ye represent, takes ye liberty of saying he claims your protection ye small ball. due I requested them to order how it is to be paid. I expect to set off for Europe in 10 days to procure ye Frigates I'am to direct which I shall try to keep together to protect this Coast & Trade or or obey any other orders I may receive, if there is any

thing I can do in France that will give you pleasure permit me to receive your directions thereon under Cover to Mess<sup>rs</sup>. H. L. Chaurand freres Merch<sup>ts</sup> Nantes you will present. my best respects to your promising and worthy Son & believe me that I am happy in having ye honour to subscribe myself

Your Excellencys Most Ob<sup>d</sup>. & most hle Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
A. Gillon

His Excellency  
Henry Laurens Esq<sup>t</sup>.—York Town.

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

Contributed by A. S. Salley, Jr.

*(Continued from the October number.)*

June 12, 1694, Mary Barton, widow and administratrix of John Barton, Peter LaSalle and William Nowell executed a bond to Governor Smith for Mrs. Barton's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 151.)

On the same day Governor Smith directed Mrs. Barton to administer on the said estate, and he also directed Lieutenant John Sanders, William Sanders and William Perri-man to appraise and make an inventory of the estate. (Page 152.)

May 13, 1694, Martha Winfield, of New Providence, appointed Martin Cock her attorney in South Carolina. Witnesses: John Trimmingham and Daniel Smith. Proved before Governor Smith, June 11, 1694. Recorded by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary, June 20, 1694. (Page 153.)

September 14, 1694, Mary Moore, widow and administratrix of Thomas Moore, planter, late of Carolina, deceased, John Whitmarsh and James Batt, cooper, executed a bond to Governor Smith for Mrs. Moore's faithful performance of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 159. The pagination skips from 153 to 159.)

September 14, 1694, Governor Smith directed Mrs. Moore to administer on the said estate. (Page 160.)

September 13, 1694, Governor Smith directed Lewis Pryce, John Whitmarsh, William Bower, George Ireland and Henry Bower to appraise and make an inventory of Thomas Moore's estate. (Page 160.)

May 27, 1694, William Smith, Alexander Parris and William Popell returned the inventory of the estate of John

Vansusteren, which they had made May 23, 1694. Proved before and recorded by Paul Grimball, June 28, 1694. (Pages 162-165. Page 161 is blank.)

May 11, 1694, James Stanyarne, Daniel Courtis and Ralph Emms proved, before Joseph Blake, the inventory which they had made of the estate of James Beamer, joiner, deceased. Recorded by Paul Grimball, July 6, 1694. (Pages 165-166.)

October 13, 1694, Jonathan Amory, administrator of the estate of Mary North, widow, late of Carolina, deceased, Anthony Shory and Noah Royer, Jr., executed their bond to Governor Smith for Amory's faithful execution of his trust. (Page 167.)

September 17, 1694, Governor Smith directed Jonathan Amory to administer on the estate of Mary North, widow, of the Province of Carolina, deceased, and at the same time he directed John Cock, William Welsby, William Russell, Benjamin Lambert and Edward Westberry to appraise and make an inventory of her estate. (Page 168.)

October 8, 1694, Mrs. Mary Phillipps, widow and administratrix of Richard Phillipps, gentleman, late of Carolina, deceased, William Smith and Jonathan Amory executed a bond to the governor for Mrs. Phillipps's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 169.)

September 28, 1694, Governor Smith directed Mrs. Mary Phillipps, widow, to administer on the estate of Richard Phillipps, gentleman, deceased, and at the same time he directed Robert Fenwicke, George Logan, Charles Basden, Thomas Barker and Thomas Rose to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 170.)

Will of Daniel Rolinson, of Charles Town, made April 11, 1693, proved before Governor Smith, September 18, 1694, named his wife, Mary, as sole executrix and gave her the "messnage and tenement" wherein he then dwelled and all the land and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all other property whatsoever. Witnesses: Jacob Bordels, Peter Jacob Guerard, John Young, William Peter and Richard Phillipps. Recorded by John Hamilton,

D. S., September 22, 1694. Warrant of appraisement granted to Mary Rolinson by Governor Smith, October 1, 1694. (Page 171.)

October 1, 1694, Governor Smith directed Gilbert Ashley, William Bollough, John Smith, tailor, Dr. Jacob Burdell and William Chapman to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Daniel Rolinson. (Page 172.)

The will of Arnaud Bruneau, Chabociere, written in French. (Page 172. As this will is published in full, with a translation, in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10., no abstract is given here.)

November 9, 1694, Governor Blake directed Isaac LeGrand, Alexander Chastaigner, Rene Ravenel, John Boyd and John Gendron to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Arnaud Bruneau, Escuyer, Sieur de la Chabociere. (Page 173.)

November 22, 1694, Thomas Smith, executor of the last will and testament of Hon. Thomas Smith, deceased, Peter Guerard, merchant, and William Williams, gentleman, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Smith's faithful execution of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 175.)

Will of "Thomas Smith Senr: Esqr: of Carolina", made June 26, 1692, proved November 21, 1694, before Paul Grimball, by Joseph Blake, Landgrave and Governor, and Peter Guerard, gave son, George, his choice of testator's mares, "either young or old, which he liketh best, with my second best saddle and bridle", all his "wearing apparell as well linnen, as woollen, silk stuffe, &c", his "brick house in Charlestowne cont: four roomes, one above another (with convenient passage to and from it", all his "instruments that belonge to Chirurgery and one-halfe" of his medicines, one-half of all of his books, one feather bed, two pairs of sheets, two blankets, one rug, two pillows, one bolster, a large brass mortar and pestle, a silver porringer, two silver spoons, a small silver tankard, two small silver salts, six heifers, six calves, £20 current money of Carolina, to be paid to him within three months after tes-



tator's death, four leather chairs, one cedar table board and thirty shillings wallen in table linnen; gave to grandson, Thomas Smith, a large silver tankard, to be used and repaired, nevertheless, by his son, Thomas Smith, during his lifetime; gave "faithful friend, Coll. Joseph Blake", for a remembrance, a silver tobacco box; gave son, Thomas, all the rest of his goods, real and personal chattels, plantations, houses, lands, cattle and negroes, and made him sole executor; requested Joseph Blake to be overseer, counsellor and trustee for son, George, until he became of age. Witnesses: Peter Guerard, James Ramsey, Joseph Blake. In a memorandum codicil appended to the above will, 'July 15, 1693, "Thomas Smith, Esqr. one of the Landgraves & Governor of Carolina", bequeathed to his friend, Col. Joseph Blake, of Colleton County, his patent for Landgrave, which had been granted to him by the Lords Proprietors, together with all the baronies, lands, privileges and dignities thereunto belonging. Witnesses: Stephen Bull, Richard Conant, Capt. Charles Basden. Proved before Paul Grimbball, November 17, 1694. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S. Warrant of appraisement granted to Thomas Smith, executor, by Govenor Blake, November 21, 1694. (Pages 176-177.)

November 21, 1694, Governor Blake directed Capt. James Younge, Benjamin Marion, Edward Pope, Thomas Belamy and David Beatteson, to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Hon. Thomas Smith, late governor of the Province. Recorded by John Hamilton, Dep. Sec., November 22, 1694. (Page 178.)

January 11, 1694-5, Samuel Stent, executor of Daniel Bulman, deceased, Benjamin Lamboll, carpenter, and William Carlisle, all of Berkeley County, executed a bond to Governor Blake for Stent's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 179.)

January 12, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Benjamin Lamboll, Robert Collins, Thomas Holton, Robert Cole and George Gantlett to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Daniel Bulman, deceased. (Page 179.)

Will of Daniel Bulman, butcher, made November 17, 1694, proved before Governor Blake, January 9, 1695, gave son-in-law, Samuel Stent, all of his estate, real and personal, and appointed him his attorney. Witnesses: Samuel Langley, Thomas Tansly, Ralph Emms, William Ellits, Recorded by John Hamilton, January 22, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted to Samuel Stent, executor, by Governor Blake, January 12, 1695. (Page 180.)

January 25, 1694-5, Henry LeNoble and Daniel Huger, executors of Louis Perdriau, deceased, John Francis Gignilliat and Isaac Callibuffe executed a bond to Governor Blake for LeNoble and Huger's faithful execution of their trust. (Page 181. Louis Perdriau's will is recorded on page 182. As it has been published in full in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10, no abstract is given here.)

January 24, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Jonathan Amory, John Alexander, Peter Guerard, Peter La Salle and Isaac Callibuffe to appraise and make an inventory of Louis Perdriau's estate. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., January 24, 1694-5. (Page 182.)

April 15, 1694-5, James Moore and James Ladson, administrators of Joseph Pendarvis, Andrew Russ and William Smith, vintner, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Moore and Ladson's faithful performance of their trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 183.)

"The Honoble: Joseph Blake Esqr. Landgrave & Governor of this part of the pvince of Carolina, that Lyeth from Cape ffeare South & West" directed James Moore and John Ladson to administer on the estate of Joseph Pendarvis, deceased, with the will annexed. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S. (Page 184.)

Will of Joseph Pendarvis, of Charles Town, made November 19, 1694, proved before Governor Blake, January 10, 1695, gave son, John Pendarvis, a negro man named Cæsar, a negro woman named Bess, a silver tankard, known as "the old silver Tankard", a silver headed cane, the house in Charles Town wherein Judith King then lived

and the ground behind the house, the tract of land bought of Mr. Popell and then occupied by his said son, a negro woman named Phœbe and a negro girl named Friday, a mare named Bonne, a cedar chest, one-third of his cattle and one-third of his goats; gave daughter, Mary Pendarvis, a negro man named Mingo, a negro woman named Pegg, a silver tankard, a house in Charles Town wherein Stephen Williams, blacksmith, then resided, and the grounds behind the house and half the passage between this house and the one bequeathed to John Pendarvis, all the rent due by Stephen Williams for the said house, a lot fronting the lots of Mr. Buretell, one-half of his old cleared and newly cleared plantations and all land from the bridge by Mr. Amory's fence to the land formerly called Skipper's land, butting to the marsh which fronts Wando River, a negro girl named Phyllis, an old mare named Strawberry, one-half of his household stuff, not otherwise given, one-third of his cattle, one-half of his twenty sheep and one-third of his goats; gave daughter, Ann Pendarvis, a negro man named Tom, a negro woman named Moll, a silver tumbler, two coconuts tipped with silver, a silver dram cup, his brick house and a house standing by it in Charles Town, together with a lot and a half belonging to said house, a lot fronting Mr. Buretell's lots, and the other half of the lands from the bridge by Mr. Amory's to Skipper's land, a negro woman named Sarah, a young mare named Strawberry, the other half of his household stuff, a third of his cattle, a half of his twenty sheep, and a third of his goats; gave William Allen, son of Priscilla Rose, formerly Priscilla Allen, a tract of land lying between the fences of Mr. Amory and Mr. John Watkins and reaching back to the broad path; directs his friends, Dr. Atkin Williamson and Thomas Rose, to look after his daughters and see that no wrong be done them. Witnesses: Dr. Charles Burnham, William Popell, John Thomas, Pierre Le Chevallier. Recorded February 2, 1695, by John Hamilton, D. S. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, and warrant of appraisement were granted to James Moore and John

Ladson by Governor Blake, April 15, 1695. (Pages 185-187.)

April 15, 1695, Governor Blake directed William Popell, George Bedon, John Bird, James Williams and John Watkins to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Joseph Pendarvis. (Page 187.)

February 16, 1694-5, William Williams, executor of the last will of Capt. Charles Clarke, Capt. Burnaby Bull and Francis Fidling executed their bond to Governor Blake for Williams's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: Jo. Hamilton. (Page 188.)

Will of Charles Clarke, of Berkeley County, made November 2, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake January 10, 1695, gave to Mrs. Mary Spragg, daughter of Mrs. Hannah Williams, wife of William Williams, a house and lot in Charles Town "bounded on a lott belonging to the Honoble: Thomas Smith of this pvince Landgrave & Governor"; gave to William Williams, of Carolina, gentleman, a town lot adjoining a lot belonging to William Bayley, of Charles Town; gave to his god-daughter, Mary Cockfield, daughter of William Cockfield, of Carolina, planter, "one younge bob tayle heiffer" and a steer; gave remainder of estate to William Williams and Mrs. Mary Spragg, to be equally divided between them; gave William Williams all of his goods and lands in Virginia, and appointed him sole executor of his estate. Witnesses: Thomas Gudgerfield, John Whitsimon, James Halbert. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., February 8, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Blake to William Williams, executor, February 16, 1695. (Page 189.)

February 16, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Capt. Burnaby Bull, Thomas Gudgerfield, James Halbert, William Elliott and John Miles to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Capt. Clarke. (Page 190.)

February 14, 1694-5, Thomas Barker, joiner, administrator of the estate of John Parker, late of the island of Jamaica, mariner, deceased, in right of his wife, Sarah

Parker, William Smith, vintner, and William Popell, merchant, executed thir bond to Governor Blake for Barker's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 191.)

February 20, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed Thomas Barker and Sarah, his wife to administer on the estate of John Parker, late of Jamaica, deceased. Recorded by John Hamilton, Dep. Sec., February, 1694-5. (Page 192.)

February 20, 1694-5, Governor Blake directed George Logan, Thomas Rose, Richard Bellinger, William Bologh and John Collins to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of John Parker. (Page 193.)

March 15, 1694-5, Mary Capers, widow relict and administratrix of Richard Capers, planter, William Capers and William Chapman, all of Charles Town, Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Capers's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 194.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Mrs. Capers to administer on the estate of Richard Capers, deceased, and at the same directed William Capers, William Chapman, Nicholas Marden, William Buffinton, John Brae, William Edwards, William Fuller and Thomas Garry to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 195.)

March 27, 1695, William Rivers, James Witter and Benjamin Lamboll, executors of the will of Thomas Greatbeach, late of Carolina, deceased, Samuel Williamson and Alexander Spencer, all of Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for the faithful performance of their trust by the aforesaid executors. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 196.)

March 27, 1695, Governor Blake directed Edward Drake, Ambrose Dennison, Robert Collins, William Carlisle and Samuel Langley to appraise and make an inventory of the estate of Thomas Greatbeach. (Page 197.)

Will of Thomas Greatbeach, of Carolina, made November 28, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake, March 14, 1695, gave son, Daniel Greatbeach, all his land and houses

in Carolina or elsewhere and all of his wearing clothes, silver buckles and buttons and two gold rings, which he had worn in his lifetime, all of his sheep not otherwise given, one half of his cattle, one half of his hogs, his "best gun being a fuze with bayonett catouch box sword & pistoll", one half of his household goods, as pewter, brass, iron, bedding, linnen, and all other utensils, three silver spoons, one half his slaves and all other property not specifically mentioned, his two mares and their increase, excepting the first foal which should come from either of the mares, which was given to James Witter, son of James Witter; gave daughter, Ruth Greatbeach, the other half of his slaves, one-fourth of his cattle, one half of his hogs, his wife's wearing clothes and two gold rings, three silver spoons, one half of his household goods, as pewter, brass, iron, bedding, linnen and other utensils, three ewes, to be delivered to her within six months after testator's death; gave "sonn & daughter in Law Thomas and Patience Downing" one fourth of his cattle "to be equally divided between my said sonn in law Thomas Downing and my said Daughter in law Patience Downing"; and gave each of them two ewes, to be delivered to them twelve months after testator's decease if no considerable loss should happen to the stock of sheep in the meantime; requested Mrs. Hannah Trotter to stay in his family "and tutor and instruct" his daughter Ruth as she had theretofore done for two or three years, she to have £5 per annum and a room in his house, with her board and washing as in his lifetime, as long as his executors should approve her care and diligence in instructing his said daughter, Ruth; directed that his slaves, live stock and personal property should not be divided until his son-in-law (step-son) Thomas Downing should reach the age of twenty years and that in the meantime a sufficient sum from their yield be used for educating and maintaining his children, Daniel and Ruth Greatbeach, and the overplus divided between them; appointed step-son Thomas Downing to be sole executor when he should become twenty years of age, he giving security for the per-

ABSTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF THE COURT OF ORDINARY 19

formance and payment of bequests and legacies until his son, Daniel, should reach the age of eighteen when the latter should take charge of all pertaining to himself and his sister, Ruth, until the latter should marry or arrive at the age of eighteen, and in case of the death of either of the children, beneficiaries named, before the age specified, his or her share was to be divided between the survivors according to bequest; gave son David first choice always; appointed friends William Rivers, James Witter and Benjamin Lamboll, executors until Thomas Downing should reach the age of twenty years; stipulated that in case of the death of both of his children before attaining the ages specified that all his lands and half of his personal property should go to his brother, Rowland Greatbeach, of Bermudas, and his eldest son, Daniel Greatbeach, and the other half of his personal estate to his step-children, Thomas and Patience Downing; appointed Richard Hill, Henry Younge and George Gantlett overseers and supervisors of his will, Witnesses: Hannah Trotter, Samuel Stent, Hugh Wigglesworth. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., April 5, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Blake to William Rivers, James Witter and Benjamin Lamboll, executors, March 27, 1695. (Pages 197-199).

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

## WILLTOWN OR NEW LONDON.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The town of Willtown, Wilton, or New London, altho it has been for many years one of the "dead towns" of South Carolina—indeed nothing but an abandoned town site—yet was the first settlement after Charles Town which seems to have attained even the dimensions of a small town. We have not yet sufficient data or remaining records from which there can be positively stated when it was first settled or even the exact name by which it was designated. The first mention we find of a contemplated town on the Edisto River is in some instructions dated May 10, 1682 from the Lords Proprietors to Maurice Matthews Esq., or the Surveyor General of Carolina as follows:

"We understand that there is on Edistoh River about "20 miles above the head of Ashley River a "convenient fertill peece of Land fitt to build a Towne "on five hundred akers of w<sup>th</sup> We would have re-"served for that Use & 11500 more about it for a col-"lony & it being above the salts & tides."

The site of Willtown is not 20 miles above the head of Ashley river nor is it above tides, but as the geographical knowledge of the Proprietors at that time concerning the Province was very hazy it may be they had reference to Willtown bluff.

On 22 June 1683 the Lords Proprietors sent a letter of instructions to the Governor and Parliament of the Province with regard to holding the election for Parliament at more than one place so as to enable the scattered settlers to vote. In this letter the following passage occurs.

"There are two counties so planted as to be capable of it. We hereby order the biennial Parliament "to be held next November for the future Parliament

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<sup>1</sup>London Transcripts in office Hist. Commission. Vol. 1, p. 135.



234 Belong to Sq. 216 217 200	236 Sudlow Square 218 219	237 Shoreline Square 220 221
199 Mott Fields 183	201 Portugal Square 184 185	203 St Patrick Square 186 187
	170	171





"of twenty persons, ten to be chosen by the freeholders of Berkeley County in Charlestown and ten by the freeholders of Colleton County in London in the said County."

Whether the "London" here referred to had developed even to the dignity of a village would appear doubtful from a letter of the Proprietors to Sir R. Kyrle Governor dated 3 June 1684, in which they write

"We have often recommended the building of towns to the people but in vain; We now recommend the same thing to yourself—one or two villages would suffice to show the Convenience of it."

Again in a letter to Governor Joseph West dated 16 February 1684/5 the Proprietors say:

"We being fully Convinced that Charles towne is so Scituate that it must be alwayes unhealthy in the hott months of the Sumer doe thinke fitt that the Courts there held be adjourned from the 10<sup>th</sup> of June to the 10<sup>th</sup> of October that men may not be obliged to come into so unhealthy a place at that time of the yeare and if any Accident should Happen that doth make it needful to call the Councell or Parliam<sup>t</sup>. W<sup>th</sup> in that time Wee would have you apoint the meeting to be at London or Some place nere the head of Ashley River".<sup>4</sup>

And in a later letter dated 25 June 1684 they refer to "our Instructions for granting of Land directed for the lands about London in Colleton & other Port Townes".

So in the letter to Governor Joseph Morton Dated 26 April 1686 they write

"We desire you to take great Care y<sup>e</sup> Land of y<sup>e</sup> squares about London Town be not granted to any

<sup>1</sup>Ibid vol 1—p. 244.

<sup>2</sup>Calendar of State Papers Am: & West Indies 1681-1685, p. 645-6.

<sup>3</sup>London Transcripts in office Hist. Commission vol 2 p. 4

<sup>4</sup>Ibid vol 1—p. 304

"But as we by our Instructions for granting Land have  
"directed & not otherwise".\*

Do these references to London mean the town later known as Willtown and still later as New London? They are not sufficiently definite for it to be said that they do, and yet on the principle of exclusion it would not appear that they refer to any other place.

There is another difficulty—

In a letter dated Dec 20 1697 from the Lords Proprietors to Governor Joseph Blake they say

"We very well approve of your New Towne and y<sup>r</sup>.  
"name you have given it."

We have not among any of the remaining records the communications from the Governor and Council giving the new town and its proposed name— and the letter quoted from the Lords Proprietors does not mention the name. The town of Dorchester on Ashley River was laid out just at that date but it was not laid out by the Government. It was laid out by the individuals who had acquired the land which included the site. Nor was it known as the town of Dorchester at that time— A tract of some 4050 acres had been purchased for certain intending immigrants from New England and the whole tract was called Dorchester or Dorchester land. The part laid out in lots for a town was called the "place for trade "in Dorchester." The name too was bestowed by the settlers and not by the Governor and Council. Yet if the references in the letters of the Proprietors to "London" and "London Town" from 1682 to 1686 mean the later town of Willtown or New London why in 1691 do they speak of it as "your New Towne" and approve of the name?

About this time we first meet the name of Wiltown. There are on record two grants, both dated 8 January

\*Ibid vol 2 p. 133.

\*Ibid, vol 3, p. 236.

1697, for lots in Willtown. The grants are in express terms stated to be for lots in the "Town of Wilton"—and are made to Landgrave Joseph Morton.<sup>1</sup>

The first grant is for lot N°. 13 butting and bounding  
 "West on the wharfe or Front street, South on the  
 "second street that lyes south from the Grand street  
 "that runs East & West to the East on lot N°. 23 &  
 "North on lot N°. 12".

The next grant is for lot N°. 3  
 "as in y<sup>e</sup> Grand Platt of the s<sup>d</sup> Town West on  
 "the Wharfe or front st South on the Grand street of  
 "the s<sup>d</sup>. Town y<sup>e</sup> Runs East & West to the West on the  
 "first street that runs parallel to the s<sup>d</sup> Wharfe or  
 "Front street & to the North on lots 5 & 16."

A comparison of these descriptions with the plan of New London published herewith will show that these boundings on other numbered lots do not agree with the lots of the numbers granted as they appear on the plan. These earlier lots would appear to have been granted with reference to a different plan. At the same time lots 3 and 13 on the plan are out of their place and order and it is possible that when a new and enlarged plan was later laid out for New London these two lots were left as already located and granted altho' the order of the numbering of the other lots was changed. The records do not show how and when the name of Wilton or Willtown was given. In a deed of much later date viz 16 February 1731<sup>1</sup> made to James Smith of "Will Town" he conveys a plantation or Island which he purchased of Robert Yonge in Colleton County "being opposite to Will Town."

The spelling of the name is also elsewhere often given as Will Town. The conclusion of the writer is that as the name Charles Town was bestowed when King Charles reigned, and James Town in honor of King James, so in

<sup>1</sup>Office Hist. Commission Book N. C. p. p 188-189.

<sup>2</sup>Office Hist Commission Memo: Bk vol 2, p. 64.

1697 when King William was on the throne the name of William Town was given to the New Town which had just assumed shape. This name subsequently was abbreviated to Will Town or Wilton by which name it has ever since been known notwithstanding strenuous efforts to change it later to New London.

The records apparently show no other grant to lots in Willtown of that date nor are there any other grants referring to the same plan as referred to in the grants to Landgrave Morton. Again on 19 Octr 1699, the Proprietors write to Governor Joseph Blake that they—

“Will send directions respecting the Edisto river settlement”

but the name of the settlement is not mentioned.

In an Act of the General Assembly ratified 23 December 1703<sup>1</sup>, Commissioners are appointed and directed to lay out and construct a road

“from the plantation of Thomas Rose planter on the South West side of Ashley river to the town in Colleton County called Wilton”.

About this time the attempt must have been made to change this name to New London for in Oldmixons Carolina published in 1708 he states<sup>2</sup>,

“Two miles higher is Wilton, by some called New London, a little town, consisting of about 80 houses. Landgrave Moreton, Mr. Blake, Mr. Boon, Landgrave Axtell, and other considerable planters have settlements in this neighborhood, which is Sir John Colletons precinct”

The writer is inclined to doubt that Willtown had at that time so many as 80 houses. The only grants that the writer has been able to find of that date are the two to Landgrave Morton.

Oldmixon is not known to have been in Carolina and it is probable that this statement was only second hand from information.

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<sup>1</sup>General Stats. S. C. vol. 9, p. 2.

<sup>2</sup>Carroll's Collection vol. 2, p. 453.

The old name however held on.

In an Act ratified 10 Nov<sup>r</sup>., 1711<sup>"</sup>, the town is referred to as Wilton, and in another Act ratified 7<sup>th</sup>. June 1712<sup>"</sup>, it is provided:

"That a common highway shall be made and laid out  
"from the end of the bridge over South Edisto river  
"to the most convenient place of the highway from the  
"ferry to Wilton".

In the next Act ratified 12 June 1714<sup>"</sup>, both names are applied to the Town.

In Section 1, a road is ordered to be laid out from  
"John Fripp's plantation on Edisto Island to Wilton".

In Section 4, another road is ordered to be laid out from  
"the most convenient part of the New London road  
"to the most convenient place on South Edisto river  
"over against the plantation of Capt John Jackson on  
"South Edisto river" to be done at the labour and  
charge of the persons "living within two miles of  
"South Edisto river on the North side from Wilton to  
"the plantation of James Rixons on South Edisto  
"river, and the persons living at New London and at  
"the plantation of James Rixons."

And in Section 15, this Act repeals the clause in the Act of 7<sup>th</sup> June 1712,

"relating to making a high road from New London (formerly called Wilton) road to the end of the present bridge  
"over South Edisto river."

This last Statute is the only one in which the name New London appears.

The large number of grants of lots in the town appear of record about this time. In these grants the lot granted is referred to as situate in the Town of New London, never in Wiltown. The grants range in date from June 1714 to August 1717. The lots granted also agree

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<sup>"</sup>General Statutes S. C. vol. 9, p. 17.

<sup>"</sup>Ibid p. 27.

<sup>"</sup>Ibid p. 32.



in their descriptions with the plan which is published herewith. It is probable that when it was determined to change the name from Willtown to New London the old plan of Willtown was discarded and a larger and more comprehensive one substituted as New London.

In an unsigned letter dated 19 July 1715, in the Transcripts from the State Paper office in London<sup>1</sup> occurs the following passage:

"about a Month Since the Apalatchee and other  
 "Southern Indians came down on New London and  
 "destroy'd all the Plantations on the way besides my  
 "Lady Blakes, Falls, Coll Eves and Several others,  
 "have also burnt Mr Boons Plantation & the Ship he  
 "was building".

In the plan of New London published herewith the Town limits are given as bounding to the North and East on lands of James Cochran.

This land of James Cochran was originally granted for 2027 acres on 23 November 1714, to Landgrave Robert Daniell and in the description in the grant it is stated to bound,

"to the Southward on New London, Mr. Will"  
 "Livingstons, the said Jn<sup>o</sup> Dedcotts, and the said  
 "James Cochran's land, to the Westward on the said  
 "Jn<sup>o</sup> Ashes land, New London, and the said William  
 "Livingstons' land".

William Livingston, also mentioned on the plan, received a grant on the 24 February, 1714/15<sup>2</sup>, to lot N<sup>o</sup>. 18 in "New London Town" and on the same day received a grant<sup>3</sup> for 500 acres on the South side of South Colleton (the name bestowed on the Edisto) river upon a creek over against "Wilton Town."

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<sup>1</sup>Office Hist Com<sup>m</sup>. vol 6, p. 106

<sup>2</sup>Office Secrety of State Grant Bk. vol. 39 p. 42.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid p. 155

<sup>4</sup>Ibid p. 54

The old name repidly displaced the New.

In the road act ratified 12 February 1719, it is referred to as Wilton" so also in the act ratified 16 Sept'. 1721".

In the Act ratified 21 Sept'. 1721, (General Statutes S. C. Vol 7. p, 166) for establishing County and Precinct Courts it is provided that a Court of Pleas assize and gaol delivery shall be established at Willtown, in Colleton County, at which Court all the inhabitants of Colleton County should be attendant; and in the act ratified the next year, 23 February 1722, establishing seven free schools in the Province, one was to be established at Willtown.

In the Act ratified 9 Decr, 1725; Col. John Palmer, Mr Robert Yonge, and M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Hill are appointed Commissioners, and directed to build with all convenient speed,

"at Willtown a chappel for the public worship of al-  
"mighty God." "

And in the road acts ratified 29 May 1736", and 11 March 1737", it is referred to as Wiltown.

Thenceforth the name New London wholly disappears, and it is always referred to as Wiltown, or, from the elevated site of the old Town, as Wiltown "bluff."

Dalcho in his Church History, published in 1820, in his account of the Parish of St Paul, Stono, states, (p. 355:)

"In the year 1740 Wiltown contained about eighty  
"Houses, and was sometimes called New-London".

But the writer is satisfied that this is but a repetition from Oldmixon the date being inadvertently placed as 1740 instead of 1704.

A Presbyterian congregation was early organized and a church built at Wiltown. The settlements in that neighbor-

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"Statutes at Large S. C. vol 9, p. 46

"Ibid p 53.

"Ibid vol 3, p. 253

"Ibid vol 9, p. 93

"Ibid p. 101

hood were largely of Presbyterians and there is in existence an agreement among Presbyterian worshippers drawn up about 1728 at "Wilton Bluff."<sup>2</sup>

There exists also a subscription list for building a Presbyterian Meeting house at Wilton in 1731<sup>3</sup>.

It was at this Meeting house that the Rev. Archibald Stobo was preaching on 9 September, 1739, when the news was brought of a negro insurrection which had broken out at Stono a few miles distant and had assumed alarming proportions, the insurgent negroes having swelled to a considerable number and marched towards the Edisto River destroying and burning everything in their way.

The male members of the congregation were members of the militia and had attended church with their arms as required by law. They were enabled without delay to pursue the negroes who were found on a plantation a short distance north of the road to Jacksonboro ferry and still called "Battlefield." After a short conflict the negroes were routed—many captured and the rest dispersed. The leaders were executed and the insurrection wholly suppressed.

This Meeting house appears to have been abandoned in 1767 and a new one erected about three miles off<sup>4</sup>. About 1807 or not long previous to that year this last Meeting house was burned and it was judged expedient to rebuild on the old site at Wiltown and a list of subscribers was made up

"for the purpose of rebuilding the Wilton Church  
"situate at Wilton Bluff."<sup>5</sup>

This last must have been again destroyed for in 1820 a new house of worship was erected at a new site about a mile from the village of Adams Run at the intersection of the Wiltown road<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup>Howes Hist. Pres. Ch. S. C., vol. 1, p. 146.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid p. 202

<sup>4</sup>Ibid p. 320

<sup>5</sup>Ibid p. p. 472-577 & vol. 2, p 64

<sup>6</sup>Ibid p. 335

"The spot where the Church stood which was built  
"when it was adjudged expedient to remove it from the  
"Bluff is marked by some remains of the ruins and a  
"few grave stones which still stand in tolerable preservation".<sup>29</sup>

The Chapel of Ease directed by the Act of Assembly of 9<sup>th</sup> Decr 1725, to be erected at Wiltown, does not appear ever to have been built, nor is there any evidence that any Church edifice of the Church of England or the Episcopal Church of America was ever erected in Wiltown until 1834 when the congregation of Christ Church, Wiltown, was organized, and a Church erected apparently on the site of the old Presbyterian Meeting house which was purchased for the purpose.

"Standing on the Bluff one is surrounded by wide-spreading live-oaks, and looks over the beautiful stream below him on an extensive reach of country covered by rice fields which in spring time or at harvest is one of the loveliest prospects in the low country of the State. On the site formerly occupied by the church now stands an Episcopal Church, built among the graves in which sleep the ashes of those who died in the Presbyterian faith."<sup>30</sup>

Neither the Episcopal or the Presbyterian places of worship were constructed on the four acres marked on the plan for a Church.

Wiltown altho' the town settled next in date after Charleston, (that is if the early references to "London" were indeed to the spot afterwards called Wiltown and New London)—yet could never have attained much size or trade. It had a site fine in appearance being on a high bluff on a navigable stream, but its position was a bad one for any purposes of defence. An enemy advancing from the South would always pass it either along the navigable waterway to the East as the Spaniards did in 1688 or farther to the West as Prevost did in 1779. It was not

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<sup>29</sup>Ibid p. 63

<sup>30</sup>Ibid, vol 1 p. 186.

suited to trade as the easy water communication with Charleston allowed the latter to supply all the territory around it. Finally it was on a fresh water stream in a most malarial section.

It may be that it attained the dignity of 80 houses as stated by Oldmixon. If so that was the high tide of its prosperity. It rapidly decayed and has not for near two centuries been anything but an abandoned Town site—occupied principally by a church and a cemetery.

The map published with this article is taken from an old parchment map in the office of the Historical Commission. This old parchment map is endorsed on the back New London or Wiltown but it is impossible to say whether the handwriting of the endorsement is as old or more recent than the map itself. The lines and figures on the old parchment map are so faint and illegible that it was impossible to trace a copy over them. The map published is a copy from a copy of the old map made by Thaddeus Sobieski who was a surveyor here early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This copy has however been carefully compared with and verified by the old map. The scale on the old map is stated as 5 chains per inch. The copy as published has been reduced to a smaller scale.

The list of grantees of lots has been made up from the grant books in the Secretary of States office—picked out as it were by turning over the pages and is therefore likely to be incomplete.

The site of the old Town is at what is now universally known as Willtown Bluff in Colleton County, on the East side of the South Edisto river where that river is commonly called the Pon Pon river, and about 5 or 5½ miles South of the present railroad bridge of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad over that river.

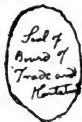
## LIST OF GRANTEES OF LOTS

No. of Lot.	Name of Grantee	Date of Grant
3	Joseph Morton	8 Jany 1697
4	William Bull	24 Feby 1714/15
5	John Brown	8 Aug 1717
6	James Cochran	24 Feby 1714
8	Thomas Bruce	24 Feby 1714/15
9	Joseph Blake	24 Feby 1714/15
10 {	William Axon	6 April 1715
	John Bassett	19 Decr 1716
11	Joseph Boone	24 Feby 1714
12	Joseph Boone	24 Feby 1714
13	Joseph Morton	8 Jany 1697
17	Matthew Porter	24 Feby 1714
18	William Livingston	24 Feby 1714/15
19	George Logan	2 May 1715
21	Dennis Gibbes	1 April 1715
23	Jonathan Miller	3 March 1715
27	William Gibbon	24 Feby 1714
28 {	Charles Hart	2 Feby 1714
	James Cochran	1 April 1715
29	Robert Sedgwick	24 Feby 1714
30	David Bourke	24 Feby 1714
35	Coll Michael Brewton	25 Jany 1714/15
39	David Bourke	24 Feby 1714
40 {	David Bourke	7 Feby 1714
	John Brown	8 Aug 1717
41	Thomas Bruce	7 Aug 1717
42	Thomas Bruce	7 Aug 1717
45	Thomas Bruce	7 Aug 1717
51	William Sparry	24 Feby 1714/15
52	William Sparry	24 Feby 1714/15
57	James Cochran	1 April 1715
58	James Cochran	24 Feby 1714
59	Thomas Hepworth	24 Feby 1714
61	William Sparry	24 Feby 1714

62	William Sparry	24 Feby 1714
63	Sarah Bourke	24 Feby 1714/15
65	Capt William Scott	4 Aug: 1717
66	Capt William Scott	4 Aug: 1717
68	Thomas Bruce	8 Aug: 1717
75	Thomas Hepworth	24 Feby 1714
76	Thomas Hepworth	24 Feby 1714
77	Marmaduke Payne	24 Feby 1714
78	Marmaduke Payne	24 Feby 1714
	James Cochran	1 April 1715
81	Capt: William Scott	4 Aug: 1717
82		
83		
84		
85		
92	Dennis Gibbes	1 April 1715
93	Joseph Boone	24 Feby 1714
98	William Sparry	29 March 1715
99	William Sparry	29 March 1715
107	Joseph Boone	24 Feby 1714
108	Joseph Boone	24 Feby 1714
113	William Sparry	29 March 1715
114	William Sparry	29 March 1715



the way Col<sup>d</sup> Maurice tra-  
 versed from North Carolina to the  
 river from Fort Moore up-  
 to the Indians who live among  
 from Currituck <sup>shores</sup> ~~thru~~ the  
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## THE SECOND TUSCARORA EXPEDITION.

By Joseph W. Barnwell.

In the issue of this Magazine of January 1908, (vol IX page 28) the letters of Col. John Barnwell, the commander of the first Tuscarora Expedition were published, giving a detailed account—some of it in journal form—of his proceedings from the time he left the Pedee River in December 1711 or January 1712 till the conclusion of a treaty with the Indians on April 17, 1712 at "King Hancock's fort" on the Cotechney, a branch of Neuse River in the present Craven County, North Carolina.<sup>1</sup>

Under the terms of this treaty the fort was delivered up, and the white captives and negroes with it, but the lives of the Indians in the Fort were spared.

The peace was soon broken by both sides, and the government of North Carolina found itself again compelled to solicit aid from Virginia and South Carolina. The death of Governor Hyde of North Carolina had thrown the chief control in that state upon President Pollock of the colonial council, and in South Carolina Governor Robert Gibbes had been replaced by Governor Charles Craven. Governor Spotswood of Virginia finding that no security could be given for the repayment of the expenses of sending troops to the scene of action, confined his aid to a dispatch of much needed clothing, and to the use of his influence with the

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<sup>1</sup> In the History of North Carolina by Samuel A'Court Ashe published in 1908 no mention of these letters is made though published as long ago as 1898 in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (vol. VI., page 46.) and also cited in Osgood's American Colonies in 17<sup>th</sup> Century (Vol 2 page 431.) The confusion, begun by Hewat, between the first and second expeditions is therefore in some measure continued. Historical errors, when they are widely published, are indeed difficult to correct.

Northern Tuscarora tribes to keep them from joining their more Southern brethren.<sup>2</sup>

The extract from the journal of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, which is published herewith, will show the great sympathy felt by Governor Craven and the representatives of this colony for their northern neighbors, and also the interest taken by Col. Barnwell in the dispatch of a second expedition. Col. James Moore<sup>3</sup> was finally chosen to command it, and well chosen for he brought the war to a most successful close.

There is no record of the day of the actual starting of the expedition, but it was expected to set out on September 15<sup>th</sup> 1712.<sup>4</sup>

The map published herewith is taken from a copy made for Mr. William J. Rivers from the English Public Record Office, and by him presented to the South Carolina Historical Society. This map not only shows the route taken by Moore from Charleston to New Bern N. C., but also the route of Barnwell on the previous expedition in 1711—, that taken by Maurice Moore with recruits for his brother James in 1713, and the route, of Maurice Moore from North Carolina in 1715, when sent with 50 whitemen to aid South Carolina during the Yemassee war. Between Charleston and the seat of disturbance in North Carolina there are four large streams to be crossed. The Santee, the Pedee, the Cape Fear, and the Neuse. The usual trade route seems to have been from Charleston between the Ashley and Cooper to the Santee, up that River on the west bank to the "Congaree" or "Congrees" on the west bank of the

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<sup>2</sup> Spotswood letters, Virginia Historical Society, Vol. 1, pages 170, 172. Vol 2, pages, 3, 6, 11, also North Carolina Records Vol 2, pages, 12 to 16.

<sup>3</sup> He was the son of James Moore, himself an Indian fighter, who, was chosen by the council governor of South Carolina in 1700, and who exercised office till June 18<sup>th</sup> 1702. The son in after life was also chosen governor by the Revolutionary party in the Revolution of 1719, in place of Governor Robert Johnson, who adhered to the Lords Proprietors.

<sup>4</sup> North Carolina records Vol. 1, page 880.

Congaree opposite to Columbia. Crossing the Congaree the route led up the West bank of the Wateree to the Waxaws in the neighborhood or above Charlotte North Carolina, the river there being now called the Catawba. The course was then almost due East across the Pedee there called the Yadkin, thence North East across the Cape Fear, which like so many rivers named by Indians changed its name there to Saxapahaw, and thence across the Neuse where then called the Eno. The path or road to Virginia was from there East, but to New Bern South East. Moore seems to have followed this route, which is in the main that of John. Lawson in 1700<sup>8</sup>

It will be observed from the map that Barnwell followed a more Southerly course after his crossing of the Catawba at the Waxaws. This may have been owing to the desire to give speedy aid to North Carolina, or in order to gather up some of the Indian tribes who made a part of his force,<sup>9</sup> or because he had arranged with Gale, the agent of North Carolina to meet him at a "place concerted"(<sup>1</sup>). On the arrival of Moore at his destination—probably about the beginning of December 1712, he found the same want of preparation for his coming, and the same want of provisions to support his men of which Barnwell so loudly complained. He had with him 33 white men, and over 900 Indians and was obliged to lead his force to Albemarle on the Chowan River in order to obtain provisions for its support. Prior to Moore's coming President Pollock had arranged with Tom Blunt the King, or Chief of the Northern Tuscaroras, to seize the King or Chief Hancock, said to be the head of the hostile Indians, and bring him alive to the President for the purpose of negotiating a peace. Blunt's men were also to destroy the Indians who participated in the massacre, and to bring hostages for their own good behavior. The truce was to last till the new year.

The following extract from a letter of President Pollock

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<sup>8</sup> Lawson's Carolina.

<sup>9</sup> Vol IX S. C. Hist & Gen. Mag. page 30.

<sup>1</sup> *ibid* page 31

pathetically tells the tale of the helplessness of North Carolina.

Choan, N. C., 23 Dec. 1712.

"I want words to express the miserable state of this poore Countrey— For Coll: Moore (who is a gentleman seemingly of great worth) not finding provisions ready at Bath County for his forces, was necessitated w<sup>th</sup> all his Indians being about nine hunder, to march into this County wher they must by destroying the place untill provision is carryed round, and men rayseed here to join them.—The want of having provision carryed round was chiefly occasioned by the ignorance and obstinacy of our Assembly," \* \*

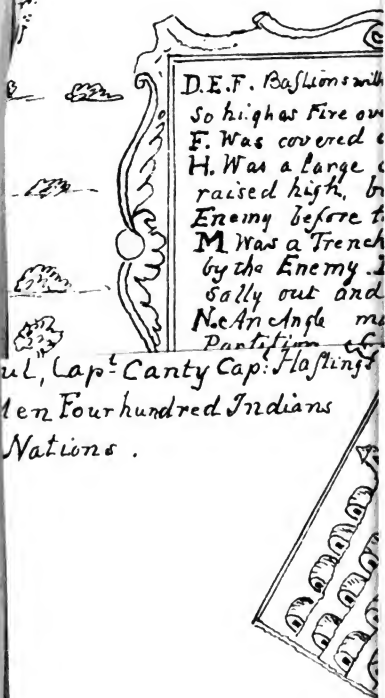
The Presidents anticipations of what would happen upon the advent of nearly 1000 savages into the Albemarle country seem to have been well fulfilled as appears from the following extract from his letter to Governor Spotswood of June 15. 1712/13 (')

"Col: Moore would lykewise willingly have come in but the destructione his indians make here of our Catle & Corne is intollerable, having already eat up a great deall of the corne that was rayseed by the Assembly to maintain the ware, and also destroyed all the Catle wherever they have come, so that some of the people here have been semingly more ready to ryse upe against them than march out against the enemy. So that he is forced to march out w<sup>th</sup> them intending to depart from here on saturday next and to attack the Fort he was at in coming in."

Moore accordingly did "march out," but was detained by a heavy fall of snow and bad weather at Fort Reading on the "Tar", or "Pamlico", or "Pamtico", river. At length however all was in readiness and on March 20<sup>th</sup> 1713 the Indians were attacked at a Fort called on the Map above referred to "Neoheroka," but on the plan of attack which is published herewith Fort "Nooherooka". This important plan has long been in the possession of the South Carolina Historical Society, but owing to the destruction of our records during the Confederate War, we have no information as

\* N. C. Rec. Vol 1, page 892.

† N. C. Rec. Vol 2 page 4



D.E.F. Bastions with  
 So high as Fire on  
 F. Was covered  
 H. Was a large  
 raised high, by  
 Enemy before to  
 M Was a Trench  
 by the Enemy  
 Sally out and  
 Ne An Angle mo  
 Partition of

ul, Cap<sup>t</sup> Canty Cap: Hastings  
 ten Four hundred Indians  
 Nations.



to how we obtained it. It is done in black and colors on parchment, but though the parchment has been backed with canvas, some of the words have become illegible. From this plan it appears that besides Moore himself, the officers present were Col. Mackay,<sup>a</sup> Col. Mitchell,<sup>b</sup> Capt. Pearce, Capt. Maul<sup>c</sup>, Capt. Cantey<sup>d</sup>, Capt. Harford, Capt. Thurston, Capt. Hastings, Capt. Stone, and Capt. Maurice Moore<sup>e</sup>.

Of these Harford, Thurston, Hastings, Cantey, and Pierce are said by Hewat, Ramsey, M<sup>c</sup>Crady, and Ashe to have been officers under Barnwell. His officers however were Mackay, Steele, Jack and Bull (Barnaby), as appears from his journal. The fort was attacked on March 20<sup>th</sup> 1713 and taken three days later on March 23<sup>d</sup>. It was taken by regular approaches, and the use of artillery. The description of the attack, given on the plan, is as follows:

"After the Trenches were carried on with good success and a Triangular Block house finished att A and a Battery att B so high that from them they might Fire over the Enemy's Fort and Mine carried under the Enemy's works to C and every Person ordered to his Post ready for a General Storme on Friday the 20<sup>th</sup> March 171 2/3 about tenn of the clock in the Morning the mine was sprung but with very little Success the Powder being damnified. However att the sound of the Trumpet the Assault was made. Capt Stone with 12 white Men from L. and Capt Moore with his Brother (illegible) Capt Hastings Capt Harford Capt

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<sup>a</sup> Alexander Mackay, who was major in Barnwell's Expedition—(S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mg. vol. IX, page 30) and who had remained in North Carolina with a body of Yemassee. He was afterwards Lieut Colonel with Barnwell in the Yemassee war of 1715.

<sup>b</sup> Lewis Mitchell—or Louis Michell—a Swiss gentleman, who had accompanied the Baron De Grafenried to North Carolina, and obtained with him a grant of land for the settlement of a number of Palatines, and Swiss at Newbern or New Berne. He was much praised by Barnwell and on all sides for his skill as an engineer.

<sup>c</sup> William Maul or Maule commanded a company of North Carolinians.

<sup>d</sup> One of the Carolina family of that name, but it is uncertain whether he was an ancestor of the wife of General Sumter.

<sup>e</sup> A brother of James Moore and Roger Moore. He married the widow of Col Swann of North Carolina, and remaining there became very influential.



Thurston with other white Men and Indians from under cover (illegible) the creek side. Presently made themselves Masters of the Enemies works from G to K with very little Loss of Men, Notwithstanding the Enemy Fired very briskly through the same Loopholes that our men attacked them att. Capt Maul who was ordered from the Mulberry Battery to make his Attack between D. and K Imagining he had some better advantage or mistaking his orders marched between Bastions E and D. from which Bastions the Enemy made very great Fire, and of which Company (illegible) 20 Escaped being Killed or wounded, being the greatest Loss sustained durement the attack.

Capt Canty from the Yamasee Battery was ordered to attack the same place which Capt Moore was ordered to, Seeing Capt Moore was gon on the wrong side off the Bastion and that his Indians did not come up readily went to the Commander in chief who was in the Battery B. [

(Two lines here illegible)

wounded] immediately followed with the same Story and added that unles he was relieved they would all perish; Coll Moore immediately ordered to make all the Fire that could be made from Battery B upon the two Bastions E and D. and Capt Maul retreated. At the same time Coll: Moore observing that the small Lodgment made on the Ennemys work att G. was not sufficient to shelter above three Men he (illegible) spades to them with which they (illegible) to the Northeast capable to shelter a great number from the Fire of the Enemy made from F. and then commanded the work K to be set on Fire; from thence the Commander in Chiefe went to Capt Hastings who behaved himself very bravely att G. and ordered Fire putt (illegible) and by the next morning that was (illegible) with the Bastion of Block house F. and several houses within the Fort.

The Enemy made verry great resistance and chose rather to perish by Fire with" the Bastion than to retreat in the Caves made under ground from whence some haveing time-ly made their Retreat and gott in the Caves did verry much mischief the next day and part of the Day following about

tenn of the Clock we were entirely Masters of itt the last place which was held out being the wattering place J. which some of the Enemy had Fortified more strongly after the Fort had ben sett on Fire.

T. N. this Action is computed by our enemies on Account their least Loss was two hundred and seventy of their Briskest men besides others aged and young Fellows. And with what prisoners were taken their whole Loss cannot be Less than Eight hundred.

Loss on our side. Twenty two white men killed, Thirty six white men wounded, whereof twelve Killed fifteen wounded of Capt Maul's company (illegible) Indians Killed Fifty Eight

Wounded."

The following letter was written by the Colonel to President Pollock just after the battle. It will be seen that his style is concise, and his spelling not much worse than Barnwell's, and scarcely better than the Duke of Marlborough's, the greatest soldier of the time.

27 March 1713.

Sr.

Ye 20<sup>th</sup> of this instant I attack No-ho-ro-co fort, on C—Creek & ye 23<sup>d</sup> In ye morning took itt, with ye Loss of 22 white men & 24 more wound'ed— 35 Indians Kill'd & 58 wound'ed — Most of ye Damage wee Rece<sup>d</sup> after wee had Gott ye fort to ye Ground, which we Did in ye first 3. hours— I have little else to advise y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>ty</sup> but that ye Q<sup>ty</sup> of ye Enemies Destroyed is as follows— Prisoners 392, Scolps 192, out of ye sd: fort—& att Least 200 Kill'd & Burnt In ye fort— & 166 Kill'd & taken out of ye fort on ye Scout, which is all; but My Servis to Capt: Jones, from your Hon ob<sup>ty</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Ja: Moore.

After the taking of the fort all of Moore's Indians except about 180 returned to South Carolina to sell their captives

as slaves. Moore however offered to remain and give his "service for the defence of the Country."

The Tuscaroras awed by the terrible loss they had sustained abandoned their other fort called Cohunche and situated at Hancock's town, and retreating northward joined the well known "Five Nations" at the North, which were afterwards known as the "Six Nations." Another treaty was then made with Blunt which left only the feeble tribes of Cores, Matamuskeets and Cotechneys to be dealt with. Against these Moore marched with the remnant of his army, and they were soon dispersed and driven away.

In September 1713 Moore having completed his task returned to South Carolina bearing a letter from President Pollock in which Governor Craven is assured that he was the "Guardian Angel to free and deliver us from our cruel and deceitful enemies" and that "Col. Moore ever since his arrival here hath behaved himself nobly and gallantly". The well deserved honors given to the Colonel on his return to South Carolina are set forth in the extracts from the Commons Journal. Just after the taking of the Fort by Moore, his brother Maurice Moore seems to have returned to South Carolina, and letters were sent to Craven asking for reinforcements. The route taken by them under the command of Maurice Moore is marked on the map with those of Barnwell and James Moore. This force may never have reached its destination, for Pollock finding that the Tuscaroras had gone, either stopt them on the way or attempted to do so, for which he seems to have been roundly taken to task by Governor Craven.<sup>11</sup>

It is pleasant to turn from the sore straits of the hardly pressed Government of North Carolina during this war to their generous conduct when peace was restored, and their own affairs seem to have been in better condition. The Yemassee Indians, who had been the mainstay of both Barnwell and Moore broke out in 1715 into fearful conflict with the people of South Carolina. The settlements around Port Royal were almost exterminated, and the inhabitants of

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<sup>11</sup> N. C. Rec., vol. 1, p. 59.

that island were only saved by taking ship to Charleston. In this extremity the Southern Colony needed aid, and it was Maurice Moore who with 50 white men from North Carolina came over to Charleston and marched with them not only to Augusta, but far into the Country of the Appalachees. This old map hidden away in the English archives for so many years fitly joins together the generous and gallant deeds of two feeble colonies—deeds which should not be forgotten to-day when the colonies have grown to be powerful states.

Journal Commons House of Assembly (MS.), Wednesday, August 6, 1712, pp. 90-91 of (copy 1712-1716; pp. 73-74 of original journal (now missing)).

A message from the Governor and Council by Thos. Hepworth, Esqr., who acquainted the House that the Governor & Council required the attendance of this House immediately.

Accordingly the whole House waited on the Govr. & Council.

The House being returned Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the Governor had made a speech to the House, which to prevent mistakes, he had delivered to him in writing.

Ordered:

That the said Speech be read, which was read accordingly, in following words, vizt.

Mr. Speaker & Gentlemen:

Another Massacre hath been committed by the Indians on the people of North Carolina: that government now implores our help by their agent, Mr. Foster: What we have already done, and the return they have made, might discourage us from giving them any further assistance, but we act upon nobler principles, than to involve the Innocent with the Guilty and I believe a more healing temper is now amongst them; immediate danger makes men wise, opens their eyes to consult their own safety, let us join with them in their preservation, afford that aid they desire, then we have done our duty and they must blame themselves, if they neglect the opportunity put into their hands.

The secret pleasure of doing good is inexpressable, to succor our distressed brethren, to save our sister colony from a barbarous Enemy, are actions truly Christian & Heroic, & will stand recorded to all Posterity.

The four thousand pounds raised for the expedition against the Tusqueroras, and appropriated by Act of Assembly solely for that purpose, is not wholly expended, and I hope there still remains a sufficient sum to terminate this war & extirpate a savage people with whom no peace can be made, this work well done, I believe we are all sensible how advantageous 'twill be to our Province.

Tis for these reasons, Gentlemen, that I summoned you to meet, that the most proper & safest methods might be thought of, both for our fellow subjects, and ourselves:

The wise man tells us "that in the multitude of Councillrs, there is safety and I doubt not to experience the truth of it, from the result of your consultations.

Nothing but so extraordinary an occasion as this should have per-

sueded me to call you at this season of the year, when the sun is so near us; Therefore I hope you will give a speedy dispatch to what business you may think necessary to be done that we may each of us retire to our several Homes & enjoy the benefit of the Shade.

Charles Craven.

Ordered:

That it lye upon the Table until the afternoon to be considered by the members of this House.

Ibid., afternoon session, Wednesday, August 6, 1712, pp. 93-97 of original journal; (Original Journal pp. 78-82)

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esq who brought the following message in writing

Gentlemen:

The private instructions of Mr. Foster received & signed by Governor Hyde, we send you with this, upon which he grounded that address he delivered to you this day, indeed his credentials are short and not regular, but we attribute that to the circumstances they are under, some charges he was to answer, if any complaint was made by Col. Barnwell either on the Govr. or Governmt., but no such thing appearing before us in public manner, we look only upon the means how to succor them, and therein must desire your assistance, that nothing may be wanting on our parts to save them and secure the province to the Lords proprs.

Charles Craven.

[Foster's Instructions follow covering pp. 94-96 of copy of Journal, 79-82 of original.]

That the said Message be read, which was read accordingly, as also the said Instructions.

Ordered: That Mr. Saml. Wragg & Henry Wigington, Esq., carry the following Message to the Govr. & Council.  
May it please your Honrs.

The House of Commons is ready to concur with you in prosecuting the most speedy means for the relief of the Govrmt & People of North Carolina. & in order thereto this House prays a grand conference of both House this evening at such place as your Honr shall direct

Who being returned informed the House That they have delivered the Message of this House to the Govr & Council.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esqr. who informed the House that the Govr. & Council were ready to meet this House immediately in a Grand conference at the House of Mr. George Haddrell.

Mr. Speaker & the whole House went then, to wait upon the Govr. & Council at the Grand Conference.

The House being returned, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House to the morrow morning 9 o'clock

Ibid., Thursday, August 7, 1712, pp. 97-99 of copy, 83-85 of Original.

The House mett according to adjournment.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth, Esqr. who laid before the House, the minutes of the Grand Conference taken yesterday.

Ordered: That Col. John Fenwick & Mr. Benj. Godin be a Committee to advise with Col. John Barnwell about ways & means further to assist the people of North Carolina against the Tusqueroras, and that they make their report thereon to this House this afternoon.

Col. Jno. Fenwick Reported from the Committee aforesaid, that they had advised with Col. Barnwell on the best ways and means to assist the Inhabitants of North Carolina, and were come to resolutions thereon, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered in at the table.

The Committee appointed to advise with Col. Barnwell about the ways & means further to assistance the people of North Carolina against the Tusquerora Indians, do report his opinion to be as follows.

That it is absolutely necessary to prosecute the war we have begun, by encouraging as many of our Indians as we can conveniently, but more especially the Wachamau and Cape Fear Indians with only a few Traders to encourage and lead them on, and that it is also necessary there should be a commander in chief, & that he be sent to North Carolina, there to prepare matters against the arrival of our Indians, who shall be ordered all to meet at Barnwell's fort, there to join the forces of North Carolina, and proceed according to the directions of the Commander in chief, & farther, that the traders having liberty to trade with our Indians will be a sufficient encouragement without any further gratification from the Publick, and that the Indians be encouraged by giving them ammunition & paying them as before for every scalp, otherwise they will not kill many of their enemy. It's further his opinion that our Indians will never of themselves attempt the taking of any fort, without they be led on by a considerable number of white men; & further he is of opinion that its morally impossible to totally destroy the enemy in a considerable time, but that the Governmt. there may take this opportunity while our forces are there of making a firm & lasting peace which will be much for their interest.

Ordered: That it lye upon the Table to be considered in the afternoon.

The House adjourned to the afternoon three o'clock.

In the afternoon the House mett according to adjournment.

ORDERED: That Col. George Logan & Col. Jno. Fenwick wait upon the Governor & Council & acquaint them that this House desires their Honrs. to appoint a committee of their House to join a committee of this House in order to inquire of Col. Danl. if he be willing to go commander in chief of the forces to be raised against the Tusquerora Indians, and also to treat with him in case he be willing to accept a charge, on what terms he will undertake the same.

Ordered: That Col. George Logan & Col. Jno. Fenwick be a committee to that purpose.

Col. George Logan reported from the Committee of the Upper House in order to discourse & treat with Col. Robert Daniel on the terms of heading our forces against the Tusqueroras, that they had joined the said committee & with them discoursed & treated with Col. Daniel according to the Instructions given them by this House, who answered them that he was willing to head our forces against the Tusqueroras, but that the terms on which the said Col. Daniel insisted as his reward for the same were so very large & extravagant that they could not any way agree to the same, upon which the conference broke up.

And the House entering into a further debate on the choice of a fit person to head our forces designed for the assistance of North Carolina.

Col. Alexr Parris proposed Capt Robt. Lorey as a suitable person for that expedition: And it being put to the vote whether Capt. Robert Lorey should be commander in chief of the forces to be sent to North Carolina

Carried in the affirmative, nemine contra dicente.

Resolved:

That Capt. Robert Lorey be Commander in Chief of the forces to be sent by this Governmt. for the relief of North Carolina.

Ordered: That Col. George Logan & Col. Jno. Fenwick wait upon the Govr. & Council & acquaint them that this House has made choice of Capt. Robt. Lorey to be commander in chief of the forces to be sent by this Governmt. for the relief of North Carolina.

Col. George Logan & Col. Fenwick being returned acquainted the House that they had delivered the Message of the House to the Govr. & Council.

*Ibid.*, Friday August 8, 1712, pp. 101-102 of copy; pp. 87-8 of Original.

The House resuming the Debate on the affairs of North Carolina, and the assistance of that Government again implore from hence.

Resolved: That this House will again assist their Brethren of North Carolina & prosecute the war against the Tusqueroras by applying the money yet unexpended of the sum of £4,000 raised for the relief of that Government.

Ordered: That an ordinance be drawn up for that purpose & that Henry Wigington Esqr. prepare & bring the same into the House this afternoon

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esqr. with a written Message.

Gentlemen,

We think you have nominated a very proper person in the room of Col. Parris, & we readily join with you in the choice

Charles Craven

Afternoon session.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esq. with a written Message.

Gentlemen,

We have no exception against Capt Lorey either as to his courage or conduct, but not being a person acquainted with the way & manner of Indian warr, we believe a more proper officer may be thought of for this occasion.

Charles Craven

Gentlemen,

Wee have left the blank unfilled, who shall be Commander of our forces, we send you the names of two persons who we think in every respect qualified for this expedition, Col. Jno. Fenwick & Mr James Moore, in the choice of either of these gentlemen, you will have our approbation.

Charles Craven.

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Henry Wigington Esqr. accoding to order brought in an ordinance for applying the remainder of the sum of £400. aforesaid for the prosecution of the Warr against the Tusqueroras.

Ordered: That the said ordinance be read, which was read accordingly and passed.

Ordered: That Col. George Logan & Henry Wigington Esqr. carry the foregoing ordinance to the Govr. & Council for their concurrence & assent.

Col. Geo Logan & Henry Wigington Esqr being returned acquainted the House that they had delivered the ordinance to the Govr & Council

Ibid., Thursday, November 20, 1712, pp. 109-110 of copy, 93-94 of original.

A Message from the Govr. & Council by Thos. Hepworth Esqr. who acquainted this House that the Govr. & Council required this House to attend them immediately.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker & the whole House went to wait upon the Governor and Council.

The House being returned, Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Governor had made a speech to the House, which to prevent mistakes he had delivered him in writing.

Ordered: That the Govrs. speech be read, which was read accordingly

Gentlemen,

At the ending of the last Session of Parliament you were pleased to intrust me with the management of your money toward the carrying on the warr against the Tusqueroras; that I may not abuse the confidence you placed in me, I think myself obliged to acquaint you that I have endeavored to husband it after the best manner, and that nothing might be committed on my part towards answering the charitable end for which it was given easily induced me to go myself to the Congress, the place appointed for the rendezvous of our army to encourage our men & likewise to see that neither provisions, arms or ammunition were wanting.

I cannot say there were so many Indians as I expected and was assured me by my Letters, but I believe a sufficient Body to put a good end to the War, if the North Carolinians join heartily with our Arms and exert themselves in their own defence.

The failure in our number of forces is wholly owing to some of our traders, the discouragement they gave the Indians contrary to my orders, prevailed on several to stay at home, and others to go to war where they thought fitt. this is the highest contempt that can be shown to the Government, and what is more a growing Evil & of so pernicious a consequence, that if not timely prevented will endanger the safety of this province. I earnestly recommend this matter to your serious consideration, that some effectual means may be thought of to stop this mischief, that since we have such profligate wretches amongst us, that for sordid gain would betray their country, they may by whole-some severities receive the punishment due to their crime.

Ibid., Friday, November 21, 1712, pp. 111-112 of copy, pp. 95-6 of original.



To the Rt. Honble. Charles Craven, Esqr. Governr &c.  
May it please your Honnr.

The great satisfaction which we the Commons House of Assembly have received on all former occasions in meeting with your Honr. is at present heightened to a very high degree by reason of the new and signal instances which your Honr. hath been pleased to give us, and the whole Colony of that parental regard which hath been remarkable in all your actions since your arrival among us. And in a particular manner we do with all respect & sincerity lay our grateful acknowledgments before your Honr. for the great frugality, care & fatigue which you have undergone in sending relief to North Carolina by enduring many hardships, & breaking through all rules necessary for the preservation of health, to accomplish this good design. Your Honr. hath further confirmed us in our opinion that you prefer the true ends of Government, before any personal danger or satisfaction whatever. Not only we who have the happiness to be under the immediate influences of your government, have experienced the good effects of your equity, but a charity and benevolence truly Christian & great, you have protected those who were left victims to the savage assassins by others who are more nearly concerned. Wherever human misery, or the distress of any British is the object, your Honr. does not think yourself disengaged, & sit with an indolent mind as a Spectator unconcerned. And we are sorry & amazed that they to whom God hath given greater power & opportunities, should be so deficient in giving that assistance, which was ever due to human nature, and that any who have British blood in their veins should regard the destruction of their neighbors as a Tragedy on a Theatre. This does not however create in us the least doubt, but that by the assistance of Heaven, your Honrs. indefatigable care & diligence, & the cheerful assistance of this Loyal Industrious & Dutiful Colony, a happy and desirable issue will soon be put to that unfortunate affair. We further thank your Honr. for putting us in mind of so many things necessary for the safety & prosperity of this Province, all which we shall take into due consideration

Ibid., Tuesday, November 17, 1713. p. 181, of copy, p. 170  
of original Extract from Governor Craven's Message.

I am likewise to inform you that Col. Moore is returned from the expedition against the Tusquerora's, in which he had the Honr. after many disappointments and very great oppositions to relieve our brethren of North Carolina and effectually subdue those Rebels

And as we can not but be extremely well satisfied with his conduct in that affair, and that he has, by repairing the faults of others, honourable acquitted himself of the Trust we reposed in him; so we can do no less than demonstrate that satisfaction by a Public Thanks & acknowledgment

Journal C. H. of A, Page 183, of copy, p. 171 of Original.

On reading the fifth paragraph of the Govrs. Speech relating to Col. Moore.

Ordered; That Col. James Moore be desired by a letter under Mr. Speaker's hand to lay before the House, the Journal of his proceedings in the late War against the Rebels of North Carolina <sup>(14)</sup>

"Will his journal be found, as that of Barnwell was, after nearly 200 years ?

Ibid., Thursday, December 3, 1713, Page 195 of copy, 180 of original.

Ordered:

That Col. James Moore's Journal be read, which was read accordingly:

And upon reading the same, together with a Letter sent to him by Col. Thoms. Pollock, President of North Carolina:

Resolved:

That the thanks of this House be given to Col. James Moore for his great services in the late expedition against the Indian Enemies of North Carolina, and that Col. Robert Daniell & Maj. Geo. Evans acquaint him therewith

Ordered:

That the sum of One hundred Pounds, current money be paid out of the Publick Treasury unto Col. James Moore, as a further reward for his said services, over and above what is already allowed him from the Publick for the same; and that Col. Robert Daniell & Majr Geo. Evans acquaint him therewith

Ibid., Saturday, December 5, 1713, Page 205 of copy, p. 190 of original.

Col. Robt. Daniell acquainted the House that Col. James Moore is in Town, and he and Majr. Geo. Evans being ordered by this House to give him the thanks of the same.

Ordered:

That Col. Robert Daniell & Maj. Geo. Evans give him the thanks of this House in the following words

Sir:

The Commons of this Genl. Assembly being justly acquainted with the happy success of the Forces under your command in the late Indian War against those formidable Rebels of North Carolina and how much that success (under the Providence of God) is owing to your prudent conduct, & intrepid valor and resolution; Have therefore sent us to wait on you with their thanks for those and eminent services; and as well to congratulate with you on an occasion which adds no less glory to yourself, than reputation to the arms of this Province, as to acknowledge that you have fully answered their expectations, and acquitted yourself of the Trust reposed in you (both as a soldier and General) with the utmost discretion & bravery; As also to assure you, that they will always retain a grateful remembrance of the Great things you have done in their service; and that they have appointed you a present of One hundred pounds as a farther instance of their esteem and satisfaction

Col. Robert Daniel & Majr. Geo. Evans, reported to the House that (according to order) they had given Col. James Moore the Thanks of this House, and farther delivered to him what they had in charge; Who expressed himself highly satisfied with the Honour & favour done him by this House, to whom he returns thanks for the same.

Ibid., Thursday, May 13, 1714, page 257 of copy, p. 230 of original.

Ordered:

That the Publick, Receiver for the time being pay out of the Publick Treasury, the sum of sixteen for the use of four Indians that signalized themselves in the late expedition against the Indian Enemies of North Carolina and that the Rt. Honl. the Governor or Col. James Moore have the disposal and distribution of the said sum amongst those Indians, and draw on the said Publick Receiver for the same.

Ibid., Tuesday, June 8, 1714, page 274 of copy, original, page 240.

Read:

\* \* \* The Petition of Theophilus Hastings, and the Peticon of Cornelius Sullivant, relating to their several Publick services in North Carolina:

These were referred to a committee for report.

A LETTER FROM JOHN LAURENS TO HIS UNCLE  
JAMES LAURENS.<sup>1</sup>

*Addressed:* James Laurens Esq'.  
to the Care of Mess Neufville  
Bristol.

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24 October, 1776.

My Dear Uncle

Last night I had the pleasure of forwarding you a letter from my Father— the substance of what he writes to me dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, is as follows, & I shall be more particular as in a P. S. of 17<sup>th</sup>. my Father mentions his being unable to write fully to you.

1<sup>st</sup> My Letters by M<sup>r</sup>. Reid are acknowledged; that sent by way of Virginia, miscarried — Speaking of his Journey to Georgia my Father says, “at W. Savannah, B. Island, and N. Hope I found that amon<sup>t</sup> of thirteen hundred barrels of Rice—which I caused to be removed to places less exposed—where that great value still remains— the Georgians for the most part were hearty in the Cause of Liberty, none more so than the McIntoshes— Lachlan is Colonel of a Regiment upon Continental Establishm<sup>t</sup> his sons are Subalterns; his Brother Captain of Rangers, in a word the Country is Military.

My Negroes there are to a Man attached to me, so are all of mine in this Country— not one has attempted to desert. many hundreds of that Colour have been stolen by the Servants of K. G. 3<sup>d</sup>. You know my Dear Son I abhor Slavery, I was born in a Country in which Slavery had been established by British parliaments and the Laws of the Country for Ages before my Existence— I found the

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<sup>1</sup>This letter contains a long quotation from a letter of Henry Laurens to his son John, and is of the same period but of later date, than the series of letters printed in volumes 3, 4, & 5 of this magazine.

Christian Religion and Slavery growing under the same Authority and Cultivation. I nevertheless dislike it— in former days there was no combatting the prejudices of Men, supported by Interest— the day I hope is approaching, when from principles of Gratitude and Justice, every Man will strive to be foremost in complying with the Golden Rule. £20000 Stg. would my Negroes produce if sold at Auction tomorrow— I am not the man who enslaved them, they are indebted to Englishmen for that favour, nevertheless I am devising means for manumitting many of them and for cutting off the Entail of Slavery, great Powers oppose me, the Laws and Customs of my Country, my own and the avarice of my Countrymen— what will my Children say if I deprive them of so much Estate? these are difficulties but not insuperable. I hope to receive your advice and Assistance in this affair in good Time.

I finish'd my Journay going round by Mepkin, and return'd the 1<sup>st</sup>. June, half an hour after I enter'd my House Intelligence was brot of the Fleet at Anchor without the Bar— Upon the tremendous Range of 55 Sail of Hostile Ships— I thought it my Duty to add to the Dignity of V. President of the Colony (now State) the several offices of Engineer, Superintendent of works, &c. I who you know had resolved never again to mount a Horse, I who thought it impossible for me to gallop five miles in a day, was seen for a month and more on the back of a lively Nag at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 in the morning sometimes galloping 20 miles before Breakfast, and often sitting the Horse 14 Hours in 18— and I have recounted all this particularly that you may judge of my Health— The president was as active and useful as a Man could be, all except a few Tories, and a few of a worse Stamp whom I call property Men, shew'd a true Love of Country— Chas. Town was soon inclosed with Lines, trenches and Redoubts, the Wharves were clear'd of all Incumbrances, Streets barricaded, Retrenchments within, Batteries erected at practicable Landings above the Town—Thousands came in from the Country from N. Carolina and Virginia— Gen'. Lee,

and the Brigadier Armstrong and Howe (to all of whom we are much indebted,) arrived at a Critical time— Lee was at first sight displeased with Fort Sulivant, and was for abandoning it— however that could not be done without Loss of the Stores, he advised some Amendments, gave Orders and his presence in the beginning of the Action, to which if we do not altogether owe the honor of the 28<sup>th</sup> June, we are certainly greatly indebted. At the approach of the ships, the Rampart and parapet of Ft. Johnston, where Coll<sup>l</sup> Gadsden commanded were cover'd by Officers and Soldiers, anxious for the Sister Fortress, and ready to second her Efforts— the Batteries round the Town were mann'd, Guns loaded &c troops of Regulars and Militia properly station'd to oppose Landing, Engines at proper Places for extinguishing Fires in the Town— every appearance of a Determination to give Gen' Grant the Lie, it was the fortune of his old Friend Will Moultrie to speak first, and he monopolized the Glory of the day. The Active was the last of the Enemy's Fleet on the Coast— she went with a Tendor to Bull's Island landed 40 white and 20 black men, kill'd by platoon firing a few head of Cattle, augmented their black Guards by stealing Six Negroes; and went off— After the Attack on Sullivant's Island seconded by the Ravages and Murders in our West Frontier by the Cherokee Indians I believe there were few Men who had not lost all Inclination for renewing our former Connexion with your King &c —

On the 2<sup>d</sup> Inst. a Courier arrived from Philadelphia and brought a Declaration of the 4<sup>th</sup> July— by the Representatives of the 13 United Colonies, that from thence forward they should be "free and independent States;" this was proclaimed in C. Town with great Solemnity attended by a Procession of President, Councils, Genls. Assembly, Officers Civil and Military—amidst loud Acclamations of Thousands. The Sword of State which I have seen Unsheath'd in Declarations of War against France was unsheath'd and borne in a Declaration of War against Geo. 3<sup>d</sup>.

The Indians and particularly the Cherokees had amus'd

us by Talks— but suddenly the treacherous Devils headed by White Men and push'd on by Ministerial Agents made an Inroad upon our Settlements burn'd several Houses and Murder'd about Sixty Persons chiefly Women and Children. Coll<sup>o</sup>. Andrew Williamson in South, Brigadier Rutherford in North Carolina and a large Command in Virginia marche'd against the Savages. we are not inform'd what Rutherford and the Virginians have done—Coll<sup>o</sup>. Williamson has driven back the Indians of the lower Townes, kill'd as many as could be come at, and has taken among prisoners no less than 15 White men— he has destroyed Senneca, Warachy, Estatohee, Keowee and Sugar Town; at the Entrance of Seneca, Coll<sup>o</sup>. Williamson suffer'd from an Ambuscade, his Horse was kill'd under him by two Shot. M<sup>r</sup> Salvador whose Death is universally regretted was kill'd by his side, eight Men wounded, two of whom soon died. He nevertheless rallied his Troops attack'd the Savages, and beat them out of their Town, a Town 4 Miles long, after destroying which, he proceeded on his March—

The Insurrections of the back Country have been happily quell'd, hundreds of prisoners instructed in the nature of the Dispute with the Mother Country— converted and sent home— Some of the most tenacious, and some whose Influence made them of Consequence, have freely taken the Oath of fidelity to the United Colonies, and offer'd their services as Volunteers against the Indians—

The Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Cooper<sup>1</sup> gave offence to his Parish and has been dismiss'd— The King's officers are confined to the post Masters House—Coll<sup>o</sup> Howarth and the Collector are at large on their Parole— W<sup>m</sup>. Wragg remains at his Plantation. lately James Brisbane and some others who had sign'd the Association & acknowledged the Justice of the American Cause, but refus'd to do any Thing which might endanger thir *property* in case of Conquest by the English, these *Property* Men were sent to Cheraw Goal. The Success of 28<sup>th</sup> June made some Converts, and those Gentlemen in particular advanced so far as to consent to bear

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<sup>1</sup> Rector of St. Michaels.

arms, take the Test Oath &c but still under the Obedience, to avail themselves of the Plea of Compulsion and save Property— Such Men deserve no Station of Honour on either Side— I have no pity for them, while I sincerely commiserate every suffering Candid Man tho my Enemy.

Mrs. Stuart Wife of the Cruel Superintendent who had no Pity for Innocent Women and Children in the back Country— has been set at Liberty the View of confining her being only to prevent if possible the Blow in the Back Country—”

I have just Room to add with inexpressible Joy that my dear Father has given me Leave to return, and that I am preparing to revisit my native Soil— Upon that Subject and others of great Consequence I wish to have some conversation with my Dear Uncle— and I shall make some proposals for an Interview in my next— My Love to you all from your affectionate

J. Laurens.

Well's Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Action is republish'd in the English papers.

M<sup>rs</sup> Parsons desires as a very great Favour to have some Money advanced to her here, to be repai'd by her Brother in Carolina— She complains of being in very great Want.

*Endorsed:* John Laurens

London 24 Octob<sup>r</sup>. 1776

w<sup>th</sup> Extracts from H—L's

Letter Aug<sup>th</sup> 1776.



HISTORICAL RELATION OF FACTS DELIVERED  
BY LUDOVICK GRANT, INDIAN TRADER, TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Charleston Probate Court., Book 1754-1758, p. 301.]

In obedience to your Commands to acquaint you with all that I know or have heard concerning any Surrender of the Country of the Cherokees to the Crown of Great Britain in 1729 or at any other time, and also anything relative to any Surrender or sale of all or any part of Their Lands at any time before or since I have lived among them I take the liberty to lay before you the following Memorial In which I have been careful to Insert nothing but what I know to be true and what I am ready to attest upon Oath.

It is about thirty year's since I went into the Cherokee Country where I have resided ever Since, during that time I have Corresponded with the several Governours of this Province. And I have directions to communicate all occurrences of any Consequence or what ever was Proper the Government should be made acquainted with. And agreeably there to I have often written & sometimes received letters from them. I have also been acquainted with the headmen in every part of the Nation, and as I speak their language I have been often Consulted by them about their affairs, and I flatter myself I have thereby had opportunity of serving my Country by explaining things & preventing misunderstandings.— I may therefore Say with great certainty that if ever there had been any such Surrender I must have heard of it, but I never head of any such thing, nor do I believe that Such thing was ever proposed to them till lately. I fancy the transaction alluded to is what happened when 'Sir Alexander Comings was in the Cherokees. Or

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<sup>1</sup> The sketch of Sir Alexander Cuming, or Cumming, in the Dictionary of National Biography, calls him chief of the Cherokees, and states that: In 1729 he was led, by a dream of his wife's, to undertake a voyage to America, with the object of visiting the Cherokee mountains

when he carried over 6 or 7 of them to London tho it did not happen in the year 1729 but in the following year. And as I know more of that matter than any man now living I shall lay before you a full account of it. Sir Alexander had resided sometime in Carolina, and intending to return to England, he was desirous first to see the Cherokee country. I resided then in the town of great Telliguo in that nation, And my business calling me to Charlestown I had got the length of Keowee which is about 150 Miles from where I live and I there met with Sir Alexander just arrived from Carolina. He acquainted me and some of the other Traders who where going down that he had no Errand but to see the Country And that he would continue there but a few days requesting us to return with him,

on the borders of South Carolina and Virginia. He left England 13 Sept., arrived at Charles Town Dec. 5, and on March 11 following he began his journey to the Indian's country. April 3, 1730 he was "by the unanimous consent of the people he was made lawgiver, commander, leader, and chief of the Cherokee nation, and witness of the power of God, at a general meeting at Nequisee [Nequasse], in the Cherokee mountains." . . . Extracts from his journal, giving an account of his transactions with the Indians and his explorations in the Cherokee mountains, were published in the *London Daily Journal*, of Oct. 8, 1730. He returned to Charles Town April 13, 1730, accompanied by seven Indian Chiefs of the Cherokee nation, and on June 5, arrived at Dover in the Fox man-of-war; on the 18th he was allowed to present the chiefs to George II in the royal chapel at Windsor, and four days later laid his crown at the feet of the king, when the chiefs laid also their four scalps to show their superiority over their enemies, and five eagle tails as emblems of victory (*Daily Journal*, June 8, 12, and 20, 1730). The proceedings of the chiefs while in England excited the greatest interest (see *Daily Journal* and *Daily Post*, June to October 1730, *passim*). Shortly before they returned to their country, Cuming drew up an 'Agreement of Peace and Friendship,' which he signed with them on 29 Sept. at his lodgings in Spring Gardens, in the name of the British nation, and with the approval of the board of trade. . . . By this time some reports seriously affecting Cuming's character had reached England. In a letter from South Carolina, bearing date 12 June 1730, an extract from which is given in the *Eccho, or Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, for 16 Sept., he is directly accused of having defrauded the settlers of large sums of money and other property by means of fictitious promissory notes. He does not seem to have made any answer to these charges, which, if true, would explain his subsequent ill-success and poverty. The government turned a deaf ear to all of his proposals, which included schemes for paying off eighty millions of the national debt by settling three million Jewish families in the Cherokee mountains to cultivate the land, and for relieving the American colonies from Taxation by establishing numerous banks and a local currency.

and accompany him which accordingly we agreed to do. We dined that day all together at the house of Joseph Baker Trader in Keowee and at dinner some of the Traders mentioned, that these Indians was not then in the best disposition. At night Wee went to the Town house where all the Indians men & women met every night when They are not out hunting even the Headmen go there to partake of the diversion. After we had continued some time there Sir Alexander made a Speech, to the head men of the Town, Which I remember perfectly well having had occasion to hear him repeat the same Speech in every Town we went through. Viz that he was one of the Great King Georges Children but was not sent either by the Great King or any of his Governors— that he was no public person and only came for his own private Satisfaction to see their Country, And that he would Drink the King's health hoping that all persons would pledge him which he accordingly did upon his knee desiring us to follow his Example and Wee Desired the Indians to do so. Upon which Sir Alexander said it was easy to make them all good Subjects, but I must not omit a Circumstance pretty Extraordinary, Sir Alexander carried with him into the Town house his Gun, his Cutlass and a pair of pistols, and one of the Traders telling that the Indians never came there armed, and did not like that any should, He answered with a Wild look, that his intention was if any of the Indians had refused the King's health to have taken a brand out of the fire that Burns in the middle of the room and have set fire to the house. That he would have guarded the door himself and put to death every one that endeavored to make their Escape that they might have all been consumed to ashes. This strange speech which I and the other Traders heard him make, did not give some of them who were to have been of the party a very favourable opinion of him, so they concluded it would be saffer for them to stay and leave him and me to pursue our Journey which accordingly we did next morning, and passing thro' all the Towns betwixt that and Telliguo where I lived. He seldom staid above

two or three hours, never above a night at any place, whenever any Indian met us, as it is their Custom to shake hands— Sir Alexander would take his name down in his pocket book saying that he had made a Friend of him. From Telliguo we rode over to Tannasse and afterwards returned by Neguasae Where several Traders met us and a good many Indians. Sir Alexander had been informed of all the Ceremonies that are used in making a head beloved man, of which there are a great many in this nation. They are called Ouka, and as we translate that word King, so we call the Cap the he wears upon that occasion his Crown, it resembles a wig and is made of Possum's hair Dyed Red or Yellow, Sir Alexander was very desirous to see one of them, and there being none at that Town One was sent for to some other Town, He Expressed Great Satisfaction at Seeing of it, and he told the Indians that he would carry it to England and give it to the great King George, He again repeated what he had said at Keowee and the other Towns. That he was one of King George's Children and came to see their Country, that he was soon going over the Great Water and if any of them would go with him to see England he would Carry them— this, was what passed at that meeing, I was there present the whole time and am positive that there was not the least word spoke about Surrendering any lands. I know all the people that went over to England well, I know they had no Commission of authority from the Nation to give away any of their land, and I know they had no power or right in themselves to do it, I was present when they returned from England and when the presents they Brought over with them were distributed and heard them make their report of all that they had seen but I never heard one word about their Surrendering their Country on the Contrary They brought with them a written paper or Parchment which I have seen and read the title of which is Articles proposed or proposals made by the Lords of Trade to the Cherokees, and there is the answer of the Cherokees to these proposals but not the least tendency towards any Surrender of the

Land, and I shall next give an account of a Transaction that will put that matter out of doubt.— Some of the Cherokees not long after the arrival of these people were Guilty of great irregularitys, and had seized on many of the goods belonging to the Traders refusing to give satisfaction for the same. So that this Government was obliged to withdraw the trade from them, and to call all the Traders out of the Nation, But the Indians immediately applied to Virginia who instantly sent goods to supply them. But this Government having notice that they were to come in by the Catawbaw Nation sent several people to stop them among whom I was one. The Cherokees having then no other resources were obliged to make their submission & accordingly came into Charlestown for that purpose. The Government used them well, & purchased a small spot of ground from them near Toogaleu to build a Fort upon. Mr. Johnston was then Governor who had been with them all the time that they were in England and knew every Transaction relating to them there. He came out with them in the ship and would never certainly have purchased a small spot of their Land from them had they Surrendered the whole to his Majesty when they were in England. The assembly also would have scrupled paying anything for it, but this transaction was in Presence of the Governor, Council and Assembly, and happened a year or two only after the return of the people who had been in England.

The next Circumstance that I shall take notice of as having relation to their Lands is of a very extraordinary nature, it is what was transacted by one <sup>3</sup>Pryber who

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<sup>3</sup>The South-Carolina Gazette, Monday, August 15th, 1743.

Extract of a Letter from Frederica in Georgia,

"The Creek Indians have at last brought Mr. Priber Prisoner here; he is a very extraordinary Kind of a Creature; he is a little ugly Man, but speaks almost all Languages fluently, particularly English, Dutch, French, Latin and Indian; he taks very prophane against all Religions, but chiefly against the Protestant; he was setting up a Town at the Foot of the Mountains among the Cherokees, which was to be a City of Refuge for all Criminals, Debtors, and Slaves who would fly thither from Justice or their Masters. There was a Book found upon him of his own Writing ready for the Press, which he owns and glories in, and believes it is by this Time privately printed, but will not tell where; it demonstrates the Manner in which the

Called himself a German but was certainly an Agent for the French. He went up from Amelia Township to the Cherokee Nation, and lived in the Town of Telliguo, and being a great Scholar he soon made himself master of their Tongue, and by his insinuating manner Indeavoured to gain their hearts, he trimm'd his hair in the indian manner & painted as they did going generally almost naked except a shirt & a Flap, he told these people that they had been strangely deluded, that they had been tricked out of a great part of their Land by the English, That for the future they should make no Concession to them of any kind but should profess an equal regard both for the French & English, and should trade with both upon the same footing, which would be their greatest security for they would then be courted & caressed & receive presents from both. This Doctrine was very taking among the Indians as he endeavoured that all he said should be. He proposed to them a new System or plan of Government, That all things should be in common amongst them, that even their Wives should be so and that the Children should be looked upon as the Children of the public and be taken care of as such & not by their natural parents, That they should move the chief seat of Government to a place nearer the french called Coosawattee, where in ancient times a Town had stood belonging to the Cherokees, And that they shoul'd admit into their Society Creeks & Catawbaws, French & English, all Colours and Complexions, in short all who were of These principles, which were truly such as had no principles at all. But he inculcated most into the minds of the Indians a great care & Jealousy for their Lands, and that they should keep the English at a distance from them. This produced a very extraordinary letter to this Government

Futigives are to be subsisted, and lays down the Rules of Government which the town is to be governed by; to which he gives the Title of Paradise; He enumerates many whimsical Privileges and natural Rights, as he calls them, which his citizens are to be entitled to, particularly dissolving Marriages and allowing Community of Women, and all Kinds of Licenciousness; the Book is drawn up very methodically, and full of learned Quotations; it is extremely wicked, yet has several Flights full of Invention, and it is a Pity So Much Wit is applied to so bad Purposes."

from the Indians which was written by Pryber & signed by him as Prime Minister.— This first opened the Eyes of the Government, and shewed them the great danger of his continuing any longer there, and accordingly they sent up letters to me desiring that I would do my endeavour to have him apprehended & sent down, I well knew the Impossibility of seizing him without their leave and the difficulty of doing it without their assistance. I therefore endeavored to prevail with Moytoy who was then the head of the Nation to Give Orders to some of his people to Seize him and I promised him a very great present for it. He thanked me and said he would accept of the present and said that he would permit me to apprehend him, and he believed none of his People would find fault with it, but that they would not deliver to another people any Person who had taken shelter in their Country. however this did not discourage me to desist, and I sometime after went up into the Townhouse with a Resolution to try what could be done, but I found that he was well apprized of my design and laughed at me desiring me to try in so insolent a manner that I could hardly bear with it, and I told him although I knew the Indians would not permit me to Carry him down to be hanged Yet they would not find fault I hoped if I should throw him into the Fire, which I certainly would do if he gave me any further Provocation.

I was then deeply Engaged in Trade and saw the great ill conveniency of my Intermeddling any more in this matter upon which I wrote to the Government and represented to them the difficulty of doing it and that I was obliged for the reason above to decline it. Soon after which Coll: Fox was sent up upon the same service with several persons to attend and assist him, and having endeavored by several letters & messages to decoy & draw him out of Town but all in Vain, He at Length laid hold of him in the Townhouse, for which he had like to have suffered. The Indians took it very much amiss, and told him that as the Country was their own they might do in it what they thought proper, that they might receive any person and

give him Protection, and would permit none others to force him away that whoever attempted it deserved punishment, But as this was the first fault of that kind it should be forgiven Wishing him to get out of their Country directly. Pryber Continued to have many conferences with the Indians in favours of the French, and at Length he went over to the Halbama. Fort, and was to have gone to Moville to transact some business of Importance but the Creek indian Traders were greatly alarm'd and they prevailed with their Indians to try to apprehend him which they accordingly did, and his Negro who Jumped into the River in order to make his escape they shot dead. Pryber was afterwards sent down to Georgia with all his papers and died in Goal there. Thus ended the famous Pryber after he had lived about three years in the Cherokee Nation, a most Notorious Rogue & inniquitous fellow who if he had been permitted to have lived much longer in that Country would undoubtedly have drawn that nation over to the French Interest— But notwithstanding of his death The French did not drop their design or lay aside hopes of having that Country, but sent in other agents from the Mississippi, who preached pretty much the same doctrine namely that it was good for them to live well both with French and English, to treat them alike and to Trade with them upon the same footing, That this was the way to receive presents from both and to have plenty of goods sent into their nation from all quarters. In Short it was to have two strings to their Bow, and as the French and English just broke out in War with one another they should sell them or give them a piece of ground to build a strong house upon that they might be safe in their Persons and property from the English. But your Excellencys happy journey to 96 spoiled all the french Schemes for soon after the Indian called the Blackdogg struck his hatchett in one of ther heads & threw him into the River, and the other was shot and wounded in the Breast by one of his own people and went off.—

The next Circumstance that I shall mention is your pur-





chasing a Tract of Land from them in the year 1746 or 1747. Col: Pawley was sent up as agent for that purpose and Capt. Haig [?] & Capt Fairchild with 8 or 10 more were sent to attend & assist him, it cost a great expense to the Government, and these Gentlemen found it very difficult & were at great pains before they could prevail with the Indians to part with it tho' that land lay a hundred miles from their Nation The sale was made by the Lower Towns only, And they were many months about it, and after all Col: Pawley was told by Connocautee that he had been doing nothing and that the Lower Towns had no right to sell these Lands for tho they lay nearest them Yet they belonged to the nation in general & could not \* \* \* without their consent—

that he had received no part of the price nor h\* \* \* been consulted about it, It is several years ago since your Excellency first communicated to me your design of procurng a Grant or Surrender of all their lands to the King But I did not flatter you that it would be easy obtained, at first I thought it Impossible because I well knew the pains the French had taken to purchase a small Spot from them and I never entertained any hopes of your success till I heard the speech which the Indian made you at the Fort in Keowee. I was present when you Purchased that piece of ground whereon the Fort Stands and I remember that tho' one of the headmen offered you that land for nothing yet you refused to accept of it, till he had consulted the other headmen of the Lower Towns who were at home, I saw the goods delivered that you paid as the price of it, and was a subscribing Witness to the Conveyance it was Executed by the head men in the Fort, and one of them made the following Speech. "This Fort has been often "Promised to be built but I never Expected to live to see "it done but mine Eyes now see it, and my heart is Glad. "it is entirely owing to you And I thank you for it, I am "going to give a great talk but I shall not make it long, I "shall end before sun down formerly all this land on all

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<sup>1</sup>page mutilatig

"hands belonged to the red people no White men had a  
 "right to any part of it, at length a Ship came over  
 "the great water and the people who were in it desired  
 "leave to come on Shore and as they were few in number  
 "we thought there could be no great danger from them,  
 "They then asked a bit of Land to plant upon which we  
 "Gave them, but soon they Crept further up, and then a  
 "little further till we began to fear there would be no  
 "stopping of them, But at last they built a house at the  
 "Congrees, and we Concluded that that was to be their  
 "utmost limits and We were Satisfied it should be so, but  
 "sometime after they came to Saludy and then to 96, and  
 "now your Excellency is come up this length I shall be  
 "glad that \* \* & my people live in Friendship with  
 "King George & his people but he lives a great way from  
 "us, there is the great Water between us and I am told he  
 "has land enough of his own, You are very near us there  
 "is nothing but a little bit of wood between you & us  
 "I have often come backwards & forwards and think it  
 "nothing, and your Excellency has also come up here and  
 "I hope you will return in Safety, and will frequently come  
 "and see us, Wee are a poor people and have nothing to give  
 "you, the little piece of Land that I now Give you is as  
 "nothing, it is like a small bit Cut off from a great piece of  
 "Cloth it is hardly worth your acceptance but, I Propose,  
 "Soon to go round the whole Nation to every Town in it,  
 "and to get them to give up all their lands to you. To  
 "which you answered 'That you had no use for their Lands  
 "and that it would be of no service to their nation to give  
 "them to you, but if they would give them to the Great  
 "King, He would defend the Lands & prevent their being  
 "conquered by the French or other Ennemies.'" The next  
 Circumstance that gave me hopes of your Success was the  
 behaviour of the Indians when your letter was read to them  
 pressing them to give all their lands to the Great King I was  
 present at that meeting — in Consequence of the letter that  
 you had written to me and the other traders to use our  
 utmost Endeavours to prevail with the Indians to aggree

to your proposal and M'. Beam—\*\*\* M'. \*\*\* and M'. Elliot & many other Traders were then present the day that your Excellency's letter was taken into consideration by the Indians. They Seemed to agree to what you desired, and acknowledged that it would be for their own good & safety, and resolved to write a letter to you to that purpose next day, but when that came many of them were of another mind, We Concluded that they had been dealt with in the night time by some of the White people who are Notorious Rogues and live there because they are out of the reach of the Law, But perhaps it might have been because all the head men were not present, and since I have been at Saludy and saw them give up their Lands there I am persuaded it was because old Hop wanted to do it himself and in the presence of all his people, and it is very happy that it was not done at that meeting at Chotte, for probably your Excellency might have rested Satisfied with that, and not taken any further trouble but the Nation would never have thought it so binding upon them nor would they have been so generally satisfied with it Whereas being done in a formal manner at Saludy and in the presence of all the head men & head Warriors There is not one person in the whole nation who is not pleased with it and who will not fight to the last drop of their blood to defend the title that they made to his Majesty. And I am truly of the opinion That if any Claim had been laid to their lands as being the property of his Majesty before that surrender at Saludy it might have been attended with ill Consequences and might have induced them to have given Some part to the French to Convince us that they were their own, Where as they are now sensible that it is out of their power to do so, For when Connacautee the Chief returned to his Nation from that meeting he stopt at the several Towns as he passed thro' the Nation, and gave very good talks to all his people telling them that there must no longer be any Complaints against the English for settling on their lands for they had no longer any lands that they Properly call their own, They had given them all to the

great King George upon whose goodness it would now depend to permit them to live there themselves.

Lud: Grant—

Ludovick Grant a Trader to the Cherokee nation of Indians being duly Sworn made oath that the foregoing narrative by him delivered to His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina & containing fifteen pages every part thereof is true.

Sworn before me this 12<sup>th</sup>  
of January 1756—  
P<sup>r</sup>Leigh.

A Conversation between his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina and Chuconnunta a head man of the Cherokees Whose name formerly was Ouconecaw.

Gov'. I have heard you often mention your having been in England and your having seen the great King George, and your talking with his beloved men are there any of your Countrymen Who went over with you now alive?

Indian. Not one they are every one dead— I am the only Cherokee now alive who was in England or that Saw the Great King George.

Gov'. Can you Recollect what induced you to go to England or what passed when you was there?

Indian. It is a great while ago but I remember every thing as if it had happened yesterday and if you please to hear it I shall give you an account of it & shall not be long, A Person came up to our Nation from the Country whom the Traders called a great man & a Warriar, He rode thro' most of our Towns and desired a Meeting of many of our Headmen, and accordingly they agreed to meet him in one of the Towns near the middle of our nation, I was present at that meeting

and heard everything that passed, I remember he said that he was one of King Georges Children, and that he intended soon to go over the great Water to England but before he went he had a Curiosity to see our Country, That unless he had come he could not have believed that We were so poor & naked & so much Want of everything, that he was sure if the Great King George knew it, He would take pity on our condition & would give us Some Cloaths and that when he went should go over the great Water, He would take care to inform him truly of it, But that it would have much better effect if some of us would go along with him. But after some questions were asked about England and how far it might be to it not one of our people would consent to go and so the meeting broke up and every man returned to his own house. At night M' Wiggan the Interpreter came to the house where I was, and told me that the Warrior had a particular favour for me, and that if I would Consent to go he would be indifferent whither any other Went; and Mr'. Wiggan pressed me very much to accept of his Invitation. I was then a young man but I thought it right to Consider before I spoke, I told him that I understood England was a great Way off. That I would be long in going there I should be detained there a Considerable time, and would be long in returning, and I did not know how I should get back. But he assured me that the Distance was very much magnified and that I might be back at the end of the Summer or at least some time in the Fall, Upon which assurance I agreed to go: Early next morning One of our people came to me and asked if what he had heard was true, That I had Promised to go to England I acquainted him that I had and that I would be as good as my Word, He then told me that neither he nor any other had intended to have gone but since I was to go That I should not go alone, for that he would accompany me and that he knew of Two or three more

that he could persuade to go accordingly they were spoke to and agreed making in all Six and we Immediately got ready & soon set off, But before We Reached Charlestown We met Six of our people returning from the Catawba Nation, and the leader of that Gang asked us whither we had any Business or had been sent for to Charlestown We acquainted him that We had no Business, But that a Warriar had been up in our Nation, and had promised to carry us to see England, and that we were going there. He replied that he had heard much of England and wanted to see it, and would make one with us and desired the five people who were with him to return to the Nation, Before we reached England he asked us if we had anything to communicate to the great King or any message to deliver from the Nation. We told him we had not we were only going to see England for our own pleasure, But he said that no doubt many questions Would be asked us when we came before the Great King George, and that therefore it would be proper to fix upon one who should be the Speaker, that tho' I was the first person Who had agreed to go Yet as I was the Youngest of the Company it would not be right, that I should be the Speaker and therefore Oukayula Was appointed.

Gov'. Can you recollect whither the Warriar who carried you over proposed anything about your Surrendering or giving your Lands to the Great King when he was in your Country or did the Great King or any of his beloved men when you were in England ever propose any such matter?

Indian I am certain There was no such matter ever mentioned either by the Warriour in our Country or any of our people nor was it ever thought of, and I am equally certain that there was no Proposal of that kind made while we were in England either by the Great

King George or any of his beloved men, nor had we power to agree to any Such Proposal, nor did I ever hear that question asked till now, I understand so much that if our Country had been given away then we could not have given it to you. I remember the Talk we had in England perfectly well, that we would be one with the white people in War, That is if they assisted us in our wars against our Ennemies We would assist them against their Ennemies, but for our Lands they never would have been given but for the great pains you have taken with our people and for your going to our nation and building a Fort there and in particular for your meeting our head man at Saludy and promising to build a Fort —

Richard Smith—

Richard Smith one of the Traders to the Cherokee Nation of Indians being duly Sworn made oath, That the annexed four pages of paper contains the Substance of a conversation lately had between his Exe<sup>r</sup>. The Go<sup>r</sup> of South Carolina & Chuconuto and that all the answers & sayings of Chuconunto were truly interpreted & repeated by him this Deponent as the same were delivered by the s<sup>d</sup> Indian & was therein set furth.

Sworn before me

this 12 of Jan<sup>r</sup> 1756

P Leigh.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

Copley's Picture of Mr. and Mrs. Izard— The following letters from the Manigault Collection are of interest in connection with the large double portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Izard, formerly the property of the Manigault Family of Charleston, and now in the Museum of Fine Arts, in Boston.

[No. 1.]

*Addressed* Cha<sup>r</sup>. I Manigault Esq.  
Charleston  
S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina

P<sup>r</sup> Sheffield }  
via Lpool }

*Duplicate.* Original P<sup>r</sup>. S. Jenkins

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London, 6 June 1831

Chas. I. Manigault Esq<sup>r</sup>

Charleston, S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina,

My dear Sir,

Yours of 28 March was rec<sup>d</sup>. last month and I delayed a reply till I should hear from M<sup>r</sup>. Copley—which I have just done thro' Mr. Winslow the gentleman I saw before— M<sup>r</sup>. Copley will consent to Sell the picture to you for 50 Guineas which I have agreed to give if it is in good condition.— The ground they assign for naming this price, is that it was originally to have been painted for that sum, and they waive interest charges &c.— There is no frame to it, I am told; but it is rolled up and put by and M<sup>r</sup> Winslow will try and arrange a time for me to see it. I hope you will approve of this arrangement. . . .

I am

Yours truly

Petty Vaughn,

*Endorsed:* From Petty Vaughn London

5 July 1831.



[No. 2.]

*Addressed:* Cha' I. Manigault Esq.  
Care of Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Wragg, Middleton, & Co  
Charleston  
S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina

P<sup>r</sup>. Hibernia }  
via Lpool }

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P<sup>r</sup>. Hibernia

London 14<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1831,

Cha' I. Manigault Esq.

Charleston, S. C.

My dear Sir

I have at length the pleasure to inform you that M<sup>rs</sup>. Copley has found the picture of your Grandfather and Grand mother Izard, painted by M<sup>r</sup> Copley in 1776: and I saw it on Tuesday last; & found it in such good order that I agreed to take it for you & have paid the £52 .. 10= or 50 Gs as stated in my last.— Tis very large, & a Case will cost 40/ or 45/ this with shipping Charges will bring it to about £60 which I will thank you to remit me a bill for that sum, or a letter of Credit for payment of the balance of my acc<sup>t</sup>. not exceeding £60.

I shall send the picture by the Columbia 25<sup>th</sup> unless I hear of a ship for Charleston,

There appears to be only one slight injury to the upper part of the picture, & not of any consequence. I have requested a letter, authenticating the production. It is a fine work, & corresponds with your description, except that a table is place between them. M<sup>r</sup>. I. is seated on a chair, & M<sup>rs</sup> I. on the Sofa,

M<sup>r</sup>. Vaughn unites with me in comp<sup>ts</sup> to you & M<sup>rs</sup> M. & I am Yr's Mo. truly

Petty Vaughn.

*Endorsed:*

From M<sup>r</sup>. Petty Vaughn London Nov<sup>r</sup> 1831 Respecting My Grandfather Izards Picture by Copley,

## NECROLOGY

Joseph Bryan, of Richmond Va., a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home "Laburnum," just outside of Richmond, November 20th, 1908.

Mr. Bryan was probably the best known citizen of Richmond, and was one of the most prominent men in the South. He was born at Eagle Point, Gloucester County August 13, 1845, and was the son of John Randolph Bryan and Elizabeth Tucker Coalter. He was a student at the University of Virginia at the out break of the War between the States, and entered the Confederate Service in 1863, taking active field service in 1864, when he joined Company D. of Col. John S. Mosby's command, and served continuously up to the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee; he was twice wounded in a Cavalry fight near Upperville Va.

Mr. Bryan was the owner of the Times Despatch of Richmond and was known in his own section as a doer of large things, and there are many large enterprises in the South to-day prospering through his ability and genius for organizing and conducting on a high business plane. Taking charge of the Richmond Locomotive Works he conducted it successfully and continued as managing director after its absorption by the American Locomotive Works. He was also a director in the Southern Railway, and at the time of reorganization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was selected as one of the directors. He was also a director in the Sloss-Sheffield Company and in the North Birmingham Land Company.

Mr. Bryan was recognized as one of the South's greatest philanthropists.

He married, Feb. 1, 1871, Miss Isabel Lamont Stewart, a daughter of Mr. John Stewart of "Brook Hill," Henrico County, and his wife Mary A Williamson, and had six children.

William Elliott Guerard, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home in Savannah, Ga., June 26, 1906.

He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 22, 1839, but moved to Savannah Ga., when a child. In 1860 he entered the State service, enlisting in Co. B. Savannah Volunteer Guards. He entered the service of the Confederate States in the same Company, 18<sup>th</sup> Ga. Bat. on Feby. 1, 1861. On July 12, 1863, he was made a sergeant at Battery Wagner, South Carolina, and on Sep. 18<sup>th</sup>: 1863, he was transferred as sergeant Major to Guerard's Light Battery, of which his brother Capt. John M. Guerard was commander.

He was made second Lieutenant of Guerards Battery on March 16, 1863, after the Battle of Olustee Fla. and on May 12, 1865, he surrendered the Battery at Greensboro N. C. and received his parole.

Mr. Guerard was in all the engagements on Morris Island and James and Sullivan Islands. He also served with the Cavalry Brigade of Gen. R. H. Anderson in Florida, and was in some of the engagements with McLaws Div. in S. C. and North Carolina. As a soldier he made a good record.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Leona Ross of Macon Ga. He is survived by his widow and six children, Mrs. John S. Schly, Mrs. Edward Simkins, Miss Anna Guerard, Mr. W. E. Guerard Jr, Miss Harriett Guerard, & Mr. F. Ross Guerard.

Mr. Guerard was descended from John Guerard one of the Huguenot emigrants who settled in South Carolina.

He was a man of force and integrity and was held in high regard by all who knew him.

## THE EDITORSHIP OF THE MAGAZINE.

With great regret the Publishing Committee of the magazine announce to its readers and subscribers that with the issue of October 1908 the connection of Mr. Alexander S. Salley Jr. with the magazine as editor came to a close. Just nine years ago Mr. Salley undertook at a most inadequate rate of compensation to begin in Charleston, the home city of our Society, a quarterly publication, which would bring into the light the stores of historical matter in our possession. In that period 2700 pages have been published in the nine volumes of the magazine as against 1800 pages published in all of the half century of the life of the Society up to that time. When it is recollected that the other publications, one and all, were brought out with the assistance of funds supplied by the State or the city of Charleston, while the magazine under his editorship has been self sustaining, the work which has been done will be appreciated. Rare indeed were his qualifications for his position. His industry was unflagging, his zeal untiring. With a knowledge of South Carolina history second to that of no living authority, with an absorbing passion for painstaking research, he unites a wonderful talent for telling the true from the false and the courage to maintain his opinion without fear of offending. When therefore a fact was stated, or a document published in the magazine, its truth was accepted, its genuineness was unquestioned. He knew what an historical magazine should be, and, within the limits, allowed by the means of the Society, he succeeded in bringing it up to his mark. It was evident to this committee from the very first that Mr. Salley would sooner or later be called to a more remunerative position, and when selected as Secretary of the State Historical Commission, they were prepared to see his editorship of the magazine come to an end. Yet, for three years, and without the least compensation, he continued his editorial work. At length however the arduous duties of his office in Columbia have compelled him reluctantly to give up his work with us.

With characteristic generosity however he has promised to assist us with his valuable advise as a member of the Publishing Committee and to give us from time to time for publication material which he has gathered. The magazine will sorely feel his loss. In Miss. Mabel Louise Webber, our efficient Secretary and Treasurer, who now takes up the additional duties of editor, we are sure that the magazine will have a faithful successor to Mr. Salley, quite resolved that the magazine shall not go backward in her hands. The cost of publication has increased enormously during the last year, and the work of supporting the magazine will not be an easy one. We are confident however that all will go well.

# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. X.

APRIL, 1909.

No. 2.

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LETTERS FROM COMMODORE ALEXANDER

GILLON IN 1778 AND 1779.

*(Continued from the January number.)*

[4.]

Sir

As Contrary Winds & bad sailing of ye Vessel I set of for France induc'd me to take this Course in my way I have had some oppt<sup>r</sup> of judging how Americans may be rec<sup>d</sup> here & of what Utility this Port may be of to us, which is ye reason why I take ye liberty of addressing you also to inclose you a Packet rec<sup>d</sup> yesterday from his Excellency ye Gov<sup>r</sup> here for you— ye other letters I rec<sup>d</sup> for Mr de Miraller I tho't best to inclose to his friend Mr. G A Hall who might better know where he was than you cou'd. On my Arrival here I was rec<sup>d</sup> as all Strangers generally are that is give your Vessels what you want to prosecute your Voyage & then order you out without admitting you on shore, but finding one of my Vessels must be hove down I received my application for to Land with my Officers & on producing some Vouchers that was demanded I was admitted to land in this Village with permission to go to ye Havannah on part business only & then attended by an Adjutant 20 days has now past & ye Notre Dame returns this day— ye other Vessel is preparing & will compleat my Voyage in her if cannot obtain my principal request of which I have very little doubt tho still am positively denied.

I found my Opinion on the Experience I have of their Nation a short time will I think verify it— whereby I presume ye most of my business is over— this Port I cannot but think well calculated to lodge many Articles in that ye Continent wants in Spanish Bottoms as ye rout to here by of Abacoa (commonly called ye Hole in ye Rock) & so by ye \* \* \* \* \* over & along ye Bahama Bank is too uncertain for ye British Cruisers safe for ours by whom you could order any thing that is lodg'd here by your Order from Spain as you wanted it & your Vessels could be Careen'd & completely fitted out in a few days & ye distance from here to any of ye Southern States or even to Virginia is so trifling considering ye strong Current they carry with them from here that they run if in a few days & with very little risque, but I presume permission must be first procured from Spain for this, if not already obtained, Spars, Masts, & Naval Stores will allways be acceptable here & will pay ye Vessels Expences. Pardon me for troubling your Excellency, on a matter you very likely know much better than I can inform you on but as I am Abroad it is my duty to acq' you with any thing that I humbly conceive can be useful to America—When we are admitted free access to ye Town I am convinced we shall receive ye friendships that sundry worthy Visitors has offer'd us & it is with pleasure that notwithstanding ye formal objections I met with I assure your Exclly that even now every prudent American that will but patiently look around he will receive more attention & assistance than any other Stranger. please present my best respects to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Drayton, Matthews & Hudson & Admit me to Subscribe myself your Excellency's

Most Obed<sup>t</sup> hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

A Gillon

Reglé opposite to ye Havannah  
Sept<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1778

To His Excellency  
Henry Laurens Esq<sup>r</sup>  
President of ye Honble  
the Continental Congress.

[5.]

D' Sir

Your faithful Serv' overtook me here. he wou'd have done it sooner but I find ye Roads so very bad that I left Hence this Morning at 8 A clock instead of 10 that I might by time make up for ye bad roads tho I left directions that I shou'd be here till 2 o' clock & expected to sleep at Bently's to Night your Letter & other dispatches shall deliver on Arrival— I shou'd not doubt your Memory or refresh it had you not permitted it in desiring me to remind you to favour me with a Letter of Access to your Consignees in Europe also for an Order of ye Loan Officer in S<sup>c</sup> Carolina for ye first annual advances I think it is best to trouble your honour seldom therefore apply for ye whole Order at once tho' shall use it only as purchase which mode may prevent disap' & trouble pardon me for troubling you on this Score & accept of my best thanks for your friendly interference in my behalf I most sincerely wish you every felicity & am with much truth

D' Sir

You' most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv'.

Alexander Gillon

M' Cullips Tavern 34 Miles from  
York Town 2<sup>d</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup>.

To the Honble

Henry Laurens

President of Congress.

[6.]

Sir

I did myself the pleasure to write you a few lines ye 18<sup>th</sup> Sept' per Capt. Hall of the Notre Dame since when have been occupied in trying to compleat my business here it wou'd be the height of injustice in me if I did not Aver that every Assistance was given me here that I expected or desired and with the surest expectations of a speedy



Arrival I left this the 24<sup>th</sup> past in Company with 2 Packets and a Merchantman bound to Spain but a few hours after we was out a Gale of Wind commenced that lasted 7 days and prevented hoisting any boat out to visit our neighbors our Vessel suffered much part<sup>r</sup> when we was on the 29<sup>th</sup> within a few minutes of being Shipwreck'd in the height of this Gale which forc'd us to cut away our Main topmast and all thereto belonging to heave 6 of our Guns overboard to clear the decks and to try to get in here but we could not thus was kept out till the 3<sup>d</sup> Instant when we return'd almost a wreck they rec<sup>d</sup> us with much friendship and immedly favd me with the needful to refit the Medley whereby she is now again ready to proceed once more and to morrow She with sundry vessels bound for Spain sail. I have little doubt of getting safe tho it is winter and less doubt about succeednig in Europe where I will try to purchase so as to hurry out by May— I am more and more Convinced of the Utility of this Port to America part<sup>r</sup> to the Southern States during our present War wherefore I again assure you that every Continental or State Vessel whose Commander properly attends to the method of this place without hurry will receive every attention and find it very Convenient to refit his Vessel here for which they should have a something to repay the Advances, I am happy in having had an opportunity of well knowing what is to be done here & in having experienced such attention to particularize wou'd tedious to you thus will only say that for allowg of disbts here on acct of Notre Dame and Medley Bills have been rec<sup>d</sup> at Par on So Carolina or pay<sup>t</sup> in Phil<sup>a</sup> perhaps they may fall into the hands of friend from here who is now with you, whose family has made my residence here agreeable and tho his introduction have pav'd the way for others to face better than formerly permit me therefore to crave your and Congress attention to him whilst with you or your Vicinity Nothing seems to be left undone towards me they even delivered me every American Prisoner here if anything is now wanting here it is an Agent to be appointed by you here for your Business which Sanction wou'd be the means of every American being readify As-

sisted here and no Expense to Congress the Major or Governors Adjutants now Actually are Agents for much is left to them therefore if you will permit me the recommendation I think such an Appointm<sup>t</sup> useful and no one so properly prepared for it as the Active and I may safely say Acting Agent here Mr. Rafael de Lus Adjutant to the Governor and Major in the Kings service whose friendship not a little Assisted me but if he or any other person is appointed by you it will be necessary that he is Confirm'd by his King—Mr. Lee I presume may easily settle that & as Mr Lus holds his Post for life that he is so attached to America, so capable for dispatch I know none so fit for this important Post which if you deign to grant can do no harm but may much good the other Adjutant Don Diego de Barrera who also very much favoured me is willing to shew his Zeal by offering his service and proposes going your way wish he may be useful have craved him to Accept of a Letter to your Excellency to use in that case as you may think proper perhaps whilst I am in Europe & contracting for some Vessels may procure more if so and thereby I can serve Congress they and you may freely dispose of me as I am determined to ransack every Corner in Europe, but will procure the Needful & tho we are long from Home it cou'd not be help'd as no Vessel sailed from here for Europe since I arriv'd here till 24<sup>th</sup> past please pres<sup>t</sup>. my best respects to Mr. Drayton Mr Mathews and Mr Hudson, I am with all due respect

Your Excellencys

Most Ob<sup>t</sup>. & Most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

A Gillon.

Havanna 16 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1778

To His Excellency

Henry Laurens Esq<sup>r</sup>

[7.]

Gentlemen

As I flatter myself it will give you some satisfaction to hear ye prospect of ye Navy Officers of So. Carolina I

take ye liberty to acquaint you that Cap<sup>n</sup> Jonier after being taken by his own Crew & carried into Plymouth got here last Aug<sup>t</sup> with Mr. Spencer whom I intended as one of ye Marine Officers Mr Warters and Mr Doville after being taken have also got here & are intended as midshipmen all received much attention whilst in England, Capt Robeson with Mr Lindwaith, Morant and Coram arr<sup>d</sup>. here ye 31 Dec<sup>r</sup> in ye Snow Gustave of this Port that put in distress into ye Havana, Mr Theus a very promising Youth died with ye small pox a few days after her arrival here much do I lament his early fate as his Country woud<sup>d</sup>ve rec<sup>d</sup>. much Assistance from his [blank] Alibilities— I left Havanna ye 17 Nov<sup>r</sup>. & on ye 19 Jan<sup>r</sup> fell in with ye Count de Grasse fleet he imdly order<sup>d</sup> a Frigate of 40 Guns to land me in ye first Port of this Kingdom I landed at Brest ye 25 Jan<sup>r</sup> with Mr [blank] & my Secretary & got here ye 4<sup>th</sup>. past & found abt. 130 Casks of States Indigo and which will serve as a beginning, have allready engag<sup>d</sup> for a Sum on ye same terms as they grant to their friends in their own Islands & in 2 days set of for Paris where hope to compleat & procure ye remaining sum wanted if shou<sup>d</sup> not succeed there must accept of ye invitation I've rec<sup>d</sup> from my friends in my Native Country Holland to go there, but have great expectations that this Govern<sup>t</sup> may perhaps spare me ye Ships I want ready fitted and mann<sup>d</sup>, if so I will sail soon & perhaps Assist in checking ye Progress Campbell is making to ye Southw<sup>th</sup> as appear by English accts rec<sup>d</sup>. here this day was it not for this what they term alarming news from Georgia & ye failure of Sundry Capital Mercantile Houses in Paris & Bordeaux I shou<sup>d</sup> easily procure ye Needful, however I will persevere & will timely acq<sup>t</sup>. you of my Situation, it is to be lamented that some Naval Officers was not sent on this Place 18 Months ago when this Govern<sup>t</sup>. did not need their Vessels so much when Men was plenty & Building with Stores 3 Pc<sup>t</sup>. Cheaper than at present Success must then have attended a proper Application by proper Officers & from what Idea I can form of ye past friendship by ye present, America would have procured a valuable Fleet at a distant Period & by keeping them together

wou'd've made America's Navy much more respectable than it now is however to me it does not appear too late yet tho it may prove somewhat dearer I formerly wrote you ye benefit that ye American Navy might receive from a free Admission into ye Port of Havanna, by Heaving down & refitting her Vessels at a trifling expence, no danger of desertion, near to annoy ye Jamaica Trade & by ye force of ye Gulph Stream cou'd allways be on ye American Coast in 7 or 8 days tho I rec<sup>d</sup>. every attention there it may not be improper for Congress to Apply to Spain to send out positive orders to their Governors at their Ports in Hispaniola, in Porto Rico & in ye Islands of Cuba to admit all their Continental Vessels, all State Vessels & may be added if you judge proper all American Vessels into any of their Ports, Bays or Harbours there with ye privilege of ye Port & if possible it wou'd much facilitate this business if Congress was to Appoint an Agent, Consul or Factor on each of these Islands—Shou'd it not suit Congress to cause this appreciation to be made for their Navy well do I know ye value of such permission to ye S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina Navy thus hope it will be made for our Navy to you worthy Sirs do I commit a matter of so much moment to America in General & to your Country in particular tho shall confer with Mr. Franklin thereon to him & your other friends must I refer you for what is passing in Europe as they by their longer residence can better judge of its validity. Permit me to request you will be pleased to inform me whether any Line is drawn by Congress for ye Continental & State Navy Officers conduct part'. if they meet or are to act together it might be of Service in General for ye line to be drawn believe me I have no Idea in this Service but doing my utmost to serve ye glorious Cause we are so long & advantageously embark'd in, but I wish to see all Clogs remov'd as doubts will certainly and perhaps prejudiciously Arise wherever these Officers meet at Sea or Abroad your Opinion on this with copies of every resolve of Congress relative to their Navy will be thankfully rec<sup>d</sup>. by me & will prove of use to ye Navy, please also furnish me with ye General Signals that Congress has or may give for their Continental

Ships to know each other at a distance or at Night so as to prevent any chasing each other on shore or Erroneous Engagements at Night & many other Accidents that may happen for want of proper Signals, because if I knew their Signals I crave their permission to use them on b<sup>d</sup>. ye Navy under my direction till I return to America when other Plans may be adopted, please also favour me with ye Continental Navy Uniform & colours for my Guide with such other observatins on Naval Matters as you think may prove Essential your letters to me directed under Cover to Mess<sup>rs</sup>. H. L. Chaurand freres Mercht<sup>s</sup>. here will get safe to hand after landed as perhaps Mrs. Gillon may be in or near Philadelphia, you will much oblige me in such case to open ye out side Packet directed for His Exlly of So Carolina & thereout take a Letter for Mrs Gillon sending it to her safely & sealing up ye other Package which I commit to your care to be sent to his Exclly by ye first Oppty. please Present my respects to Mr. Penn if with you & have wrote on his business shall write him when have ye reply, respects also to other friends & be assured I am with all due respect

Your Most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

A. Gillon

Nantes 5<sup>th</sup> March 1779

The Honble Delegates representing  
ye State of So Carolina in ye Honble  
ye Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

*(Continued from the January number.)*

Will of Henry Symmonds, of Charles Town, vintner, proved before Governor Blake, March 13, 1695, gave wife, Frances, all of his real estate, servants, slaves, and all other property whatsoever within the province of Carolina or elsewhere; appointed friend, Capt. Robert Daniell, to be executor in trust in behalf of his wife, Frances, whom he appointed sole executrix. Witnesses: Richard Codner, Matthew Bee, William Williams, John Givin, George Bedon, William White, John Griffiths. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., April 6, 1695. (Page 200.)

May 9, 1695, Mrs. Elizabeth Quintyne, widow, relict and administratrix of Richard Quintyne, gentleman, deceased, John Beresford and Charles King executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Quintyne's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 201.)

May 10, 1695, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Quintyne to administer on her husband's estate, at the same time directing Patrick Stewart, Philip Buckley, George Smith, John Padgitt and Patrick Scott to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 202.)

Will of Richard Quintyne, of Berkeley County, gentleman, made January 26, 1695, and proved before Governor Blake, April 27, 1695, gave wife, Elizabeth Quintyne, the profits of the plantation whereon he then dwelled in Berkeley County, or elsewhere in the said province or county, and her accommodation in his dwelling house thereon, together with an allowance for housekeeping as in his lifetime; gave daughter, Martha, fifty pounds sterling, to be paid her

within two years after her marriage or the birth of her second child; gave daughter, Mary, £50 to be paid her two years after her marriage; gave daughter, Elizabeth, her maintenance and clothing and an accommodation on his plantation during her lifetime if she should remain "soe impotent as she is, butt if it shall please God to bless her with perfect health strength of body and minde I give her fifty pounds sterld to be paid her two years after her marriage"; gave daughter, Jane, £50 to be paid two years after her marriage; gave son, Henry Quintyne, when he should reach the age of twenty-one years, all of his estate, both real and personal, not otherwise bequeathed, he paying part, proportionately, of legacies with administratrix, and whatever he should receive from the estate of his uncle, Richard Quintyne, of London, goldsmith, deceased; gave remainder of estate to wife, Elizabeth, whom he appointed sole administratrix of his will and overseer and guardian of his children during their minority; desired John Beresford to be assistant to his wife. Witnesses: Thomas Nairne, John Beresford, Patrick Stewart, John Padgitt. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., May 2, 1695. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, and warrant of appraisement were granted by Governor Blake to Mrs. Elizabeth Quintyne, May 10, 1695. (Page 203.)

May 27, 1695, Governor Blake directed Daniel Lindrey to administer on the estate of Judith Francis, late of London, spinster, deceased, at the same time directing John Alexander, George Logan, Alexander Parris, Edmond Medlicott and Charles King to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 204.)

The same day Daniel Lindrey, merchant, administrator of that part of the estate of Judith Francis, late of London, spinster, deceased, in the province, Edmund Bellinger, gentleman, and William Smith, vintner, all of Charles Town, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Lindrey's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 205.)

May 28, 1695, Thomas Bill, planter, executor of the will of Elizabeth Keeling, widow, deceased, Gilbert Ashley and

Matthew Bee executed their bond to Governor Blake for Bill's faithful performance of his trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 206.)

Will of George Keeling, of Charles Town, Berkeley County, province of Carolina, made July 17, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake April 25, 1695, gave daughter, Mary Bill, wife of Thomas Bill, the best heifer he had; gave wife, Elizabeth Keeling, all the rest of his property so long as she should remain a widow, but in case she should remarry then his daughter, Mary Bill, was to have one house and lot; appointed wife sole trustee and executrix. Witnesses: Dr. Atkin Williamson, Elizabeth Fuz, Roger Hunsden and Thomas Bertinshaw. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., May 24, 1695. (Page 207.)

Will of Elizabeth Keeling, of Charles Town, widow, made the 10th day of Xber, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake, April 25, 1695, gave friend, Mrs. Margaret Rivers, forty shillings, her best pettycoat, her Bible, her best hood, a new paid of shoes and a silver bodkin; gave friends Gilbert Ashley and Elizabeth Popell each a gold ring of ten shillings value each; gave son-in-law, Thomas Bill, and Mary, his wife, her two lots situated in Charles Town, her Indian woman, Flora, all her cattle and all the rest of her goods whatsoever, directing that at the death of either her son-in-law or her daughter that the Indian woman should be set free; appointed son-in-law and daughter executor and executrix. Witnesses: Willian Chapman, Findla Marten, David Ferguson. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., May 24, 1695. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Blake to Thomas Bill, executor, May 28, 1695. (Pages 208-209.)

July 17, 1695, Elizabeth Schenckings, widow, administratrix of the estate of Bernard Schenckings, deceased, son of Bernard Schenckings, Esq., late of the province, deceased, William Smith and Peter Guerard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Schenckings's faithful execution of her trust. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 210.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Mrs. Eliza-



beth Schencklingh to administer on the estate of Bernard Schencklingh, son of Bernard Schencklingh, Esq., at the same time directing John Alexander, George Logan, Charles Basden, Edward Rawlins and Charles King to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Page 211.)

August 13, 1695, John Alston, gentleman, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, alias Alston, John Guffell and Thomas Hubbard, all of Berkeley County, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Alston's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Harris, gentleman, late of the province, her former husband. Witness: John Hamilton. (Page 212.)

March 14, 1694-5, Peter Guerard, Peter LaSalle and Isaac Callibeuf proved, before Paul Grimball, their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Louis Perdriau. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Deputy Secretary, August 22, 1695. (Page 213.)

March 21, 1694-5, William Bower and Lewis Price proved, before Paul Grimball, their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Thomas Moore. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec., August 22, 1695. (Page 214.)

February 21, 1694-5, George Logan, Thomas Barker and Thomas Rose proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Richard Phillips before William Smith. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Pages 214-216.)

April 20, 1695, Samuel Langly, Ambr. Denison, Edward Drath and Robert Collings proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Thomas Greatbeach before Robert Gibbes. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Pages 216-217.)

May 30, 1695, John Hill, John Smith and John Frowman made an inventory of the "Goods Chattles & Cattle of Elizabeth Keeling widd who deced January ye 14. 1693-4" and the next day they proved it before Paul Grimball. Recorded August 23, 1695, by Charles Odingsells, D. S. (Pages 217-218.)

July 29, 1695, William Ballard, Edward Loughton and John Collings appeared before Gilbert Ashley and proved

their inventory and appraisement of the estate of John Parker, deceased. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Pages 218-219.)

June 15, 1695, Alexander Parris, Charles King and Edmund Medlicott made an inventory and appraisement of the estate of Judith Francis, spinster, and proved the same before Gilbert Ashley. Recorded August 23, 1695, by Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec. Charges against this estate were recorded by Odingsells October 24, 1695. (Page 220.)

July 23, 1695, Capt. Charles Basden, Edward Rawlins and George Logan proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Bernard Schencklingh, son of Bernard Schencklingh, Esq., before William Hawett, Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 23, 1695. (Page 221.)

July 13, 1695, William Popell, George Bedon and John Birde appeared before Gilbert Ashley and proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Joseph Pendarvis. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, D. S., August 24, 1695. (Pages 222-223.)

May 27, 1695, Richard Ireland, William Bower and Thomas Sacheverell appeared before Paul Grimball and proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Joseph Edwards, of Edisto Island, "lately deced Novembr: 10th Anno Dni 1693." Recorded by Charles Odingsells, August 24, 1695. (Page 224.)

January 26, 1694, Isaac LeGrand and Rene Ravenel appeared before J. Boyd and proved their inventory and appraisement of the estate of Arnaud Bruneau de la Chabociere. (Pages 224-226.)

The will of George Baudoin, written in French. (Pages 226-227. As this will has been published in full, with a translation thereof, in *Translations of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 10 (1903), pp. 48-51, no abstract is given here.)

The will of Antoine Prudhomme, written in French. (Page 227. Printed in full, with a translation, in *Translation of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*.)

July 19, 1696, Elizabeth Morgan, Joseph Elliecott and James Young executed their bond to Governor Archdale

for Mrs. Morgan's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Richard Morgan. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 228.)

July 27, 1696, Governor Archdale appointed William Capers administrator of the estate of John Bull, late of the island of Jamaica, at the same time directing Samuel Williamson, Eph. Wingood, Humphrey Primatt, Henry Gill and Joshua Wills to appraise and make inventory thereof. (Page 229.)

January 18, 1695-6, John Lebas, Henry Le Noble and Peter Guerard executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Lebas's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of James Dugue, late of Charles Town, deceased. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 231.)

On the same day appraisers were appointed for said estate, with directions to make an inventory thereof. (Page 232.)

August 4, 1696, a warrant of appraisement for the estate of Richard Morgan, deceased, was given to Elizabeth Morgan. (Page 232.)

January 18, 1695-6, Governor Archdale directed John Lebas to administer on the estate of James Dugue. (Page 234. Page 233 is blank. The pagination here jumps to 243.)

March 20, 1695-6, John Barksdale, John Boone and Edward Loughton executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Barksdale's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of Judith Francis. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 243.)

March 18, 1695-6, Governor Archdale directed John Barksdale to administer on the estate of Judith Francis, and on June 11, 1696, Barksdale made his inventory of the said estate. Recorded June 12, 1696, Charles Odingsells, Deputy Secretary. (Page 244.)

July 9, 1696, Job Howes, John Beresford and Ralph Izard executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Howes's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of Benjamin Wildy. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 245.)

July 27, 1696, William Capers, Samuel Williamson and

Ephraim Wingood, executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Capers's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of John Bull, late of Jamaica. (Page 246.)

February 22, 1696-7, Anna King, Simon Valentijn and Richard Bellinger executed their bond to Governor Blake for Anna King's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Charles King, deceased. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 248. Page 247 contains the last half of a deed the first half of which is recorded on page 286.)

On the same day Anna King was granted letters of administration on the estate of Charles King, and Charles Basden, Edward Rawlins, Alexander Parris, Richard Bellinger and Simon Valentijn were directed to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 249.)

February 26, 1696-7, Andrew Vetch, Joseph Allison and Henry Spry executed their bond to Governor Blake for Vetch's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of John Williams, deceased. Witnesses: James Moore and Henry Wigington. (Page 250.)

January 30, 1699-1700, Sarah Rhett, Capt. Job Howes and Capt. Thomas Smith executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Rhett's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Amory, merchant, deceased. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 251.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Mrs. Sarah Rhett, "wife of Capt William Rhett of Charles Town", to administer on the said estate, reciting that the said Jonathan had constituted his wife, Martha, to be his executrix during her lifetime, at her death to be succeeded by his sons, Thomas and Robert, and that said Martha, before dying, appointed said Sarah executrix and her infant son, Robert, executor, providing for the education of her children, Robert, Sarah and Ann. He also directed Capt. Alexander Parris, Dr. Charles Burnham, John Bird, William Gibbons, Lewis Pasquereau and Peter Guerard to appraise and make an inventory of the estate. (Pages 252-253.)

February 5, 1699-1700, letters of administration with the

will annexed were granted to Elisha Prioleau on the estate of Mary Banval, for the use of John and Susannah Bonnell, son and daughter of Daniel Bonnell and Mary, his wife, deceased, executors of said Mary Banval, and Augustine Memine, Elias Bissett, Peter Chevalier, Daniel Durousseau and Peter Fileaux, were directed to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 254.)

January 30, 1699-1700, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Sarah Rhett to administer on the estate of Thomas Amory, deceased, and at the same time directed her to administer also on the estate of Ann Amory. (Page 254.)

July 14, 1698, Governor Blake directed Elizabeth Baker to administer on the estate of Richard Baker, deceased, at the same time reciting that Benjamin Waring, Gabriel Glaze, John Cattell, Thomas Butler and Richard Warner had been directed to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Page 255.)

On the same day Elizabeth Baker, John Buckley and Simon Valentijn, merchants, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Baker's faithful performance of the trust of administratrix of the estate of Richard Baker. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 256.)

July 23, 1698, Governor Blake directed George Logan to administer on the estate of John Sellsby, late of the island of Providence, at the same time reciting that Col. Thomas Cary, Capt. George Smith, Alexander Parris, Joseph Crosskeys and Lewis Pasquereau had been directed to appraise and make an inventory of the estate. (Pages 256-257.)

On the same day George Logan, George Dearsley and William Smith, merchants, executed their bond to Governor Blake for Logan's faithful performance of his trust as executor of the estate of John Sellsby. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 257-258.)

June 20, 1698, Governor Blake directed John Birde and Mary Perriman to administer upon the estate of William Perriman, deceased, at the same time reciting that direction had been given to Capt. Collins, Robert Hall, James Kennedy, Thomas Ferguson and Daniel Donevan to appraise and make an inventory of said estate. (Page 258.)

July 25, 1698, Mary Perriman, John Birde, Capt. John Collins and Thomas Perriman executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Perriman and John Birde's faithful execution of their trust as administrators of the estate of William Perriman. Witnesses: Henry Wigington and Patrick Martin. (Pages 258-259.)

## THE LUXEMBOURG CLAIMS.

BY D. E. HUGER SMITH.

THE so-called Luxembourg Claims against the State of South Carolina arose out of the disastrous career of the frigate *South Carolina*,<sup>1</sup> held by that State under a treaty or contract, made in Paris on 30th May, 1780, between Alexander Gillon, Commodore of the Navy, acting for the State, and the Chevalier Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorenci de Luxembourg.

The history of the great house of Montmorenci is that of France, and few pages of the annals of that kingdom can be found which do not tell of their services to King and country and of their blood shed on battle-field or scaffold. In 1627 François de Montmorenci, Comte de Bouteville, and his friend and second, Comte des Chappelles, lost their heads for the infraction of the recent edicts against duelling in the celebrated combat with the Marquis de Beuvron of three on each side, when the Marquis de Bussy d'Amboise was left dead on the field. The posthumous son of the unhappy Bouteville was François Henri de Montmorenci, who commenced his illustrious career as Aide-de-Camp to his kinsman, the famous Prince of Condé, and died in 1695, a Duke and a Marshal of France. His wife was the heiress of the great house of Luxembourg, and he joined her name and arms to his own. At the outbreak of the American Revolution the great-grandson of the Marshal was Duke of Luxembourg and was named Charles Anne Sigismond. He was born in 1721 and died in 1777. His two sons and a grandson appear in the history of these claims. Of these, the elder was Anne Charles Sigismond de Montmorenci-Luxembourg, Duke of Luxembourg after the death of his father in 1777. He died in Lisbon an exile in 1803, and was succeeded by his son Charles Emanuel Sigismond, who was Duke of Luxembourg when his late uncle's claim was finally

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<sup>1</sup>See S. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. IX, p. 189.



settled in his favor. This uncle was the Chevalier de Luxembourg of this history. In his early life he is said to have served in the French Navy, but later, as Prince of Luxembourg, to have commanded a company of the Garde du corps, which commission he held in "survivance" of his kinsman, the Prince de Tingri.

It is impossible to follow in minute detail the efforts of the State to adjust the claims that arose out of the short and disastrous career of the frigate *South Carolina*. Many of these were promptly filed and submitted to various committees of the Assembly. On 21st April, 1783, Govr. Guerard transmitted to the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty the report of a joint committee on the subject, and on 9th October, 1783, the same Governor seems to have proposed to the Prince of Luxembourg that the matter should be settled by a law-suit, or by a "Reference to Individuals to meet in this State." Perhaps it was in response to this suggestion that Dr. Edward Bancroft arrived in Charleston<sup>2</sup> on 6th February, 1784, vested with full powers from the Prince to prosecute his claims. Dr. Edward Bancroft, "Doctor in Physic, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Medicine in Paris," has left behind him a mystery as yet unsolved—was he at the same time the confidential friend and agent of Franklin and a spy in the employ of the British Ministry? This has been variously answered. The historian Bancroft says of him that he "accepted the post of a paid American spy to prepare himself for the more lucrative office of a double spy for the British Ministers."<sup>3</sup> On the other hand, Wharton, after a full discussion of all the known facts, leaves the question still a mystery, but inclines to exculpate him, partly because otherwise there would remain grave imputations on the sagacity and vigilance of Franklin, Vergennes, John Paul Jones, and in a minor degree of others.<sup>4</sup> A sketch of Bancroft's life may

<sup>2</sup>The name of the chief city of South Carolina was changed from Charles Town to Charleston by Act of Assembly in 1783.

<sup>3</sup>See Bancroft, edition of 1888, vol. V., p. 17.

<sup>4</sup>See Wharton, *Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*, Vol. I., section 196.



be found in the British Dictionary of National Biography. In this may be noticed a statement that he was a friend of Franklin, and had published in 1769 an able tractate in defence of the liberties of the American Colonies; but there is an interesting absence of anything whatever to show his prominence in American diplomatic history. The selection by Luxembourg of Franklin's friend, Dr. Bancroft, as his agent in this business may have been due to his (Bancroft's) previous knowledge of it, and should not be ascribed to any continuing interest in the matter on the part of Franklin.

Dr. Bancroft, on 16th Feb., 1784, presented to both houses of the Legislature memorials on behalf of the Prince, in consequence of which a joint committee was appointed to which he submitted the following claims against the State and against Alexander Gillon, jointly and severally;

1st, for the fourth part of all prizes taken by the *South Carolina* and other benefits with interest;

2nd, for the sum of 300,000 livres tournois with interest, due in consequence of the capture of the ship;

3rd, for an indemnification for the employment of the ship against the Island of Providence;

4th, for an indemnification for the loss of eleven months, while the ship remained at the Texel beyond the time stipulated for her departure.

In addition he gave notice of a further claim against the State and Commodore Gillon for sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven livres, eight sols, and seven deniers tournois, expended at Teneriffe by the Consul of France for the maintenance of a number of sick landed there by Gillon. It is noticeable, in the light of later developments, that this last claim seems to have been made by the French Government primarily on the Prince. On 19th March, 1784, this Committee reported a proposition on the part of Dr. Bancroft that these claims should be submitted to the arbitration of those gentlemen who had represented the State in Congress, or a majority of them. This proposition was accepted by both houses.

This board of arbitration met on 29th March at the State House in Charleston, and selected as their Chairman

the Hon. John Rutledge, late Governor of the State. The arbitrators took into consideration: 1st, the claim for detention in the Texel; 2nd, the claim respecting the Providence expedition; 3rd, the claim for a fourth part of the prizes; 4th, the claim for the loss of the ship. The hearing was closed on 6th April, and the arbitrators met on the 8th. On the next day Dr. Bancroft was told in a friendly way by one of the arbitrators that the general principles of the award had been settled, and that they had unanimously agreed to admit the claim for the loss of the ship and for the share of the prizes, and also for the detention of the ship from 21st September, 1780, until 17th December following. On the other hand, he was told that they had unanimously condemned the Prince to pay damages to the State for detention from 17th December, 1780, to 8th June, 1781, on which latter day the troops had arrived on board; further, that the arbitrators had also, though not unanimously, condemned the Prince to pay damages for the detention from 8th June, 1781, until 7th August, 1781; that thus a balance of 146 days for detention had been made against the Prince; and lastly, that Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gervais had undertaken to make out an account upon these principles, which would be presented on the Tuesday following.

Thereupon on 9th April, 1784, Dr. Bancroft addressed to Mr. Rutledge a letter, declaring that he could not "think the proposed award conformable either to the Evidence delivered to the Arbitrators, or to any Principle of Reason or Justice", and containing a long further argument to that effect. On 12th April Mr. Rutledge wrote that an absence from town had delayed his acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter, which, however, he would lay before the arbitrators at their next meeting. A reply from Dr. Bancroft of the same date re-asserted the title of the Prince to an allowance for detention after the troops were actually on board, which part of his claim, he said, had never been disputed "until the last Day of the Hearing, when a new Account had been irregularly produced, but without the smallest Attempt, at least in my (his) Hearing or Presence

to support it by any Kind of Evidence or Reason whatever, excepting one transient suggestion by the Commodore, importing that this last Detention had been the Consequence of his former Embarrassments, and of his contract with Colonel Laurens".

On 13th April Rutledge wrote that the arbitrators were unanimously of the opinion that Bancroft's letters of the 9th and 12th were of such a nature as to render it impossible to proceed further in the case. Nevertheless he took occasion to inform Dr. Bancroft that neither Commodore Gillon nor any other person had been with them at any time during the progress of the arbitration, except when he (Dr. Bancroft) had been present, nor had any evidence or reasoning been offered to them in his absence. Dr. Bancroft then on 17th April wrote to the Governor an ingenious assumption that the action of the Legislature in authorizing the arbitration had settled the times and place of payment, and that the amount only of what was due to the Prince remained to be ascertained. The Governor curtly replied that this letter, as well as those passed between Dr. Bancroft and the arbitrators, would be laid before the Legislature at the next sitting. Bancroft soon after left Charleston.

What must strike the reader of these proceedings are the curious insolence shown by Dr. Bancroft and these facts: 1st, that the claim for the loss of the ship was formulated in the name of the Prince, as by the treaty, and not in that of the King of France as its owner; 2nd, that no claim was made by the Prince in behalf of the legionaries, who yet within a few years obtained in Paris a judgment against the Prince.\*

It would be well here to recall to mind, for comparison with the dates in the history of these claims, those marking the progress of the French Revolution.

On 7th May, 1789, the States General met and soon declared itself a National Assembly.

On 14th June, 1789, the Bastille was destroyed, and then

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\*Dr. Bancroft's case is given in full in Series 3, Vol. 3 of Wm. Loughton Smith's Collection of Pamphlets in the Charleston Library.

commenced the emigration of the Princes of the blood and of the nobility.

On 20th September, 1789, a new constitution was assented to by the King.

On 6th October, 1789, the mob of Paris attacked the Palace of Versailles and carried the King in triumph to the Tuileries in Paris, where he was thenceforth practically a prisoner.

On 22nd September, 1792, the Republic was decreed.

On 21st January, 1793, the King was guillotined.

On 29th January, 1795, Robespierre was executed.

On 27th October, 1795, under a new constitution, the Directory took over the executive power.

In November, 1799, occurred the coup d'état which placed Bonaparte in power as First Consul.

And on 3rd May, 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte was created Emperor.

In South Carolina the desire to settle these claims against the State did not cease with the departure of Dr. Bancroft, for by resolutions of 11th and 21st May, 1786, the Legislature liquidated the amount and payments were made amounting to £191-3/10 on 17th December, 1788. But on 12th October, 1787, the Prince of Luxembourg executed in Paris a power of attorney in favor of Ferdinand Grand, Dr. Bancroft, and John Browne Cutting, with a power of substitution, and on 28th October, 1788, an agreement was signed between Dr. Bancroft and Cutting under the terms of which Cutting was to settle the whole business and to receive a commission of 2 1/2%, if completed within a certain period, and of 3%, if later. Thereupon in 1789 Cutting appeared in Charleston as agent for the Prince.

Through Mr. Cutting's exertions a settlement was effected under date of 19th January, 1789, under which the debt was to be funded with interest at 5% from 7th September, 1785, to 13th March, 1789, when principal and interest were to be consolidated, thereafter drawing 7% on whole amount.

About this time the Prince of Luxembourg left France, and, under the severe law in reference to the emigrant

nobles, his property there was confiscated. He died in Switzerland on 15th June, 1790, intestate, but previously, at some time in 1788-89, judgments had been obtained against him in France in favor of the three classes of legionaries. Class I consisted of those who served on the *South Carolina*; Class II was called the "India division," and Class III contained those who took part in the invasion of Jersey. After the death of the Prince the agents of the legionaries had attempted to pursue in France the estate of the Prince, and a curator had been there appointed, against whom the legionaries had entered judgment. In the course of these proceedings it was asserted that procurators for the Duke of Luxembourg and the Marquise de Serran, brother and sister of the decedent, had in their name renounced the inheritance as more onerous than profitable. These said relatives were then in exile, having lost by confiscation all their property in France. The Duke was residing in Portugal, and the Marquise in London. Apparently the only assets of the estate of the Prince were his claims against South Carolina.

We have found no record of the formulation up to 1794 of a direct claim upon the State by either of the successive French Governments. It is, however, possible that one was made. A most interesting communication or note from the French Consul to the authorities of the State, written in 1797, shows the attitude of that Government at that date. From it the following has been extracted and translated into English:

"The debt of Carolina to France is of two sorts: The one is the 'price of a vessel called the 'Indian', the use of which for three years 'had been obtained by the Prince of Luxembourg, and ceded by him 'to the State of Carolina, then represented by Commodore Gillon.

"But, as attorneys of the Prince and later of his heirs have filed 'claims as to the ownership of this vessel, it is natural that the State 'of Carolina should remain in possession of these funds until a competent tribunal, having taken cognizance of the different claims, shall 'have recognised the undeniable title of the French government."

The other debt treated of in this "note" was for the value of the "*flutes la Truite et la Bricole*" and for certain munitions of war and equipments sold to the State by France, partially offset by value of supplies and provisions furnished by the State to the squadron and army of Count d'Estaing

during the short campaign ended by the disastrous defeat at Savannah in 1779. It will be remembered that the *Truite* and the *Bricole* were a part of the fleet commanded by Commodore Whipple, which shared the fate of Charles Town when that place fell to Sir Henry Clinton in 1780.

Also it may be possible that a direct claim on the State may have been made by agents of the legionaries prior to 1802. Those curious about these details may perhaps find them in the archives of the State in Columbia. But the legionaries were during all this period seeking their remedy by establishing in the French Courts claims against the Prince and his estate as before stated; and these, we will see later, were followed up by proceedings in Charleston against that estate both in the Circuit Court of the United States and in the Court of the Ordinary.

In this latter Court, on Nov. 12th, 1794, a citation was granted to John Browne Cutting, of Charleston, gentleman, to administer as principal creditor on the estate and effects of Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency Luxembourg, late of Paris, gentleman, deceased; and on 1st December, 1794, Mr. Cutting appeared. Then ensued a most interesting and remarkable incident. This was an attempt on behalf of the French Government to assert for that country what is today called an ex-territorial jurisdiction. D. A. Hall, Esq., (Dominic A. Hall—enrolled an attorney at Charleston 1789) appeared as proctor for the French Consul and excepted to the jurisdiction of the Court, contending that, under the convention of 14th November, 1788, between France and the United States, this power was vested solely in the French Consul, and that, albeit the intestate had not died within the Consulate, his property lay there, thus bringing the case within the spirit and intention of the convention. The Ordinary, Charles Lining,\* once an officer of the Continental Line of South Carolina, promptly and in decided terms ruled against this contention, which to an American of this century must seem a startling one.

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\*Charles Lining—enrolled an attorney at law 1774—Captain Continental Line of So. Co.—Prisoner at fall of Charleston 1780—Ordinary 1783-1812.

Thereupon Thomas Bee, Esq.<sup>1</sup> went upon the stand and gave a sketch of the matter, as it had been brought to his attention officially as a delegate to the Continental Congress. Mr. Bee further expressed his constant belief that "all the benefits of the treaty (including the payment of 100,000 livres) were solely to accrue to the Prince."

Then Mr. Cutting, having produced his powers and contract for commissions, &c., alleged his services since 1789 in the matter, for all of which he had never received any compensation, and claimed that he was thus a substantial creditor. In reply Mr. Hall claimed that the ship was the property of the King, who therefore was entitled to the chief part of the funded debt and was the principal creditor; and that, this property being now vested in the French Republic, the administration should be granted to the Consul. The Ordinary decreed in favor of Mr. Cutting on the grounds that the Prince clearly had an interest in the estate; that the question as to what part might belong to the Republic of France was a matter for judicial determination and could be ascertained by a suit in the Federal Court; and that Mr. Cutting had rendered great services in time and money. Mr. Cutting qualified on 10th December, 1794, his sureties being James Heyward, planter, and William Crafts, merchant. During the same month Mr. Cutting filed an inventory, in which it was recited that there was no property belonging to this estate, except a debt due by the State of South Carolina, said to be subject to a claim by the Republic of France. The principal was stated as £9,856.11/6 and interest from 14th March, 1789, to 14th December, 1794, at 7%—£3,967.5/2, making a total in sterling of £13,323.16/8.

After the lapse of nearly four years Mr. William Crafts on 27th November, 1798, petitioned the Court for relief as surety of John B. Cutting, alleging that he had been alarmed by efforts made by Mr. Cutting to withdraw from the State the debt due by the State contrary to engagment made with petitioner, and also alleging that Mr. Cutting was a "transient person". On 30th November a citation was granted

<sup>1</sup>Thomas Bee—Continental Congress 1780-82; U. S. District Judge 1790-1801.

to Crafts to cite Cutting to show cause why this relief should not be granted, and also a special citation at the instance of Montmorency, Duke of Luxembourg, brother of the late Prince, to cite Cutting to show cause why his administration should not be revoked. And on 10th December, 1798, Cutting assenting, his administration was revoked, and letters granted to said William Crafts, whose sureties were Nathaniel Heyward, planter, of St. Bartholomew's, James Miller, Thomas Ogier and Ebenezer Coffin, all of Charleston, merchants, and the estate was estimated not to exceed \$64,000. Here matters in the Ordinary's Court rested until March, 1807.

Meantime the parties in interest had not ceased to press upon the State their demands. We cannot follow in detail the efforts of the State to settle the conflicting claims, but the salient facts will be found recited in the later proceedings in the Court of the Ordinary and in the Acts of Assembly. On 18th May, 1807, the Ordinary granted a citation to Romain Marie Dauthereau to cite William Crafts to show cause why his administration should not be revoked. With Crafts appeared Timothy Ford,\* Esq., as proctor, and with Dauthereau William Drayton<sup>†</sup> Esq.

Dauthereau asked this revocation on the ground that the relatives of the Prince, in whose behalf Crafts administered, had renounced title to the estate in favor of certain creditors represented by him, and, as their agent, he now applied for the administration. In support of this he exhibited the Duke's renunciation of inheritance, dated 16th December, 1790. Mr. Ford objected that this renunciation was by an agent of an attorney, and that the original power had not been produced; and further, that in any case the renunciation applied only to property in France and not in the United States.

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\*Timothy Ford—enrolled an attorney 1786—a native of New Jersey—wounded at Battle of Springfield 1780—President of Charleston Library Society, &c. (O'Neill).

†William Drayton—enrolled an attorney 1797—Lieut-Col. and Colonel U. S. Army 1812-15—Recorder of Charleston 1819-23—Member of Congress 1825-33—died in Philadelphia May 24th, 1846 (O'Neill).



William Loughton Smith Esq.<sup>10</sup> sometime Minister of the United States at the Court of Portugal, then deposed that he had known in Lisbon in 1797 the Duke of Luxembourg, who had frequently spoken to him in reference to this claim and had wished him to take from him a power of attorney: that the Duke had stated that, if the delay in collecting was on account of the largeness of the debt, he would be then satisfied to have it liquidated and to receive only the interest; that the Portuguese Minister to the United States had received from the Duke a power of attorney and had conferred with Col. Pickering about it. Letters were produced from Mr. Pickering to Mr. Thomas Parker," U. S. District Attorney, dated 21st November, 1797, and 5th January, 1799; also one to Mr. Crafts dated 21st March, 1800, all claiming this debt in behalf of the Duke. Also there were produced affidavits showing the death of the Prince, a bachelor and intestate; that his heirs were his brother, the Duke of Luxembourg, and his sister, Madame de Seran, who had been driven from France during the Revolution, and were residing in straitened circumstances; one in Portugal, the other in England. There was produced also a power of attorney from Charles Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency Luxembourg, dated 4th October, 1805, reciting the death of the late Duke, and his own status as heir to the Prince. At this state of the proceedings Mr. Drayton asked and was granted an adjournment to allow of his procuring certain documents from France.

Between the dates of this adjournment and of the next hearing in the Probate Court the Assembly had taken great forward steps towards a settlement of the claims. By the act of 19th December, 1807, 224,000 livres with one year's interest, or the equivalent of \$45,226.66, were ordered to be paid to Mr. Chancoine, or his successor in office, or to a duly authorized agent of the French Government, being that

<sup>10</sup>William Loughton Smith—Student Middle temple, London, enrolled an attorney in Charleston 1784—Representative in Congress 1788-97—Minister to Portugal 1797—Minister to Spain 1800—died December, 1812. See So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. IV, p. 252.

<sup>11</sup>Timothy Pickering—Colonel Continental Line—Postmaster General 1791-95—Secretary of War 1795—Secretary of State 1795-1800. Thomas Parker—U. S. District Attorney 1792-1821.

part of the Luxembourg debt claimed by the Imperial Decree of "18 Brumaire, an treize". The text of this decree is not before us, but we can readily suppose that the new Emperor, whose sceptre was a sword, and whose throne rested upon bayonets, must have made very clear his meaning. The same Appropriation Act of 1807 ordered to be paid to the lawful administrator of the Prince the balance due by the State of the sum liquidated by the resolution of March 11th and 21st, 1786, after deducting payments of £191.3/10 made on 17th December, 1788, and of £1,000 to John Browne Cutting, Administrator, and of \$45,226.66 therein directed to be paid to the French Government.

The Assembly further ordered the Attorney General to file a bill of interpleader in the Court of Equity, making defendants of all claiming in right of legionaries and others who had served on the frigate *South Carolina*. It also authorized the Comptroller General to pay such other legionaries or others on board said frigate, if satisfied of identity and authenticity. But on 17th December, 1808, the authorization to pay this balance to the administrator was repealed, which action may have been caused by the legal difficulties now to be described. By 4th March, 1808, both sides to the case in the Probate Court seem to have been reinforced by numerous documents from Europe and elsewhere, and the legal warfare flamed afresh. As proctor for Dauthereau, William Drayton had been replaced by John Geddes," while for Crafts Timothy Ford again appeared.

The proceedings lasted intermittingly until 28th April. The petition of Dauthereau set forth the intestacy of the Prince and the renunciation of the inheritance by his brother and sister; also that various judgments obtained in France and this country made the legionaries, represented by him, the sole creditors. It set forth further that the administration formerly granted to Cutting was unauthorized by law, and that the later administration granted to Crafts had been obtained by surprise; that, in face of the renunciation by the Duke, his son had no better status than the father, and yet in this behalf Mr. Crafts claimed the administration. Fur-

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"John Geddes—Governor of South Carolina 1818-20.

ther the petitioner claimed that the estate had not been administered according to law; that money received by Mr. Cutting had been squandered or applied to his private use; that Mr. Crafts had taken no steps to recover from Cutting, for whom he (Crafts) was liable as security, and that no account of that sum had been rendered to the Ordinary.

Mr. Ford read the answer of Crafts, which denied that the brother and sister of the Prince had ever *freely* renounced their inheritance in France, but asserted that in any case such renunciation only applied to property in France and not to money due from South Carolina. The answer then set forth the exile of the family and the severe penalties to which the exiles were subjected, especially that of confiscation of property, and also the very heavy penalties that would have been incurred by a return to France. It further recited the constant efforts made by the Duke to obtain the money due by the State, and called attention to the fact that this claim of a renunciation had never been set up in this country until after the death of the Duke in 1803; further that his son had become reconciled to the French government, and had been permitted to reside in Paris, and before the tribunals there had taken out administration of the estate of the Prince, and on records of said tribunals had been styled his heir. In regard to the question of maladministration, the respondent submitted that it was not a subject of trial in this form or before this Court, yet answering said that the money paid Cutting was paid by special order of the Legislature at the treasury, where he had given special security by virtue of the order, and that over this matter only the Legislature had control; and further that a suit was now pending in the Federal Court in the name of Cutting to recover a large sum.

It is needless to list here the many documents and exemplifications filed by the contesting proctors, though of great interest. Among them were judgments in Paris against the Prince in 1788 and 1789 in favor of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes of legionaries for prize money, and in confirmation thereof also against the curator of his estate appointed under said proceedings in 1790 after his death; also three

judgments in the Circuit Court of the United States against Crafts, Administrator, in favor of the legionary creditors:

1st, at the suit of Duhamel and Betancourt.....	\$92,703
2nd, of Duhamel .....	\$58,855
3rd, of Dauthereau, Dussaux and Oger.....	\$34,385
all under resolve of Assembly 15th December, 1802.	

Also among them was a letter from M. Marbois to M. Pichon, Commissary of the Commercial Relations in America, dated 13th December, 1804, covering the decree of Bonaparte 9th November, 1804, by which on payment of 224,000 livres the French Government would withdraw all opposition to the payments by the treasury to the marines of the *South Carolina*.

The grounds on which Mr. Geddes asked revocation of the administration were two-fold and well deserve mention. The first was that the administration granted to Cutting was unlawful in that the Prince had no residence in this State; that the Prince did not die in this State; that he had no personal property in this State, for which an administration could be granted; that there was no liquidated debt here; that the inventory and the Gillon treaty were in the trunk of the Prince, who had died in Switzerland; that administration could only be granted where the specialty was, or where the intestate died; and that the case could not be altered even though the debt might have been liquidated in the Prince's lifetime; that Cutting's administration was therefore illegal, and that of Crafts no less so. To Mr. Ford's contention that the present applicant (Dauthereau) had recognized the present administrator by bringing suits against him, Mr. Geddes replied that these suits were by direction of the Legislature, in order that creditors might substantiate themselves as such. Mr. Geddes further maintained that, even if the granting of this administration were possible in South Carolina, it should have been granted in Columbia and not in Charleston. Mr. Geddes' argument under this first ground was long and ingenious, and was largely based on the death of the Prince in a foreign coun-

try. But his conclusions were incisively swept aside by the Ordinary, who declared that under the law he had the power disputed by Mr. Geddes, and that so mischievous a doctrine would unhinge every administration of a party dying abroad; that he had always exercised this authority and would continue to do so.

Mr. Geddes then stated his second ground. He argued that the administration to Cutting had been granted unknown to present creditors and by surprise; that the grant of an administration to Crafts was also by surprise, and that the Ordinary could revoke same if shown that it was granted through surprise or misrepresentation. He then submitted that there had been maladministration on the part of Mr. Cutting, and that Mr. Crafts had made no return any more than Mr. Cutting had. Mr. Geddes made the further point that Crafts was a surety on the administration bond of Mr. Cutting, and was therefore responsible for his maladministration. To this Mr. Crafts' reply was that given in his answer, quoted above. The Ordinary in his decision gave a learned disquisition on "surprise" and then said that this administration had been granted thirteen years before, and that, as far back as 14th December, 1803, the Legislature had been passing resolutions respecting Mr. Dauthereau; that in all this time there had been no suggestion of surprise and that it was now too late; that, besides, there had been filed a caveat, and upon this there had been a debate; that this case was one of discretion and election, and that he was of opinion that he had no right, at the instance of the creditors, to revoke the administration granted to Mr. Crafts. With this decision by the Ordinary matters seem to have rested in this Court until 1813.

On 24th November, 1813, William Wightman, jeweller, of Charleston, qualified as administrator of the effects of Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency Luxembourg, late of Paris, gentleman, deceased. William Crafts had some time before come into Court and surrendered his letters of administration in favor of Mr. Elnathan Haskell,"

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"Elnathan Haskell—Major Continental Line of Mass.—served from 1776 to 1784. He settled in South Carolina on the disbandment of the army.

who had declined qualifying in favor of Mr. Wightman. Mr. Wightman's sureties were George Keith and John M. Ehrick, and the value of the estate was stated not to exceed \$25,000.

The Appropriation Act for 1814 directed the Treasurer of the lower division to issue to William Wightman, as legal administrator of the Prince of Luxembourg, \$28,894.50 in stock of this State at six per cent, upon receiving a full discharge of all claims against the State. The frightful destruction or loss of public records during the Confederate War must account for the fact that neither the final return of the administrator nor his discharge are on file in the Probate Court. The same fate befell the records of the Circuit Court of the United States, but an old index-book now in the Clerk's office shows, under date of 1810, three judgments still unsatisfied against William Crafts, administrator, in favor of creditors of the Prince. Whether this money ultimately found its way to the Duke or to Dauthereau and his friends must be settled by other evidences, but later allusions to it would seem to indicate that it was paid over to the Duke.

The authorities of the State seem to have made at no time denial of their responsibilities, but to have constantly desired only to ascertain who were the proper claimants. The extraordinary network of litigation; the interposition by the new republican government of France of a direct conflicting claim, not made by its predecessor, the King's government; the curious effect of the confiscation of the property of emigrant noblemen, while the French Courts were recording judgments for prior debts against them; the setting up of these judgments in South Carolina as liens; all of these facts can readily explain much of the delay in the adjustment of these two claims: 1st, that for the loss of the ship; 2nd, that of the Prince for prize-money and other matters. The claims of the legionaries come under a third head. It would seem clear that only those legionaries had direct claims against the State who had actually served on board of the *South Carolina*. In the records of the case these are designated as Class I. Class II, or the "India divis-

ion" (whatever that might mean), could have claims against the Prince, but not against the State, and the same seems true of Class III, or those lost to the service by the unfortunate invasion of Jersey."

Two documents give us succinctly the history of the claims made on the State by the legionaries of Class I. The first of these is a letter to Governor Adams, under date of 25th November, 1853, from the Count de Choiseul, French Consul in Charleston. He refers the Governor to the proceedings of the Legislature in 1824, following a communication from the French Chargé des Affaires in Washington, from which it appeared that all other claimants in the case had been paid; the Prince, the American seamen, the French government, all except the French seamen. He especially referred to the report of the Comptroller General in 1804, and to that of a committee in 1807. He recited that in 1819 a committee of the House had reported that frauds and irregularities in obtaining decrees in favor of certain individuals had made it advisable to pay no more of these claims; that thereupon the claimants had appealed to their own government; and that in 1824 it had been proposed to the State to transfer to that government for investigation by French Courts the funds remaining due to legionaries; that this had been declined by the Assembly on the ground that the evidence in relation to these claims had been brought to this country, where the claims had been prosecuted. In renewing the application for the transfer of the funds the Consul reminded the State that similar claims were at that time urged against France in behalf of citizens of the United States and paid by France into the United States Treasury, "in the benefit of which it is believed the citizens of South Carolina largely participated". This naive allusion to the French Spoliation Claims will undoubtedly be read with a grim smile by many now living in South Carolina."

<sup>14</sup>As to invasion of Jersey see So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. IX, p. 202.

<sup>15</sup>These claims originated in the French aggressions on American commerce in 1793, 1794, and 1795, and, by the treaty with France of 30th September, 1800, the United States Government for a full consideration contracted to pay the claimants. By Secretary Pickering in 1797 the claims were estimated to exceed twenty millions. They were

The second document is the report of a joint-committee of the Legislature, submitted in December, 1850, signed by Messrs. A. Mazyck and William D. Porter of the Senate, and by Edward Frost and Isaac W. Hayne of the House." This recited that in obedience to a resolution of the Legislature of December, 1802, the Comptroller General, Mr. Paul Hamilton," had in 1803 presented a statement showing the names of the legionaries who had served as marines on board the frigate, and the sums to which each was entitled as pay and prize money, which sums aggregated £1,867.15/1; that on 14th December, 1803, the Legislature had ordered these marines to be paid, provided they had not deserted before the capture of the ship, and provided also that on a feigned issue in the Common Pleas it was proved that the persons claiming were authorized to receive the payments; that on 25th June, 1805, the sums due twenty-five of the said legionaries had been paid to their attorney, John F. De Lorme; that it was quite certain that none other of them had been paid; that from general statements in the reports of the Comptroller General for 1808-09-10, and 1811 it would appear that payments had been made to some of the legionaries in each of those years; but that it was clear that these payments had been made to other persons, who had served as officers and seamen on the frigate, and that these had been inadvertently confounded with legionaries; that deducting the principal due those who were paid off in 1804, viz., £233.3/0, from £1,367.15/1 (the amount reported in 1803 as due) the balance unpaid was £1,134.12/1, equal to \$4,684.02; that those paid in 1804 had been allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. to which they were undoubtedly entitled, because until December, 1803, no arrangement had

again and again reported on in Congress as perfectly just in principle. Between 1885 and 1887 claimants were allowed to sue in the Court of Claims, but the loss of their proofs by the lapse of time and by the ravages of the Confederate War left to many claimants in South Carolina only a justifiable sense of injury.

<sup>10</sup>A. Mazyck—Senator from St. James, Santee. William D. Porter—President of Senate 1858-66. Lieut-Governor 1866. Edward Frost—1801-68. U. S. District Attorney 1830. Law Judge 1843-53. Isaac W. Hayne—1809-80. Attorney General 1848-68.

<sup>11</sup>Paul Hamilton—Governor So. Ca. 1804-06.—Comptroller 1799-1804.—U. S. Secretary of the Navy 1809-13.



been made for paying them; that in December, 1804, the French Government had interposed a claim, which had prevented further payments until 1807, when that claim had been settled; that from that time until December, 1819, any might have obtained payment by making application and showing themselves entitled, but that the authority given to the Comptroller General had been revoked in consequence of the frauds and falsehood of one Asa Delozier, claiming to be the attorney of some of the legionaries.

Therefore the committee, in consideration of the distance and the difficulties in the way of men who were poor and obscure, trying each to collect a small sum, recommended that the sum be placed for distribution in the possession of the government of the claimants, putting the amount at \$27,-635.71, provided the interest was to be calculated at seven per cent., and at \$21,078.02 if same were allowed at five per cent.

On 15th December, 1854, the Senate resolved that the Comptroller General be authorized to pay over to the French Government \$27,635.71, and that he be instructed to furnish at the same time to that Government a list of names and amounts. The House, however, referred the report to the Committee on Claims, who in December, 1855, recommended payment of the principal and interest, preferring five per cent., the legal rate of France. The debate that followed was long and interesting. In it took part men whose names were later to be heard of in the great conflicts of war and reconstruction. Memminger and Trenholm were each to serve the Confederate States as Secretary of the Treasury, and Perry to act as provisional Governor under President Johnson's abortive attempt at reconstruction. In it were heard, too, John Izard Middleton and J. Harleston Read of Prince George, Winyaw; Nelson Mitchell, John Siegling, Jr., and James B. Campbell of St. Philip's and St. Michael's; George D. Tillman of Edgefield; Boyleston of Fairfield; Thomson of Abbeville; and Mullins of Marion.

It amuses one to learn that Dr. Johnson's book, the "Traditions of the Revolution", was given as authority for the assertion that these claims had already been paid by the

United States Government, which statement was promptly contradicted and disproved.

The argument as to whether justice required that the interest should be computed at the legal rate of South Carolina or of France was settled in favor of the higher rate. Also, in the argument it was stated by Mr. Campbell that it was of record that there had been paid into the treasury of the State \$115,000 for prizes taken by the frigate *South Carolina*.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and on 19th December the appropriation bill was amended so as to provide for the payment of \$27,635.70, with further interest on the principal sum of the debt from 15th December, 1854, to the agent of the French Government appointed to receive the same. This was the final action of the State in regard to what were known as the Luxembourg Claims.

But of course these various payments did not cover by any means the losses of the State resulting from this naval venture. The Assembly was for many years occupied in auditing and providing for the foreign war-debts of the State, and among them were included those incurred in France and Holland by the Commodore of the Navy. In the settlement of these foreign debts Gillon's stepson, Mr. John Splatt Cripps, had early been employed as the agent of the State, and we find him with William Crafts still serving in that capacity in 1797. Mr. Cripps continued to serve the State in this capacity for a considerably longer period. Apparently, too, the affairs of the frigate figured in the final settlement between the State and Federal government. These accounts might all possibly be reconstructed by a diligent search among the records in the Capitol in Columbia and elsewhere, but the value of it would hardly be commensurate with the labor, and a partial statement would be misleading.

At the time of Gillon's death his account with the State was still unsettled, and had been complicated in a curious way with other matters growing out of the political conditions of the period. Under the confiscation acts of 1782 the commissioners had sold many tracts of land, and among the buyers had been Gillon. The treaty of peace with Great

Britain had affected the titles to many of these lands, and in many cases the purchasers were looking to the State for relief. At the time of Gillon's death in 1794 a chancery suit was pending between Gillon and the State. In this case the complainants were the commissioners of public accounts, Arnoldus Vanderhorst and John Lewis Gervais, for whom appeared the Attorney General, Mr. John Julius Pringle," assisted by Mr. John Bee Holmes. For Gillon appeared Messrs. Moultrie, Hall, Pinckney, Rutledge and Harper.

The status of this case, when Gillon left South Carolina to take his seat in Congress for the last time, may be best shown by inserting here his letter to Governor Moultrie, which appeared in the *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser* of 24th April, 1794. It reads as follows:

Dear Sir,

As I am about to depart this State, to comply with the desire of my constituents, of taking my seat in the federal house of representatives, now met in Philadelphia, I conceive it a duty I owe to you as chief magistrate of this state to acquaint you in what state the suit between the public and myself is; that, if you deem it necessary, you will be pleased to lay the same before both houses of the legislature, at their next meeting in Columbia, at as early a period as may be convenient.

Having filed a full reply to the bill urged by the commissioners of public accounts, which, with the official documents attending it, clearly refutes every charge of errors, the case was attended to at the last term of the court of equity, and a partial decree took place thereon as per copy herewith offered. The first part I have complied with, and have consulted my referee, Mr. William Crafts, on the latter part, who has received my general account, with vouchers, and is of opinion my presence is not necessary; particularly, as the case cannot be finally determined on until the next term, in the month of June. I am the more confident in the propriety of my attending to my federal duty, from the certainty that, even after allowing credit for whatever the commissioners on public accounts have been pleased to debit me with in their last account, the State is greatly indebted to me for *large sums advanced in specie* during the last war, and for property sold me by the commissioners of confiscated estates, which the public cannot support their titles to, and of course must be returned to them, and they accordingly deduct the same from the debits against me, which amounts to upwards of fifteen thousand pounds; therefore no injury can arise to the public by my short absence; for should it even be possible, that the public can make good their titles for the lands in dispute, and not admit any deductions, or that any accidental errors (altho' I know of none) may cause a balance in favor of the public,

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\*Arnoldus Vanderhorst—Governor of South Carolina 1792-94. John Lewis Gervais—Continental Congress 1782-3. John Julius Pringle—Speaker of the House S. C. 1787-9—Attorney General S. C. 1792-1808—U. S. District Attorney 1789.

I shall be at all times prepared to pay the same, at the discount of five for one, conformably to the law passed for the relief of John Lewis Gervais, and others indebted to the public for purchases payable in indents, or to pay the same in indents of the state.

In this state of the case, I dare to flatter myself that, so far from the legislature again interfering in what was, and still is pending in the proper court of decision, they will expunge from their journals the resolution of the fourth of December last, passed in the house of representatives before I had the least intimation thereof.

The gentlemen who are members of both houses, and who have perused the documents I have produced—*documents not of a private nature*, BUT PROOFS, produced out of the treasury of this State, and from the federal settlements with this State by the commissioners—will, I trust, explain and advocate them.

In that assurance, and relying on the wisdom and justice of the legislature, I attend to my federal duty; and have the honor to be, with every respect

Your excellency's most obedient

Humble servant

A. Gillon.

Charleston, 15 April, 1794.

The appended document was not a "partial decree," but an interlocutory order that Gillon should produce and deposit with the Register in Equity his "original portage bill book," of the *South Carolina*, his vouchers and all indents issued to him by the Treasurer, and that all accounts between him and the State should be referred to the Master in Equity, assisted as auditors by Mr. John Dawson, by Mr. William Crafts, and by Mr. Edward Darrell, nominated by the Attorney General, by Gillon, and by the Court respectively. A certificate that Gillon had complied with this order was also published.

The progress of this suit seems to have been delayed by the death of the defendant in October of the same year, for it is mentioned in 1795 in the report of the Commissioners to settle accounts, signed by John Lewis Gervais, that the suit against the late Commodore Gillon had been renewed as soon as the law permitted, and was expected to come on at the next term. But not until November, 1801, did the Comptroller General report that this "interesting suit" had been decided and a decree given in favor of the State for the indents lodged with the Master and for a further sum of \$42,571.00 in specie, which he feared could not be recovered on account of the insolvency of the estate and the numerous prior judgments. Apparently the offsets claimed by Gillon were many of them not allowed.

It may be well to tell briefly here what befell Capt. Joyner on his return home from captivity. After the capture of the *South Carolina* Captain Joyner was held a prisoner in New York, and was released upon the "cessation of arms". The *Gazette* of 10th May, 1783, mentions his arrival in Charles Town on a "flag vessel" from New York. He, too, had to meet the judgment of his country, for, on 10th March, 1784, the Legislature passed an ordinance, amended on 26th, which authorized and instructed a board of officers, who had served during the war in the Navy of the State, to sit as a Court-martial to inquire into the loss of the frigate *South Carolina*, and the conduct of Capt. Joyner. These officers were Captains Robert Cochran, Stephen Seymour, William Hall, Jacob Milligan, John Hatter, Simon Tufts, Charles Crowley and Lieut. John Mayrant.

Each of these had done good service, and the name of each finds again and again honorable mention in the naval annals of the war. Cochran had early been employed on a mission to the northern colonies to enlist seamen for the projected navy. His services in June, 1776, had been found valuable by Gen. Charles Lee, who described him as "a very active man". Later in the same year he sailed to France in command of the *Notre Dame*. In 1780 he became a prisoner at the fall of Charles Town and was sent to St. Augustine. Stephen Seymour commenced his service at the very outbreak and in 1776-77 commanded the *Rattlesnake*, which in 1779, under Frisbie, after a gallant combat in the Stono, was fired and deserted by her crew. We find him also in command of the *Notre Dame* in 1777. The names of William Hall and the brigantine-of-war *Notre Dame* can never be spoken or heard in South Carolina without enthusiasm, for the services of each were continuous and notable. In the action with the British frigate *Yarmouth*, in 1778, the *Notre Dame* lay across the stern of the enemy when Captain Biddle and the entire crew of the Continental frigate *Randolph* perished in the explosion that destroyed the ship. This glorious *Notre Dame* was sunk with other ships in 1780 by the defenders of Charles Town for the purpose of blocking the channel of the Cooper against the passage of Arbuthnot's

fleet. Hall became a prisoner, and was sent with Cochran to St. Augustine. Jacob Milligan, as a lieutenant of the *Prosper* in 1776, boarded the frigate *Actaeon*, as she lay, burning and deserted by her crew, on the shoal where Fort Sumter now stands, and, firing her guns at the British fleet, he brought off her flag ere she blew up. John Hatter we find in the *Hope*, making a successful voyage to France in 1776. Captured on his return, he was carried into St. Augustine, and underwent a long imprisonment. Simon Tufts in the *Defence*, to cover the blocking of Hog Island Channel, engaged on 11th and 12th November, 1775, the British sloop-of-war *Tamar* and the *Cherokee*, firing the first shot of the war in South Carolina. Lieut. John Mayrant's name and fame are linked with those of John Paul Jones, with whom he served on the *Bonhomme Richard*, receiving a severe wound when the *Serapis* was boarded. At the recommendation of Jones he commanded the *Bonne Aventure*, a French privateer, in European waters. Later he served on the *South Carolina*, but must have left her before her capture."

The proceedings of this Court may at some future time be brought to light, but at present we only know that by it Captain Joyner was honorably acquitted. In 1786 he was a member of the Legislature, and from time to time thereafter we find mention of his name in the affairs of the public.

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"See Statutes at Large, Vol. 5, p. 715.

See also Garden's Anecdotes, Second Series, p. 103.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MILL PRISON AT  
PLYMOUTH, IN 1782.

CAPTAIN JOHN GREEN'S LETTER.

[*Manuscript from the Laurens Collection.*]

*Addressed:* Henry Laurens Esq'.  
Fleyder Street N°. 23  
Westminster.

Mill Prison Plymouth Feb'. 19th 1782.

Sir,

I had the honour of adressing you when you ware in the Tower of London early in the month of Nov'. last, as many of my fellow prisoners heard you were in a poor state of health, and not treated with that humanity you merited, and the justness of your cause deserved; I am afear'd that letter never came to your hand, as we never heard anything respecting it; I do assure you we are rejoiced to hear of your enleargement, and hope you will, ere long, be restored to good health. We are now in this 590 prisoners, many of them natives of South Carolina, Farmers and Traders, some of which was taken at Charlestown & admitted to paroles, and soon after were put on board a Man of War and sent to this Country; many others sent from New York by order of Admiral Rodney, and several others taken at S'. Eaustatia, they were put on board a Man of War & sent here, they have really suffer'd much on board the british Vessels in Coming to this place; but thank god they keep their spirits, we dont hear any news from our Country and are uneasy at our long captivity, many have been here, from, two, to five years; a Flying Report prevailed a few days past that doctor Franklin had made proposals to the Court of Great Britain to Exchange part of Lord Cornwallis's Troops for American prisoners now in Briton; I hope some thing will turn up which will be the means of Libera-

ting us; we are much Crowded in this place, tho' health, but much dread the Summer's heat; Several letters have been wrote to his Excellency Doct'. Franklin, but are not so fortunate as to hear from him; you will oblige us much if you can give any encouragement of our being released—I have not the honour of being personally known to you perhaps you might recollect me; I Commanded the Continental Ship of War 'Queen of France' when she went from France to boston in 1777. Soon after obtained a lave of absence to make a Voyage in the service of the Merch".—Robert Morris Esq'. furnished me with a new Ship bound for France, wherein I was taken; I had commanded for the house of Mess". Willing and Morris, ever since ye year 1764. Excepting the time I had the honour to serve the United States of America—M'. Ball shewed my your letter & gave me your Directions, M'. Miles Saurey is really a good man, but he is at all times of his coming to spake or give us our donations, bearing letters, or do us anny service, treated with much disrespect; Should be glad something was done by you to let this gentlemen see us in presence of the Egent or Keeper, when his business leads him here, without being subject to Ill treatment; pray sir Excuse this long letter and for Intruding on your time and you will oblige Sir,

Your most respectfull Humble Serv'.  
Jn Green

*Endorsed:* Capt. John Green  
19 Feby 1782  
Rec<sup>d</sup>. & answered 26<sup>th</sup>  
referred him to my Letter  
of 23<sup>d</sup>. to M'. Ball, shall  
know to morrow, if permitted  
to visit the Prison, can  
Illy afford the expense of  
the Journey but that shall  
be no Bar &c.



List of the American Prisoners in Mill Prison at Plymouth  
&c. &c. continued, Viz.<sup>1</sup>

## Of Rhode Island.

Name.	Rank or Station.
John Peck Rathburn .....	Captain
Josiah Haynes .....	Ditto
Ezekiel Durphy .....	Lieutenant
Thomas Bowen .....	Ditto
Luther Salisbury .....	Master
Christ' Phillips .....	Mariner
John Pearce .....	Ditto
John Hull .....	Ditto
William Crandall .....	D°.
William Springer .....	D°.
Walter Parker .....	D°.
Bristow Chatmus .....	D°.
Deane Oswell .....	D°.
Joseph Waddell .....	D°.
Riscombe Sandford .....	D°.
Jonathan Sheldon .....	D°.
John Chattern .....	D°.
Caleb Gilbert .....	D°.
Joseph Wilkinson .....	D°.
Timothy Child .....	D°.
Gideon Tanner .....	D°.

## Of Connecticut.

Robert M'Kowan .....	Master
Francis Butler .....	Ditto
Samuel Hubble .....	Mate
Joseph Bartram .....	Ditto
David Brookes .....	Mariner
James Billings .....	Ditto
Hardy Engsine .....	D°.
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Graversbock .....	D°.
Benjamin Ashby .....	D°.
David Veal .....	D°.

<sup>1</sup>This list is apparently not complete; the first part of the MS. does not seem to be among the Laurens papers in this Collection.

Joseph Buell .....	Mariner
Joseph Clark .....	Ditto
Zach <sup>r</sup> . Bassett .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
George Lommas .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Elnathan Minor .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Thomas Edgar .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Haley .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Calvin Haynes .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Of New York.	
Theoph <sup>r</sup> . Ellsworth .....	Master
Archibald M'Neal .....	Mate
Joseph Jeffery .....	Mariner
John Sinclair .....	Ditto
James Coxeter .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Nathaniel Miller .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Nathan Howell .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Nathan Miller .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Benjamin Stakins .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Of New Jersey.	
Thomas Hayes .....	Mariner
James Hunt .....	Ditto
Setvus Church .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Jeremiah Church .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Sack .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Huston .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Maxfield .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Henry Weaver .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Of Pennsylvania.	
John Green .....	Captain
John Kemp .....	Ditto
Griffith Jones .....	Lieutenant
Alexander Tindall .....	Ditto
Nathan Simmons .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Shubart Armitage .....	Lieut. Mariner
William Whitpain .....	Lieutenant
Thomas Justice .....	Ditto
Joseph Ashburn .....	Master
George Mitchell .....	Mate
Robert Burr ridge .....	Ditto

Thomas Pemberton .....	Mate
William Downes .....	D°.
James Burney .....	Carpenter
..... Knox .....	D°.
John Claypool .....	D°.
Samuel Gilbert .....	Mariner
John Stuart .....	D°.
John Thomas .....	D°.
Alex'. Crawford .....	D°.
John Shairy .....	D°.
Nicholas Depoe .....	D°.
John Stephenson .....	D°.
Charles Laine .....	D°.
John Shaw .....	D°.
Hugh Forsyth .....	D°.
John Morton .....	D°.
Jacob Smith .....	D°.
Henry Wager .....	D°.
William Wild .....	D°.
George Dryerson .....	D°.
Dennis Delaney .....	D°.
James Bartlett .....	D°.
Jacob Statt .....	Mariner
Robert Wilson .....	D°.
Thomas Hooker .....	D°.
John Martin .....	D°.
John Allen .....	D°.
Joseph Alexander .....	D°.
John Spade .....	D°.
John Harman .....	D°.
Jacob Tryon .....	D°.
Edward Gibbons .....	D°.
John Cunningham .....	D°.
Nathaniel Smith .....	D°.
William M'Muller .....	D°.
Langhorne Jenny .....	D°.
William Duncan .....	D°.
John Jones .....	D°.
William Dunstan .....	D°.

Patrick Gallagher .....	Mariner
James Robertson .....	D°.
William Derrick .....	D°.
William Lawrence .....	D°.
William Lawrence J'. .....	D°.
Nichols Calleday .....	D°.
Joseph Puney .....	D°.
George Moore .....	D°.
John Murray .....	D°.
William Kemp .....	D°.
John Langworthy .....	D°.
Nath <sup>r</sup> Brooks .....	D°.
Gilbert Stephenson .....	D°.
John Thompson .....	Midshipman
Fred <sup>a</sup> Molineux .....	Passenger
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Alexander .....	Lieutenant
Samuel Owens .....	Midshipman
Benjamin Broom .....	Mariner
Thomas Brookes .....	Ditto
Edward Porter .....	D°.
Ichabod Beaby .....	D°.
Of Maryland	
William Coward .....	Lieutenant
John Smith .....	D°.
Samuel Chawkey .....	Mate
William Harris .....	Mariner
William Vickers .....	D°.
Colin M'Mullen .....	D°.
Gassaway Pindle .....	D°.
Josiah Wheeler .....	D°.
James Pratt .....	D°.
Aaron Parrish .....	D°.
Virtus Sweat .....	D°.
Nevil <sup>l</sup> Walker .....	D°.
Nathan Vennom .....	D°.
Samuel Bluver .....	D°.
Stephen Watkins .....	D°.
William Mull .....	D°.
John Shrine .....	D°.

Philip Mitchell .....	Mariner
Nich <sup>r</sup> . McEnhener .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Elisha Powell .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
James Glenn .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Solomon Evans .....	Mariner
Thomas Shepherd .....	Ditto
Littleton Chilton .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
James Bompson .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Charles Pickering .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
William Mason .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Alex. Massey .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
William Miles .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Jenkinson .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Isaac Townsend .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Of Virginia.	
Thomas Tangle .....	Master
Francis Beck .....	Mate
Peter Aspenell .....	Gunner
Leaven White .....	Mariner
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Livingston .....	Ditto
George Poole .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
George Webland .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Jones .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Anthony Tennable .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Cooper .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Keeton .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Augustine Almon .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Anth <sup>r</sup> . Bellamy .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Richard Davis .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Robert Jarvis .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Thomas Bartlett .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Francis Tuptman .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Uriah Sutter .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Joseph North .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Bourdeaux .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Baptist .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Malachi Williamson .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
Rob <sup>l</sup> . Ellsey .....	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Connor .....	D <sup>o</sup> .

Abijah Buxton	Mariner
George Aspin	D°.
William Priss	Boy
Nich <sup>r</sup> Barkinson	Mariner
John Mackingham	D°.
Of North Carolina.	
Simon Alderson	Captain
William Throop	Mate
Simon Alderson	Mariner
Daniel Austen	Ditto
William Fuse	D°.
Shad <sup>r</sup> . Drew	D°.
Isaac Pharoah	D°.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Booth	D°.
Rich <sup>d</sup> . Kennedy	D°.
Miles Bembridge	D°.
Simon Howard	D°.
Will <sup>m</sup> . Kennedy	Boy
Henry Guy	Mariner
Ephraim Jones	D°.
George Stysen	D°.
John Morrison	D°.
Edward King	D°.
And <sup>r</sup> . Fullerton	D°.
William Turner	D°.
John Davis	D°.
Malachi Novice	D°.
Sheldon Jasper	D°.
David Vail	D°.
Thomas White	D°.
Of South Carolina.	
John Ashton	Lieutenant
Jacob Stobo	Ditto
William Pitts	Midshipman
Daniel Russell	Ditto
Thomas Ball	D°.
Paul Ripley	Gunner
Joseph Singletarry	Mariner
John Singletarry	Ditto

Daniel Duff .....	Lieut: Militia
William Steel .....	Private D°.
Andrew Wells .....	Ditto
James Vestals .....	D°.
Will <sup>m</sup> . M'Ilhanev .....	D°.
James Markham .....	D°.
Hardy Wilkes .....	D°.
James Kennerly .....	D°.
Of Georgia.	
John Brown .....	Lieutenant

*Endorsed by Henry Laurens:*  
 List of American Prisoners  
 in Mill Prison  
 Recd 8<sup>th</sup> March 1782.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

### A WOMAN'S LETTERS IN 1779 AND 1782.

The following letters written during Provost's expedition against Charleston, in 1779, will show the tribulations and dangers of a "Rebel" young lady during the Revolutionary war. The first letter was written while Provost's army was occupying St. Andrew's Parish. He had crossed to the east bank of the Ashley May 11<sup>th</sup>, 1779, advanced to the lines of Charleston, which only the approach of Genl Lincoln's army saved from capture, and on May 14 he retreated to the west bank. On June 20, 1779, a battle took place in Stono River, in which the Americans were repulsed, and soon afterwards Provost withdrew to Savannah.

[No. 1.]

'Many thanks my Dr. Sukey, for your kind inquiry's about me & still more thanks for acquainting me of your situation. We left Prince Williams the day after you parted with us. My Brother attempted bringing his Negroes with him, but we were obliged to leave them in Pon pon River, from whence they returned home; there was a few put on board Mr. River's Schooner—which arrived safe in Charleston; Nancy & self have six among them, they went about the Town for their victuals. We have our two maids with us; Mariah is with the rest of our negroes at Oakatees, (I

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<sup>1</sup>The writer of these letters, Mary Lucia Bull, was great-granddaughter of Stephen Bull, the emigrant, "Caseeka of the Itawanas," and the grand-niece of the First Lieut Governor Bull. She was named after her grandmother, Mrs. Barnaby Bull, a daughter of the first Landgrave Edmond Bellerger. On the death of her brother, John



believe,) under the care of Mr. Flower & Mr. M. Garvey. It is impossible for me to describe to you what I felt, while the British Army was on this side Ashley-Ferry, we never went in to our beds at night, had Candles constantly burning & were alarmed at every noise that we heard. Mrs. Bull was plundered of some of her clothes, my Aunt Bellinger's Chamber door was burst open & a great many of her things taken, in short everybody in the House lost something except Nancy & myself. As soon as we saw them taking things about the House we went into our Chamber, had the window shut & stood against the door, (for it could not lock.) One Man came & turned the Brass but did not push against it hard enough to find out it was not lock'd. But, good Heavens, my Sukey, think what we must have suffered when a parcel of Indians came bolting into the House, as for my part, I expected nothing but death, & indeed, at that moment it was indifferent to me whether I lived or died, yet I could not bear the thought of being murder'd by the Savages. One of the British Colonels came to the House, we told him we were very uneasy about the Indians & common Soldiers, he was sorry they disturbed us, (he said), but we had better fee him to stay with us, for he had good spirits, cou'd sing a good Song & had a deal of chitty-chatty, Whether he said that to divert us, (for we were very dull) or whether he felt as little for our distress as he appeared to do, I will not undertake to say. You ask me what we intend doing—that is a question that I know not how to answer. I am as yet quite undetermined what to do. I wait for my brother's advice, who is at the Indian-Land.'

Bull, who had married the heiress of the ~~Perry~~ family, she inherited the estate of their family. She married Jacob Guerard. Among her many descendants is James Lowndes, Esquire, now of Washington, D. C., whose interest in this Society and in the Carolina Art Association and the Charleston Library Society has been more than well proved by the presentation of pamphlets, books and other valuable gifts.

'A part of Beaufort District—now County was for many years known as the "Indian Land."

Perry

Mrs. Kelsall (my brother informed me) has invited us to go to Georgia, but I see no possibility of our accepting his invitation. I am very glad to hear your Mamma has been so lucky, please remember us all kindly to her, if you have any opportunity of writing to her; I wish, my Sukey, I knew how to go & see you before you go to River-May, I would not mind your being at a Strangers, I believe I would jump up behind Isaac now, if Nancy would let me, but she wants to see you as much as I do, & she is so selfish she won't let me have the pleasure of seeing you alone.

And now, my Sukey, I must beg that you will not be uneasy about me, I am as happy as your absence and the times will permit me to be. Mrs. Bull, Nancy & Miss Polly Cameron desire to be remembered to you. I remain your unchangeable Friend,

Mary Lucia Bull.

P. S.—Mrs Garvey & Miss Cameron stay'd at Prince William's.

Miss Susanna Stoll.

[No. 2.]

Stoney Point, July 5, 1779.

My Dr Sukey: The desire you must have of seeing your mother makes me congratulate you on the prospect you have of returning home, but as I know not when we shall meet again, my spirits are quite sunken; when shall I enjoy the heart-felt satisfaction of seeing and conversing with my amiable friend? You desire me to continue to love you; your command is easily obey'd; yes my Sukey, as long as your Lucia is blessed with life and reason she will love you. Mrs. Bellinger has spent one day here since you left us. I agree with you in your opinion of that Lady; she is indeed an agreeable woman. I hope to see her after a while I am here, as she intends making some stay in Chas Town.

Please remember us all to your Mamma and Mrs Donnom.

Nancy desires her love to you. Mrs Bull and Miss M. Cameron also desire to be remembered to you.

Adieu, my dear Sukey; believe me to be your affectionate and unchangeable,

Mary Lucia Bull.

Miss Susanna Stoll,

Favored by Mr M. Garvey

[No. 3.]

Prince William, March 15, 1782.

My Dear Sukey: I am very sorry you had no paper to write to me; a letter at this time wou'd have given me infinite pleasure; I hope, my dear Sukey, the change in my situation will make no change in your regard for me; let me beg of you to treat me with the same affectionate freedom that you have ever done. Your heart I have found capable of love and friendship at the same time; pray imagine mine to be so, too; our sentiments were ever much alike. I wish to see you and your dear little Boy, I thought to have had that pleasure in a few days, but some British vessels being in the way will prevent my going up as soon as I expected.

Please present my respectful compliments to your mother: my compliments to Mr Garvey also and believe me to be yours most affectionately,

Mary Lucia Guerard.

Mrs Susanna Garvey.

Favored by Mrs. A. Garvey.

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#### OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Departed this life on the 1st of June last, at his Plantation, (Cedar Field, Christ Church Parish,) in the Seventy-second year of his age, MR. THOMAS ALLAN, of a lin-

gering illness of nearly two years, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of his maker. He was a native of Gosport, England, but for sixty-one years, an inhabitant of Charleston and its vicinity. In the commencement of the Revolution he took up arms in the cause of his adopted country, and continued her defender throughout the arduous struggle, when Great Britain acknowledged her free and independent. He was one of the few who never took a British Protection, but rejected the idea with scorn, and to his end, a firm undeviating republican, and friend to Liberty. As a husband, parent, master, friend, and also a truly just and honest man, he can be placed amongst the first class of mankind. He has left a widow, six children, seven grand children and numerous friends and acquaintances, to bemoan his irreparable loss. He lived beloved and died lamented—(*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, July 18, 1827.)

Died—At the residence of Maj. Joseph Mickle, in Kershaw District, S. C., on the 8th inst., Mr. Samuel Breed, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Breed enrolled himself among the patriots of '76 at an early age, and continued in the service of his country until May, 1780, when he was taken a prisoner at the surrender of fort Moultrie, and paroled with Major Eli Kershaw, and others to Camden, where he continued a citizen until within a few years. Having lost his wife and a numerous family, all except a grandson, he lived among his friends in the country, who will recollect the goodness of his heart, as well as his mild and amiable disposition.—(*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1826.)

Died, at Georgetown, Gen. Robert Conway, formerly of this city, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 70—interred with military honors.—(*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Monday, December 8, 1823.)

# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. X.

JULY, 1909.

No. 3

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LETTERS FROM COMMODORE ALEXANDER  
GILLON IN 1778 AND 1779.

*(Continued from the April number.)*

[8]

Gentlemen

I had the honor of writing you y<sup>e</sup> 5 march and sent you two copies thereof wherein you'll observe y<sup>e</sup> then prospect I had of speedily compleating the business I was sent to Europe on But y<sup>e</sup> loss y<sup>e</sup> trade this kingdom met with, y<sup>e</sup> reports from England of the success of their troops in Georgia with Count D'Estaing's situation damped y<sup>e</sup> spirit of those in trade so much that I could procure no credit from them excepting about one hundred thousand livres from the house at Nantes that was to do all y<sup>e</sup> business, my chief dependance for money being those in Trade I was not a little chagrined at this. However I then determined to apply to government and went to Paris where M<sup>r</sup> Franklin introduced me by letter to M<sup>r</sup> de Sartine who heard my proposals and desired me to state them to him in writing which I immediately did as follows

To lend me y<sup>e</sup> money y<sup>e</sup> State of South Carolina authorised me to borrow in Europe

To join me in y<sup>e</sup> security ye State had given me if monies were to be procured in any other place.

To sell me three of their Frigates ready for sea payable here in two and five years with Interest or pay-

able in provisions of our produce by y<sup>e</sup> State at any of their Foreign Islands at any time they would fix and these provisions or even naval stores to be conveyed by the S C fleet to one of their foreign islands, this I urged in preference to y<sup>e</sup> other proposals because I knew these Frigates would be partly useful to America in general and to Georgia in particular by helping to break up y<sup>e</sup> English expedition in that quarter this I fully explained to M<sup>r</sup> Franklin and M<sup>r</sup> de Sartine requesting them to persue a plan I would draw up for an expedition against Georgia that I am sure might with y<sup>e</sup> aid of our army there secure all y<sup>e</sup> British Army, Forces, Ammunition provisions and shipping,— it was for them if they would not sell me three frigates to send three ships of y<sup>e</sup> line three Frigates two cutters and six row gallies all of y<sup>e</sup> easiest draft of water to Georgia first making ye island of [blank] to know their exact distance from St Augustine the to proceed off that Bar and take all that was there, then to send to Georgia & South Carolina for advices when I conceive this Fleet would've secured all y<sup>e</sup> British vessels there or thereabouts, this done they might have gone to Hispaniola or Martinico and joined their fleet there carrying a convoy of provisions with them for their Navy and Army, all of this need not have detained them longer than about 25 days more than if this small Squadron had sailed directly from here for their islands, and as I knew there was a reinforcement going to their Islands I thought they could not be better employed than taking this sudden and unexpected trip to Georgia in their way.— To remove a difficulty that was hinted at I removed it by saying that I would go in this fleet with all my officers as volunteers provided that M<sup>r</sup> Sartine would here agree to let y<sup>e</sup> State of South Carolina have all y<sup>e</sup> vessels, stores, & ammunition this fleet took that would suit them either on paying for all of them here or on paying for them in y<sup>e</sup> foreign islands in provisions at y<sup>e</sup> price that the French commandg officer and y<sup>e</sup> person y<sup>e</sup> State would choose to value them at—this Equitable

proposal was objected to, I therefore renewed my former request with these additions because I thought they might object aiding any State without y<sup>r</sup> support of Congress.

That I would request y<sup>r</sup> favor of y<sup>r</sup> State to apply to Congress to become guarantee for y<sup>r</sup> State to those I should borrow money from and for Congress to support y<sup>r</sup> measure of fitting out y<sup>r</sup> three Frigates this I did because I suppose Congress would readily do it as in my humble opinion a navy to my State is a Navy to America in general and that South Carolina does not confine herself to such narrow limits but to y<sup>r</sup> continent in general, thus would've offered (instead of being asked) to Congress any aid their ships could've given but this availed nothing is M<sup>r</sup> de Sartine told me that my application was y<sup>e</sup> same as if Congress had authorised me to make it—I therefore proposed give me but one good Frigate on paying you what monies I have here and paying y<sup>r</sup> balance in two years, or as I have monies enough to build y<sup>r</sup> hull of a ship and to pay advanced wages will you furnish me with the materials to fit her for Seas on a short credit, this is well as y<sup>r</sup> other proposals was refused. I then requested him M<sup>r</sup> de Sartine to favor me with a written answer to y<sup>r</sup> proposals I made him and assured him that y<sup>r</sup> State would be pleased he would do it and assign y<sup>r</sup> reasons why their great and generous allies would not assist them, I also asked a passage for y<sup>r</sup> few officers that were here say 2 Captains—2 Lts of Marines & 4 midshipmen in y<sup>r</sup> Frigate that was going with ye ambassador as they could ruff it rather than lose the opportunity of going to serve their invaded Country, he desired me to apply by letter which I immediately did three weeks since but hitherto have received no answer whatever thus all hopes of aid from this government are at an end,— I am trying to borrow some monies in Amsterdam by obligations as they there term it having got a house there to undertake it who gives me some hopes of success I have also proposed y<sup>r</sup> matter to y<sup>r</sup> directors general of y<sup>r</sup> Society



of y<sup>r</sup> maritime commerce at Berlin who are determined to trade with America as they have wrote me thereon whereby I had y<sup>r</sup> opportunity of proposing the States business them but if nothing is done there or in Holland I then think of laying out what monies I have in Materials for three ships and send them to America by y<sup>r</sup> best opportunity which perhaps may be St Eustatius as then ye State if they persevere in their original war can order y<sup>r</sup> Frigates to be built in Boston, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, or Charles Town South Carolina as they think proper or if they chuse to sell these materials they will yield more than the first sum of £500,000 of currency voted and expended in this affair thus there is a prospect of y<sup>r</sup> State losing nothing by this intent of having a Navy, perhaps they may ask Congress for their share of y<sup>r</sup> Continental fleet or fall on some other mode. As I am denied a passage in y<sup>r</sup> French Frigate by M<sup>r</sup> de Sartine or in y<sup>r</sup> Alliance by M<sup>r</sup> Franklin for y<sup>r</sup> officers to return to America I must see and procure their passage elsewhere I shall also return as soon as I've finished all ye State business under my care, pardon me for troubling you with this affair but I tho't it wou'd be satisfactory to you to know what I had done here & what assistance we in future must expect from this government. I've sent Gov Rutledge copies and particularly of all my correspondence here on this matter with some remarks that America ought to know, no doubt he will furnish you with such as he deems necessary out of them. I find Capt Jones is now ready with y<sup>r</sup> following vessels under his command,

Bon Homme Richard	44	guns	400	men,	An old India-
					[man.
Alliance.....	36	"	200	"	
Pallas.....	32	"	250	"	A merchant-
					[man.
A Ship.....	20	"	200	"	D°.
2 Cutters of.....			18	Guns & 200 men each	
A brig of .....			14	"	100 "
12 Chase-Maris or tenders.					

Y<sup>e</sup> two first appear under continental colours and all y<sup>e</sup> rest under French colours and with French officers having continental marine commissions but I am told they are to hoist Continental colours as soon as out to Sea what a useful fleet this might prove on America's shore to scour it of y<sup>e</sup> privateers that are ruining your trade to break up y<sup>e</sup> Georgia expedition and to gather strength by picking up the y<sup>e</sup> straggling British cruisers, but M<sup>r</sup> Franklin told me they were not going to America thus suppose they may be going on a project that is expected to prove more advantageous to certain parties Time must prove who is right—I craved M<sup>r</sup> Adams to take charge of this packet with my letters to S<sup>c</sup> Carolina which he will deliver you.— will you be pleased to forward them by y<sup>e</sup> very first safe hand as they are of much consequence to our State M<sup>r</sup> Adams would've aided me much had I met him at Paris, M<sup>r</sup> Lee and M<sup>r</sup> Izard did all in their power but when people are pre-determined not to help us & when those whom America has appointed to support her requests & are averse to y<sup>e</sup> measure itself it avails little to have y<sup>e</sup> aid of such gentlemen as Mess<sup>rs</sup> Adams, Lee & Izard whose assistance had they been in power would've procured I should suppose at least a something. May I crave you to present my respect to M<sup>r</sup> Jay and such of y<sup>e</sup> delegates as I've the honor of being known to and believe me to be very much

Gent<sup>l</sup>

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Servt

A. Gillon

L'Orient 15 June 1779

To the Honorable the Delegates from y<sup>e</sup> State of South Carolina at y<sup>e</sup> Continental Congress Philadelphia.—

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PRO-  
VINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
1692-1700.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

*(Continued from the April number.)*

August 11, 1698, John Whitmarsh, William Bower and Charles Odingsells executed their bond to Governor Blake for Whitmarsh's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Margaret Morris. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 260.)

October 3, 1698, Joseph Hunt, Thomas Elliott and Thomas Booth executed their bond to Governor Blake for Joseph Hunt's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of John Hunt. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 261.)

October 1, 1698, Mary Ladson, Capt. William Smith, and Jonathan Amory executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Ladson's faithful performance of the trust of administratrix of the estate of John Ladson. Witness: William Gibbon. (Page 262.)

March 11, 1697-8, Hannah Bennett, Capt. William Smith and William Edwards executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Bennett's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Richard Bennett, deceased. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 263.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Hannah Bennett to administer on the estate of Richard Bennett, at the same time directing William Edwards, Edmund Dundon and Hugh Cochrum to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Pages 264-265.)

March 16, 1697-8, Martha Lardant, Noah Royer, Jr., Isaac Calabeuf and Jonas Bonhost executed their bond

to Governor Blake for Mrs. Lardant and Royer's faithful performance of their trust as administrators of the estate of James Lardant. (Pages 265-266.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Martha Lardant and Noah Royer, Jr., to administer on the estate of James Lardant, at the same time reciting that Isaac Callibeuf, Peter Chevalier, Stephen Taveron, Jonas Bonhost and Abraham Leswear had been directed to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 266.)

Will of Thomas Bolton, made January 10, 1696, and proved before Governor Archdale May 14, 1696, gave "friende" Phœbe Codner £10 as an acknowledgment of her tenderness and care to his late wife and himself during their sickness; gave the Congregation of Friends in Carolina £10 to be used for repairing the fence of the burying place and for "building a little house to shelter people from bad weather, on occasion"; gave his negro man, Titus, his freedom at the expiration of two years after testator's death, or as soon as his executors should see fit within five years; gave one tenth of his estate, after all debts were paid, to charitable uses (to be divided equally between the Congregation of Friends in London and the Congregation of Friends in Charles Town); gave the remainder of his estate to his two daughters, Rebecca and Ann Bolton, to be equally divided between them, and in case of the death of both of them their estate was to go to his brother, Randolph Bolton, of London; gave friends, Joseph Blake and James Stanyarne, £10 each, and appointed them his executors. Witnesses: William Bailey, Phœbe Codner, John Beamer. "Vera Copa Chas. Odingsells, Dept: Secrty:" Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., March 25, 1698. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted by Governor Archdale to Landgrave Joseph Blake and James Stanyarne, May 14, 1696. (Pages 267-268.)

March 15, 1697-8, Governor Blake directed Francis Fidling to administer on the estate of Reuben Willis, at the same time reciting that Richard Tradd, Edward

Berry, John Hill, Edward Loughton and William Poole had been directed to appraise and make an inventory of the same. (Pages 268-269.)

March 15, 1697-8, Francis Fidling, Thomas Rose and Samuel Saxon executed their bond to Governor Blake for Fidling's faithful performance of his trust of administrator. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 269.)

May 24, 1698, Governor Blake directed David Davis to administer on the estate of William Davis, at the same time reciting that Col. Robert Gibbes, Capt. Jacob Allen, Thomas Drayton, William Nash and Capt. Samuel DuBerdieu had been directed to appraise and make an inventory thereof. (Page 270.)

The same day David Davis, Capt. William Smith and John Maverick executed their bond to Governor Blake for Davis's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of William Davis. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 270 and 255.)

October 14, 1699, Elisha Prioleau, Peter Chevalier and Daniel DuRoureseau executed their bond to Governor Blake for Prioleau's faithful performance of the trust of administrator of the estate of Maria Bonnell. Witness: Robert Dacres.

The warrant of appraisement of the said estate was directed to Peter Chevalier, John Girardeau, Abram La Sade, Peter Manigault and Peter Filleux. (Page 271.)

October 16, 1699, Governor Blake directed Samuel Saxon to administer on the estate of John Travis. (Page 272.)

The same day Samuel Saxon, David Maybank and Francis Fidling executed their bond to Governor Blake for Saxon's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Travis. Witness: Robert Dacres. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Francis Fidling, James Peartree, Simon Valentijn, William Gibbons and Miles Brewton. (Ibid.)

October 17, 1699, James Dubosc, Peter LeChevalier and Daniel DuRoureseau executed their bond to Gov-

ernor Blake for DuBosc's faithful execution of his trust as administrator of the estate of Peter Rosier. Witness: Robert Dacres. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Elisha Prioleau, Daniel Avoe, Peter Le Chevalier, Daniel DuRoureseau and Peter Filleux. (Page 273.)

October 27, 1705, Madelein Cheneshane and René Ravenel executed their bond to Sir Nathaniel Johnson, governor and ordinary, for the said Madelein's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Daniel Cheneshane.

March 16, 1698-9, Philodocia Glaze, George Burnett and Increase Sumner executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Glaze's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Gabriel Glaze. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 275-276.)

May 12, 1699, James LeBas, James DuBose and Anthony Cordes executed their bond to Governor Blake for LeBas's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of John Herant. Witness: Henry Wigington. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Christopher Walker, Lambert Sanders, Philip Rowland, Joseph Weld, John Greenland and John Alston. (Pages 276-277.)

May 13, 1699, Thomas Hubbard, James Moore and John Lawes executed their bond to Governor Blake for Hubbard's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of Francis Rider. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 278.)

September 3, 1696, Samuel Hartley, James Stanyarne and William Smith executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Hartley's faithful execution of the trust of administrator of the estate of Benjamin Wildy. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 279.)

November 24, 1696, Simon Valentijn, Edward Lough-ton and Charles King executed their bond to Governor Blake for Valentijn's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Susannah Barker. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 280.)

The same day letters of administration on the said estate were granted to said Simon Valentijn, and a warrant of appraisement was issued to Wm. Pople, Charles King, Edward Loughton, Thomas Noble and Charles Prouty. (Page 281.)

November 28, 1696, James LeBas, Peter Guerard and Antoine Bouran executed their bond to Governor Blake for LeBas's faithful execution of his trust as administrator on the estate of John Lemoyne. Witness: Charles Odingsells, Dep. Sec. (Page 282.)

The same day letters of administration on the said estate were granted to James LeBas, and a warrant of appraisement was directed to Mr. DeRoureseau, Christopher Walker, John Greenland, Mr. Cloningham, and Lambert Sanders. (Page 283.)

January 13, 1696-7, Elizabeth Turgis, Rebecca Axtell and William Cantey executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Turgis's faithful execution of her trust as executrix of the estate of Francis Turgis. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 284.) The warrant of appraisement on the said estate was directed to Maj. Thomas Broughton, Gabriel Glaze, Thomas Graves and George Burnett. (Page 285.)

October 27, 1696, Peter DuGue, son and sole executor of the last will and testament of James DuGue, Sr., deceased, Samuel DuBourdieu and Judith, his wife, James DuBose and Mary, his wife, and Marianna DuGue, widow and relict of James DuGue, Jr., on behalf of her daughter, Marianna DuGue, arranged a division of the property of James DuGue, Sr., reciting that the said James DuGue, Sr., by his will, made May 28, 1696, bequeathed to his five children therein named and to his granddaughter, Marianna DuGue, all of his real and personal estate to be equally divided among them; that all of the said property that had come to the knowledge of said legatees had been divided into six parts, whereof Peter DuGue, in his own right and also as trustee in right of his brother, Isaac, and sister, Elizabeth; Samuel DuBourdieu and James DuBose, in right

of their wives, and Marianna DuGue, widow, in right of her daughter, Marianna DuGue, severally took their several parts of the same, Peter DuGue taking the plantation upon New Town Creek, James's Island, two town lots in Charles Town, numbered 165 and 186, a negro boy and £2. 5. 10. sterling; Peter taking for Isaac and Elizabeth part of a town lot in Charles Town, on Broad Street, which James DuGue purchased of James DeBourdeaux, blacksmith, together with the buildings thereon, and £4. 12. 4.; James and Mary DuBose taking a negro man, a negro woman, a negro boy; James and Mary DuBose receiving the use of two lots in Charles Town, numbered 70 and 98, for two years and six months; then delivering possession of them up to Marianna DuGue for the use of her daughter, Marianna; Marianna DuGue taking for her daughter the use of lots in Charles Town for two years and six months, one of the lots being on Church Street, numbered 70, granted to Arthur Middleton, and having been purchased by James DuGue from Robert Skelton, cordwinder, the other granted to James DuGue, and numbered 98, the said lots to become the property, at the expiration of the time, of the younger Marianna DuGue; Samuel and Judith DuBordieu also to receive £54. 8. 6. in goods of said estate. Witness: Antoine Couran, Isaac Callabeuf, Jonathan Amory and Anthony Cordes. Signature of Marianna DuGue witnessed by Boisseau, John Marriner and John Filbein. Proved before James Moore, November 9, 1696, and before James LeBas, January 22, 1696-7. Witness: Charles Odingells, Dep. Sec. (Pages 286 and 247.)

March 15, 1705, Sarah Howes, Ralph Izard and Arthur Middleton executed their bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Howes's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Job Howes. (Page 287.)

December 1, 1696, William Williams, Richard Conant and Francis Fidling executed their bond to Governor Blake for Williams's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Richard [undecipherable



name]. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 290. Pages 288 and 289 are blank.)

May 13, 1697, Elizabeth Elliott, Capt. William Brockhurst and Christopher Jauard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Elliott's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Joseph Elliott. Witness: Charles Odingsells. The warrant of appraisement was directed to William Elliott, John Elliott, James Stanyarne, Hugh Hext and John Norton. (Page 291.)

June 3, 1697, William Dry, James Risbee and John Buckley executed their bond to Governor Blake for Dry's faithful execution of his trust as administrator of the estate of Robert Rhimer. Witness: James Moore. (Page 292.)

June 10, 1697, Samuel Williamson, Richard Tradd, Thomas Rose and James Peartree executed their bond to Governor Blake for Williamson and Tradd's faithful administration of the estate of Robert Adams. Witness: William Dry. (Page 293.)

June 17, 1697, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Margaret Laverick to administer upon the estate of Robert Laverick. At the same time he directed Findla Marten, John Frooman, Thomas Noble, Art: Dicks and Joh: Hill to appraise and make an inventory of said estate, (Page 295. Page 294 contains the will of Robert Adams)

By virtue of a warrant of appraisement to them directed by Governor Blake, March 3, 1696-7, John Ladson, William Chapman and Joseph Ellicott appeared before John Beresford June 18, 1697, and proved the inventory which accompanied their jurat. (Page 296.)

June 21, 1697, Hugh Hext, William Elliott, John Elliott prepared an inventory of the estate of Joseph Ellicott, which they proved the following day before William Hawett. (Page 297.)

June 28, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £16. from Lady Axtell for 800 acres of land, sold for the Lords Proprietors. (Page 297.)

July 24, 1697, William Dry acknowledged the receipt

of £67. 8. 7½., at five shillings each piece of eight, from Thomas Palmer, administrator of Robert Rymer, (Page 297.)

July 20, 1697, John Beresford, Esq., of Berkeley County, executed his bond to Edward Lascells, of Barbadoes, merchant, guaranteeing the payment of three bills of exchange which he had drawn upon Col. John Hallett, of Barbadoes, for £25. sterling, payable to said Edward Lascells. Witnesses: Charles Basden and Susannah Rawlings. (Page 298.)

July 20, 1697, Thomas Cary, Esq., of Charles Town, executed his bond to Edward Lascells and William Heysham, both of Barbadoes, guaranteeing the payment of three bills of exchange for £140., drawn by Philip Ostome, of Carolina, planter, on Capt. Peter Colleton, of Barbadoes, payable to "Coll: Thomas Cary Receiver", and, in consideration of cash paid him by Ithiel Smart, endorsed over by him to the said Lascells and Heysham. Witnesses: William Smith and Hugh Hall. (Pages 298-299.)

The first of the above bonds was proved before Thomas Cary by the oaths of Capt. Charles Basden and Susannah Rawlings; the second was proved before James Risbee by the oaths of Capt. William Smith and Hugh Anderson. (Page 299.)

The second of the above bonds was declared void by both parties to the agreement July 30th, and another bond executed, slightly different in its conditions. Witnesses: William Dry, Alexander Parris and John Reese. (Pages 299-300.)

June 8, 1697, John Moore and Samuel Pray made oath before James Risbee that at the request of Richard Narramore, "Commander of the Bridgateen Carrolina", they had gone "on board sayd vessell to view the sd. Vessell's houle butt more Espetially a hogs head" particularly marked and found "the Sd— hhd well stowed loaded & quined". (Page 300.)

July 30, 1697, John Reese, of Barbadoes, executed his bond to Thomas Palmer, of the said island, merchant,

conditioned for the payment of £10. sterling on or before August 30, 1697. Witnesses: Hugh Hall and Ithiell Smart. (Page 300.)

March 17, 1696-7, Gabriel Glaze, William Cantey and Thomas Butler, appraisers appointed by Governor Blake, February 11, 1696-7, prepared an inventory and appraisement of the estate of Francis Turgis, deceased, which they proved before Richard Conant, March 19, 1696-7. (Page 301.)

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.<sup>1</sup>

[INSCRIPTION ON COVER:]

Memoranda by  
Col. Isaac Hayne the Republican Martyr  
who  
was Sacrificed in Charlestown  
on  
Saturday—4 August—1781.

Rob' Ballingall was living at Parkers ferry Sept' 16—  
1755 —

BIRTHS.

Harriet Will<sup>m</sup>:.....Daughter of William & Mary Hayne  
D<sup>a</sup> August 1, 1764.  
Abraham .....Son of Abram & Susanna Hayne D<sup>a</sup>  
Septemb': 7 1764.  
Catherine .....Daughter of Gideon & Ann Dupont  
Sen<sup>r</sup>: Septemb' 17 1764.  
Mary .....Daughter of Arthur & Mary Perron-  
neau February 14 1765  
William .....Son of Moses & Elizabeth Darquier  
D<sup>a</sup> February 20 1765  
.....Son of W<sup>m</sup> Clay & Catherine Snipes D<sup>a</sup>  
March 26 1765

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<sup>1</sup>These records were kept by Col. Isaac Hayne, who was executed by the British in 1781 (See *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 5, p. 180), in a little book, which is now in the possession of the family of the late Mr. Isaac Hayne, who have kindly loaned it for publication. It consists chiefly of births, deaths and marriages. Much of it was apparently taken from the newspapers of the period, with occasionally such data added as came within the writer's personal knowledge. There are some plantation notes concerning negroes and horses. The journal will be printed in full. Where it is necessary to supply words brackets are used. The cause of death, when given, is printed in italics.

Elizabeth .....	Daughter of Tobias & Mary Ford— July 16 1765
Thomas .....	Son of Peter & Elizabeth Bacot— August 16, 1765.
.....	Son of Thomas & Phebe Farr— August 17 1765.
.....	Daughter of John & Catherine War- ing—Sept' 1765
John .....	Son of Robert & Sarah Gibbes— Sept' 27 1765
Mary .....	Daughter of Gideon Jun' & Ann Du- pont—Oct' 24 1765
.....	Daughter of John & Dorcas Smelie —May 26 1766
Peggy Ann .....	Daughter of Col: Joseph & Ann Glover—July 16 1766
Isaac .....	Son of Is' & Elizabeth Hayne— July—2 <sup>d</sup> 1766
Ann— <i>Dead</i> .....	Daughter of Rob' & Sarah Gibbes, Sept' 1 <sup>st</sup> —1766
Elizabeth.....	Daughter of Arthur & Mary Per- ronneau—Sept': 8 (?) 1766
.....	Son of His Excell: Ld Cha': & Montagu, Oct': 9—1766.
	<i>Dead</i> W <sup>m</sup> Clay & Catherine Snipes Octo- ber 25—1766
.....	Daughter of Jn <sup>n</sup> & Mary Moxell Nov' 18 1767
.....	Son of James & Ann Cuthbert Nov' 19 1767
William .....	Son of Andrew & Marg' Cunning- ham D <sup>d</sup> Aug' 8, 1768
.....	Daughter of Alex': & Henrietta Michie, Sept' 1768.
.....	Son of James & Sarah Graeme—Oct' 1768
William .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Harden—Nov' 8 1743
William .....	James & Sarah Atkins—July 18 1746

William .....	John & Elizabeth Mullins—Oct' 13,
	1747
Rebecca .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Harden (mar Tho' White) Dec' 17 1747
Sarah .....	Joseph & Mary Hunt—March 9"
	1749
Philip .....	Philip & Elizabeth Hext—June 15,
	1749
Ann .....	Elias & Helen Ball—August 18, 1747
Ann .....	John & Elizabeth Vinson (mar <sup>d</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Jones) Dec' 5 1747.
William .....	Joseph & Hull—Nov' 28
	1750
John .....	James & Ann Williamson May 6
	1750
Sarah .....	Atkins —Dec' 26 1750
Thomas .....	Philip & Elisa: Hext—Jan 22 1751
Charles .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Harden—Jan. 14 1751.
Mary Ann .....	Geo & Martha Vincent (now Mrs Proctor) Feb.y 26 1751
Susannah .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Mary North (now M <sup>rs</sup> Buchan- nan) Oct' 10" 1751
Sarah .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Sarah Laird (now M <sup>rs</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Pher- son) Oct' 29 1751
Ann Holland .....	Tho' & Rebecca Hutchinson (now M <sup>rs</sup> Skirving) Nov' 16 1751
Sarah .....	Sa el & Elizabeth Sleigh. Oct'
	2 1752
Elizabeth .....	Coll <sup>l</sup> Henry & Eliza. Clark Hyrne, Oct' 31 1752
Mary .....	David & Mary Ferguson.
Mary .....	Culcheth & Jane Gibbes (now M <sup>rs</sup> Batty) D <sup>a</sup> 1778— 1753.
William .....	William & Sarah Webb, April 13
	1753
Mary .....	Col <sup>l</sup> George & Mary —kson (now M <sup>rs</sup> Boswood) March 27 1753
Elizabeth .....	Joseph & Sarah Sanders (now M <sup>rs</sup> La—) July 1 1753

Hannah .....	Hugh & Mary Cochran. (M <sup>r</sup> T. Smith) D <sup>d</sup> 1774 July 29 <sup>th</sup> 1753
George .....	Philip & Catherine Spooler. Aug <sup>t</sup> 25, 1753.
Mary .....	James & Mary Sharp (now M <sup>r</sup> Jones) Nov <sup>r</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> 1753
Rebecca .....	Tho <sup>s</sup> & Rebecca Hutchinson (now M <sup>r</sup> Chiffelle) Nov <sup>r</sup> 5 1753
Jane .....	Rev <sup>d</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> & Christian Baron (now M <sup>r</sup> Slann) Nov <sup>r</sup> 13 1753
Elizabeth .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Harden. March 30 1754
James .....	James & Ann Postell. Aug <sup>t</sup> 17 1754
James .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Hannah M <sup>c</sup> Cants Aug <sup>t</sup> 21 1754
Joseph .....	Col <sup>l</sup> Jos: & Ann Glover. Aug <sup>t</sup> 28 1754
Deborah .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Webb Jan <sup>r</sup> 18 1755
Philip .....	Phil: & Cath: Spooler May 3 1755
William .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Ruth Wells June 4, 1755
John .....	John & Mary North. Aug <sup>t</sup> 8 1755
Noah .....	Sam <sup>l</sup> & Blinco. Ap <sup>r</sup> 7 1756
Benjamin .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Webb. May 2 1756
Rachel .....	Tho <sup>s</sup> & Mary Jones (now M <sup>r</sup> Consens) Ap <sup>r</sup> 27 1756
John .....	James & Ann Postell. Aug <sup>t</sup> 14 1756
Charles .....	Joseph & Ann Sanders Oct <sup>r</sup> 10 1756
Mary .....	David & Hannah Maybank.—Oct <sup>r</sup> 31, 1756.
Charles .....	James & Mary Skirving 1760
W <sup>m</sup> .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Hannah M <sup>c</sup> Cants Dec <sup>r</sup> 25 1756
Mary Ann .....	Henry & Mary Ann Hyrne March 6 1757
Deborah Jones.....	Jeremiah & Deborah Miles March 15 1757
Jackson Skirving....	James & Mary May 1 1757
William .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Field. Oct <sup>r</sup> 18 1757
Rebecca .....	Joseph & Rebecca Hunt. Dec <sup>r</sup> 2 1757

Thomas .....	Thomas & Susanna Ford, Dec' 11	
	1757	
Edward .....		
Edward .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Webb	1758
Isaac .....	Peter & Sarah Bush Jan' 21	1758
Mary Easter .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elis: Bellinger.	1758
Ann .....	Sam <sup>l</sup> & Marg <sup>l</sup> Singleton <i>Dead</i> , Feb'	
	15, 1758	
Charlotte .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> Elias & Mary Hutchinson	1758
Wilson .....	Joseph & Ann Glover March 29,	
	1758	
Mary .....	Philip & Cath: Spooler, Ap' 22'	
	1758	
Sam <sup>l</sup> .....	Samuel & Porcher, May 4	1758
Sarah .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Ann Newbould, Sep' 12	1758
Elizabeth .....	Daniel & Strobel, Oct' 7	1758
Sarah .....	Hugh & Elles: Sleigh, Nov' 17	1758
Joseph .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Hannah M'Cants. Jan 18	
	1759	
Benjamin .....	James & Ann Postell, Feb' 8	1759
James .....	Adam & Mary Culliatte Ap' 3'	
	1759	
Joseph Miles .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Webb, Ap' 16	1759
Susannah .....	} W <sup>m</sup> & Elizabeth Eberson (mar <sup>d</sup> Mary <i>Dead</i> ..... } Josiah B — ) Mar 1	1759
Mary .....		
Mary .....	Philip & Mary Smith (now M <sup>o</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Postell, Feb': 8: 1776) July 23,	
	1759	
Elizabeth .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Martha Brown Nov' 12	1759
Sanders .....	Joseph & Ann Glover Dec' 20	1759
Charles .....	Tobias & Mary Ford. March 14,	
	1760	
Margaret .....	Moses & Elisab: Darquier (mar <sup>d</sup> : R. Singleton) Ap. 22	1760.
John .....	John & Martha Joulee, Ap' 22	1760
Henry .....	Henry & Mary Ann Hyrne Oct' 14	
	1760.	
Elizabeth .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Field,	1760
John .....	Thomas & Stock	1760



Charles.....	James & Mary Skirving	1760
Mary Perry .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> Elias & Mary Hutchinson	1760
William .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Ann Fisburn	Sept' 12 1760
Elizabeth .....	Charles & Susann: Colleton.	Sept' 21 1760
Mary <i>Dead</i> .....	{ James & Anne Postell (married W <sup>m</sup> Elizabeth .....	Day) Dec' 26 1760
Joseph .....		
William .....	Joseph & Ann Fabian	1760
Florence .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elis: Bellinger,	1760
	Dennis & Sarah Mahoney	<i>Dead.</i> Nov' 15 1760
Thomas .....	William & Hannah M'Cants	Jan' 9 1761
Susannah .....	Samuel & Sleigh	1761
Darius.....	Darius & Dalton	1761
Mary .....	Jonathan & Elisab: Cochran (Married Col <sup>n</sup> Taarling, 1778)	1761.
Joseph.....	Edward [?] Wilkinson	1761
Jane .....	James & Bolton,	1761
William.....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elisabeth Bellinger	Mar. 14 1761.
Elizabeth .....	Samuel & Marg <sup>t</sup> Singleton	<i>Dead</i> Sept' 20 1761
Daniel .....	Joseph & Ann Fabian	1761
Elizabeth .....	Joseph & Ann Miles	Sept' 18 1761
Susan Bellinger.....	Henry & Mary Hyrne (D <sup>a</sup> July 22 <sup>d</sup> 1780)	Nov' 18 1761
Elizabeth .....	James & Susannah Reid (Marr <sup>d</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Bull Esq <sup>r</sup> )	Sept' 28 1762
Mary Ann Ruth.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Ruth Wells,	Dec' 11. 1762
James .....	Joseph & Ann Glover.	<i>Died</i> 1779, Nov' 9 1762.
Esther .....	Jn <sup>o</sup> & Martha Joulee	Mar 3 1763.
Hannah .....	Tobias Ford & Mary	Ap <sup>l</sup> 7 1763
Ann.....	Dennis & Sarah Mahoney	Oct' 20 1763
Peter Girardeau ....	Henry & Mary Ann Hyrne	Dec' 6 1763

Sarah Hartley .....	Joseph & Elizabeth Miles	Jan 18 1764
Sarah .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Deborah Webb	Feb: 14 1764
Sarah .....	W <sup>m</sup> Clay & Catherine Snipes	Feb 1 1764
William .....	Stephen & Ford.	Mar 13 1764
Tobias .....	Thomas & Susannah Ford	Mar. 21 1764
Moses .....	Joseph & Ann Glover	July 9 1764.
Thomas .....	John & Ruth Wells.	Ap' 8 1765
Sophia .....	Joseph & Elizabeth Miles.	July 4 1765
Elisa: Nash .....	Tobias & Mary Ford.	July 15 1765
Mary Louisa .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elisabeth Bellinger.	Sep' 5 1765
Ann <i>Wrong</i> .....	Joseph & Ann Glover.	<i>Wrong</i> Sept' 12, 1765
Edm <sup>d</sup> Massenbird...	Henry & Mary Hyrne.	Oct' 20 1765
Elizabeth .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Deborah Pinckney	Dec' 2 1765
John .....	D' Lyman & Mary Hall	Dec' 4 1765
William .....	William & Elis: Bowler	1765.
Mary.....	D' James & Susanna Reid.	Jan' 31 1766
Peggy Anne .....	Joseph & Ann Glover	July 24. 1766
Isaac .....	Isaac & Elizabeth Hayne.	July 2 1766
Benjamin .....	Benj <sup>n</sup> & Rebecca Webb	Aug' 5 1766
Magdalene.....	Ja <sup>s</sup> Lewis & Mary Culliatte.	Sep' 26 1766
Hugh .....	Thomas & Sarah Grange.	Nov' 15 1766
Ann Ladson .....	Tho <sup>s</sup> & Rachel Buer	Jan' 8 1767
Josiah .....	John & Ruth Wells.	Mar 22 1767
Ann Simmons .....	William & Sarah Swinton.	Ap' 5 1767
Sarah Jennet .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Field.	Aug' 25 1767
Sarah .....	Darius & Mary Dalton	Sept' 26 1767

W <sup>m</sup> Hunt .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Ferguson	Sept' 29	1767
Susan Miles .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Webb	Oct' 3	1767
Mary .....	James & Sarah Shirving	Dec' 24	1767
Barbara .....	Rob' & Debora Emsitler (?)	Dec' 27	1767
Mary .....	Sam' & Ann Nichols	Jan' 11	1767
Sarah Esther .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elisabeth Bellinger	Jan' 17	1767
Joseph W <sup>m</sup> .....	Tho' & Mary Holman	Jan' 18	1768
Elizabeth .....	W <sup>m</sup> & Elizabeth Bowler	March 9	1768
Catherine .....	W <sup>m</sup> Clay & Catherine Snipes	May 16	1768
Mary Clifford .....	Tho' & Jane Poole ( <i>dead</i> )	July 24	1768
Mary.....	Ja' Lewis & Mary Culliatte	Sept' 6	1768
W <sup>m</sup> Cotesworth ....	W <sup>m</sup> & Deborah Pinckney	Oct' 23	1768
Susannah.....	D' James & Susannah Reid.	Dec. 14.	1768
Andrew .....	Andrew & Martha Maybank	Dec' 20	1768
Mary Ann Rachel..	Tho' & Mary Holman	Feb. 16.	1769
Mary .....	Dennis & Sarah Mahoney	Ap' 10	1769
Mary .....	John & Jemima Croskeys	Ap' 20	1769
Jn° Bohun .....	Jn° Bohun & Hannah Girardeau.	June 19	1769
Martha .....	James & Hannah Skirving	July 25	1769
Lucretia .....	John & Ann Sharples	Dec' 8	1769
Samuel .....	Samuel & Ann Nicols	Dec' 23	1769
Bennet Clare .....	Henry & Susannah Webster	March 1 <sup>st</sup>	1770
Harriet Maria .....	Thomas Molineaux & Sarah Lowder	March 10	1770

William ..... W<sup>m</sup> Clay & Catherine Snipes (*Died*  
1770) July 8 1770  
 Sarah ..... Isaac & Elizabeth Hayne Aug<sup>t</sup> 10  
 1770  
 Sarah Elisa: ..... Ja<sup>s</sup> Lewis & Culliatte Aug<sup>t</sup> 26 1770  
 Mary ..... Thomas & Hannah Smith Jan<sup>r</sup> 21.  
 1770  
 Isaac ..... Tobias & Mary Ford Mar 11. 1771  
 John Clifford ..... Jn<sup>o</sup> & Jane Postell *Dead* Feb<sup>r</sup> 28 1773  
 William ..... Thomas & Hannah Smith Ap<sup>r</sup> 4 1773  
 W<sup>m</sup> Norman ..... Jn<sup>o</sup> & Elisabeth Sullivan May 25<sup>th</sup>  
 1773  
 Susannah ..... Tobias & Mary Ford Aug<sup>t</sup> 9 1773  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Edward ..... Thomas & Rebecca White Dec<sup>r</sup> 4  
 1773.

## AGES.

Bryan Mary 1766	May 1702
Bryan Jonathan	1708
Bryan Mary	1745
Bryan Josiah 1774	Oct <sup>r</sup> 3 1746
Bee Joseph.	Dec: 30 1746
Barnwell Eliza:	June 20 1753
Barnwell Nat.	May 24 1779
Bee John	Aug <sup>t</sup> 1707
Bee Susannah	April 1 1713
Boswood Margaret	Aug <sup>t</sup> 1721
Clifford Charles	Sept <sup>r</sup> 18 1753
Creighton Leslie	July 11 1749
Cooper Mary (Basil wife of)	Dec <sup>r</sup> 5 1751
Dupont Gideon Sen <sup>r</sup> :	Oct <sup>r</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> 1712
Dupont Ann Sen <sup>r</sup> :	Jan <sup>r</sup> : 23 1723
Dupont Rebekah	July 10 1742
Dupont Ann Jun <sup>r</sup>	July 15 1744
Dupont Hannah	Mar: 14 1745
Dupont Mary	Oct <sup>r</sup> : 19 1752
Dupont Gideon Fan <sup>d</sup> ==	Mar. 31 1755
Dupont John	Mar: 31 1761
Ford George	Oct <sup>r</sup> 5 1756

Ford Susannah	Aug' 9 1773
Glover Charles	July 23 1756
Garden Benj <sup>n</sup> Col <sup>r</sup> :	1735
Glaze James	June 11 1737
Hayne Isaac	Oct: 4 1745
Hayne Elizabeth	Jan 11 1746
Hayne Abraham	
Hayne Susannah	May 22 1746
Hutson Richard	May 23 1747
Hutson Thomas	Jan': 1751
Hutson Esther	March 21 1753
Hutson Ann	Jan 11 1755
Hayne Hannah	July 8 1707
Hunt Mary	May 19 1742
Hunt Martha (Joe & Mary)	July 19 1742
Hunt Elisabeth	Nov' 14 1746
Hunt Joseph	19 Dec' 1751
Hayne Jn <sup>o</sup> H	Feb' 1 <sup>st</sup> 1773
Hayne Eliza	Nov. 17 1774
Hutson M. W.	Nov. 23 1774
Hayne W <sup>m</sup> E	Aug 29 1776
Hayne Isaac	July 2 1776
Hayne Sarah	Aug <sup>th</sup> 10 1770
Hutson W <sup>m</sup> M	Jan' 21 1777
Hayne Eliza	Nov' 9 1779
Millar Mary	Oct': 6 1748
Mackensie Rob' Jun <sup>r</sup>	Mar 21 1741
W <sup>m</sup> Pillans	Aug 14
Perryman James	Sept 25 1744
Perryman Benj <sup>n</sup>	Jan 13 1746
Perryman Elisabeth	Feb 6 1749
Perryman Ann	Aug 28 1752
Mary Pillans	Feb. 25 1744
Perronneau Elizabeth	Aug': 1744
Peronneau Ann M	Oct' 23. 1744
Skirving James Jun.	Mar: 29 <sup>th</sup> 1745
Smith John	Jan' 1720
Smith Elizabeth	May 1731
Shepherd Charles	Aug': 13 1744

Snipes W <sup>m</sup> Clay	Octo: 5 1742
Sanders W <sup>m</sup>	Apr <sup>l</sup> 25 1749
Sanders John	June 2 <sup>d</sup> 1751
Smith Mary (Mrs Cowper)	Dec <sup>r</sup> 5 1751
Simmons John	
Simmons Susannah	Aug <sup>t</sup> 13. 1759
Stobo James	1705
Smith Rev <sup>d</sup> Josiah	1705
Sanders W <sup>m</sup>	April 1 1774
Singleton Rich <sup>d</sup>	Aug <sup>t</sup> 8. 1778
Simmons Carolina	Sept 24 1778
Webb John	October 3 <sup>d</sup> : 1744
Webb William	Dec 1745
Wigg W <sup>m</sup> Hazard	Nov: 24 1746
Wilson Sarah	Dec <sup>r</sup> : 2 <sup>d</sup> 1747
Wigg Mary	Mar 2 1774
Wigg E. H.	May 13 1775
Wigg W <sup>m</sup> Hutson	Nov. 21 1778.

## DEATHS.

- William *Ap*: Son of John & Mary Hayne [Aged] 34½  
Nov: 26, 1764.
- Mary *CB<sup>d</sup>* Daughter of Coll<sup>o</sup>: John & Susanna Bee  
Nov. 18, 1764.
- Abraham *W. C.* Son of Abram & Susanna Hayne  
[Aged] 7 mo. Mar 26, 1765.
- Hannah *S. T.* Daughter of And<sup>r</sup>: & Martha Maybank  
[Aged] 3½. Ap<sup>r</sup> 11, 1765
- Joseph *S. T.* Son of And<sup>r</sup> & Martha Maybank [Aged] 2.  
Apr: 13, 1765
- Harriot W<sup>m</sup>: *S. T.* Daughter of William & Mary Hayne  
[Aged] 10<sup>m</sup> June 2, 1765
- Ephraim *F.* Son of Ephraim & Mikel [Aged] 22.  
Sept<sup>r</sup> 26, 1765
- Mary Sharp *CB<sup>d</sup>* Daughter of Wife of J. Sharp  
Esq. [Aged] 36. Oct: 24, 1765
- Joseph *P*: Moody of Charles Town [Aged] 77. May,  
1766.
- Capt<sup>r</sup> *P* John North of St Bartholemews. Mar. 21 1766.

Capt<sup>e</sup> C. W<sup>m</sup> Eberson of the Horshoe [Aged] 34.  
 Ap: 26, 1766.  
 Archibald Hamilton May. St. Pauls. [Aged] 30. May  
 27, 1766.  
 William Jackson of Jacksonsburg. [Aged] 25 Jan 12,  
 1766.  
 Thomas P. Clifford of the Horshoe. [Aged] 22. Dec' 25,  
 1766.  
 Charles Shinner Chief Justice of y<sup>e</sup> Province Feb 26  
 Adam Sud: Daniel. Dorchester. Jan. 16, 1767.  
 Joseph P. Spry of St Pauls [Aged] 21 Apr: 1, 1767.  
 David P Maybank of the Horshoe. Apr: 14.  
 Bradwell of the Round O. Apr: 9.  
 William Nf Pillans of Charles Town [Aged] 33 Oct. 12.  
 Joshua Swindle of Jacksonsburg. Taylor July 23, 1769.  
 Thomas Buer of the Round O. Planter. Oct': 23, 1769.

## DEATHS. 1768

Nicholas Harlston, Charles Town. Jan: 1768.  
 William Guerin. St Andrews P: Jan: 20, 1768  
 Thomas Bennet. [Aged] 87. Jan. 12 1768.  
 Charles Shinner Chief Justice of y<sup>e</sup> Province Feb 26  
 1768  
 Alexander Petrie Charles Town Mar: 6 1768  
 William Middleton Esq' Port Royal Island [Aged] 24  
 Apr.  
 William Hall Charlestown Apr:  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Stoutenburg " [Aged] 79 Apr:  
 Mary Skirving Wife of William Skirving [Aged] 18  
 Apr:  
 William Dandridge Charlestown May:  
 George Cuthbert Esq' of Georgia Apr:  
 James Streather [Aged] 86 May.  
 Mary Daughter of James Donnom Esq' [Aged] 16 May.  
 Sarah Skirving Wife of James Skirving Esq' C T June  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Pinckney Aug.  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Hunter of the Round O [Aged] 70 Dec':  
 Childermas Harvey of Ch: Town at Philadel: [Aged]  
 20 Dec:

Lady Ann Ainslie of S' Georges [Aged] 19 January 18  
 Philip *Plew*: Hext of the Horsehoe [Aged] 83? January 18.  
 John (*Shot*) Sharples of the Round O May 6 1768  
 James Glaze of the Round O Feb 2 1769  
 Thomas M'Cants of Ponpon May 6 1769  
 Ann Wife of Gid: Dupont of Jacksonburg June 28  
 1769  
 George Livingston of C Town Jan: 1769  
 William Johnston Electrician C Town Jan  
 Mary Relict of D' W<sup>m</sup> Pillans [Aged] 25 Janu: 9  
 Robert Davies [Aged] 108 Jan'  
 Mary Wife of Christopher Gadsden Esq' C Town Jan  
 George Seaman of Charles Town [Aged] 64 Jan: 31  
 Archar Smith of St Georges Parish Feb: 1769  
 Robert P Mcleod of Prince Williams P: [Aged] 38 Feb  
 5<sup>th</sup>  
 John Cattell Esq' of St Georges Feb 6<sup>th</sup>.  
 Martha Relict of Francis Bremar C Town May 9 1769  
 Peter Broughton Esq of S' Johns Apr:  
 Susannah *Reu*: Relict of Col<sup>a</sup> John Bee St Pauls [Aged]  
 53 May 11 1769  
 George *Fever* Mathews of Charlestown Jun: 9  
 Elizabeth Wife of D' James Carson Johns Island June  
 Elizabeth Wife of D' Michael Hacket Jamaica June  
 Catherine Wife of John Waring S' Georges J1 22 1769  
 Elizabeth Wife of D' Clitherall C Town Aug: 25  
 1769  
 Thomas Smith Charlestown [Aged] 74 Sep: 8, 1769  
 Charles Jones of the Horshoe of a fall from his Horse  
 [Aged] 40 June 1769  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> M' M'Cleod Edistoe Sept: 1769  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> M' Farmer St Johns Sept: 11  
 Ann Wife of Thomas Walter of C Town Sep: 11  
 Ann Wife of Richard Waring of S Georges P Sept:  
 Isaac *Fever* Mathews Charles Town [Aged] 19 Sep:  
 James Reid *CH:M* Esq' Member for S' Bartholemews  
 Parish Oct: 12 1769.  
 Edward Lightwood of Charles Town [Aged] 67 Oct  
 1769



Thomas Bulline of S' James at Rode Island of y' S'm  
 Pox 1769.  
 Elizabeth wife of Rob' Williams Esq' C Town  
 Nov' 7 1769  
 John Snilling of Charles Town Merch' Nov'  
 Thomas Nightingale of Newmarket [Aged] 53 Nov' 4  
 David Stoddard of Ch: Town Merch' Nov' 5  
 Whitmarsh Fuller of Ashley River Plant'  
 Dec' 3 176[9]  
 Elijah Prioleau of C Town Plant' Dec' 6 1769  
 John Chapman of C Town Merchant Dec' 12 1769  
 Judith Wragg [Aged] 71 Dec' 16 1769  
 Ann Peacock [Aged] 90 Jan 1769  
 Thomas Dixon of James Island Plan: Mar 1769  
 Christopher Simpson of C Town Merch': June 25 1769  
 James *Pois'* Sands of C Town Merch': Aug 1769  
 Thomas Lee of C Town [Aged] 59 Aug 1769  
 Richard Baker of C Town Merch' Sept: 1769  
 Charlotte Mary Ann Porcher [Aged] 75 Oct: 1769  
 William Ward Crossstwait of Combahee Planter  
 [Aged] 26 Nov' 1 1769  
 Thomas Poole of the Horshoe [Aged] 22 Jan 1769

## DEATHS. 1770

Stephen Bull Sen': P: W<sup>m</sup> Jan:  
 Nehemiah Rivers Ja' Island Jan:  
 Mary Austin Aged 84. Jan 4  
 James Sharp Esq' Jacksonburg Jan: 22.  
 Dan' Bourgett Jan: 21. Ag. 75  
 Magdalen Truan Jan. Ag. 96  
 Ebenezer Simmons C. Town Jan 29.  
 Rich: Cochrane Ash Tobodoo March  
 Tho': Elliott Esq' S' Andrews May  
 Thomas Pinckney Ashepoo Feb  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Evans St Barth: Feb:  
 Claudia Ingles, W. of Geo: Ingles, C T. March.  
 Stephen Mazyck Esq' April 21. [Aged] 52.  
 Ann Lebas April Ag<sup>d</sup>: 77

Daniel Doyley Esq<sup>r</sup> May  
 Helen Laurens W. of H. Laurens Esq<sup>r</sup> May  
 Samuel & Mary Thornton May  
 Charles Grimball Merch<sup>t</sup>: May  
 Ann Hume June 9 Ag<sup>d</sup> 80  
 Jacob Motte P: Treasurer June 20 Ag 70  
 D<sup>r</sup> Ja<sup>s</sup> Dick S<sup>t</sup> Pauls 17 June  
 W<sup>m</sup> Grame Esq<sup>r</sup> Attorney at Savanna. June  
 William Baker Merch: C T. July  
 Ann Gibbes Re: of Col<sup>l</sup> Gibbes of Jn<sup>o</sup> Island Aug  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Dodd. Gunsmith C T. Aug  
 Farquhar M<sup>t</sup> Gilvray. Carp. C T. Aug.  
 Isaac Mazyck Esq<sup>r</sup> C T July 25 A: 71  
 Nat. Green Hiltonhead Aug  
 W<sup>m</sup> Carwithen, Librarian of C T L S Aug. [Aged] 66  
 'Ruth Pinckney. Relict of y<sup>r</sup> Commissary Ag 66  
 'Eliza: Moore Aug: Ag 16  
 W<sup>m</sup> W<sup>m</sup>son. Factor C. Town Aug. A 33  
 John Law of S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Aug<sup>t</sup>  
 Maurice Jones Merch<sup>t</sup>: Aug C. T  
 W<sup>m</sup> Woodrop of C T. Merch<sup>t</sup> Aug 12 [Aged] 63.  
 D<sup>r</sup> Dishington of C T. Aug 2 [Aged] 24.  
 Benj<sup>n</sup> Smith Esq<sup>r</sup> C T. July 28. Ag<sup>d</sup> 53  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Holoway. Collct<sup>r</sup>: at Beaufort Aug.  
 Jane Thomas W. of Samuel Aug  
 D<sup>r</sup> Francis Garden Ashpoo Sep<sup>r</sup>  
 Geo: Whitefield AB Sep: 30  
 E. Lamboll W of Tho<sup>s</sup>: Esq<sup>r</sup> Oct C T 11<sup>th</sup> [Aged] 45  
 Stephen Bedon Oct  
 Catherine Moody Re: of Joseph C T Oct 14 [Aged] 53  
 Samuel Lord.  
 Marg: Cattell W of John. [Aged] 50 Ashley River Oct  
 16  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Lloyd Waring C T. Oct: 21. A 20(?)  
 Ann Lambton W of Richard Oct: C T. A 66.  
 James Cuthbert D<sup>r</sup> in Georgia Oct: 15  
 Ann Regina Smiser W of Paul C T

<sup>3</sup>Relict of Wm. Pinckney. Esq. (See *S. C. and American General Gazette*, Sept. 3, 1770.)

<sup>4</sup>Daughter of John Moore, Esq., of St. Thomas Parish (Ibid.)

- 'Jane Boone C T Ag: 69  
 'Jn<sup>e</sup> Braund Sexton of S<sup>t</sup> Michaels. Nov: 14  
 Charles Odinsell Esq<sup>r</sup> Georgia Nov.  
 Ann Lowndes W of Rawlins Esq<sup>r</sup> C. T.  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Melvin S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Dec<sup>r</sup> 9 A: 65  
 Jn<sup>e</sup> Combè S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Dec<sup>r</sup> 8 Ag: 35  
 Jn<sup>e</sup> Gibbes of S<sup>t</sup> Barth: Planta — Dec<sup>r</sup>.  
 Mary Faucheraud [Aged] 88 Ap<sup>r</sup>: 1  
 Capt Geo Higgins }  
 Thomas Colman } drowned March 4  
 John Still }  
 W<sup>m</sup> Shaw Merch<sup>t</sup> Beaufort drowned Aug 1.  
 Rachel Howard [Aged] 75 Aug 2  
 Ann (Jn<sup>e</sup> Ward Taylor) Sept 14  
 Alex Hext 20  
 Joseph Ball Sug Bak [Aged] 66. 23  
 Isabella Wish Oct 1.  
 1743 W<sup>m</sup> Singellton Jan<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> Round O [Aged] 23  
 1749 Mar 3<sup>d</sup> Coll<sup>d</sup> Jn<sup>e</sup> Bee St Pauls [Aged] 42½  
 1754 Jane (Culch<sup>th</sup>) Gibbes Mar: 11.  
 17-5 Hon And<sup>r</sup> Rutledge Esq<sup>r</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 19  
 1759 Isaac Holmes.  
 1760  
 'May 20 Hon: Jn<sup>e</sup> Cleiland [Aged] 60  
 June 3 Dan<sup>t</sup> Crawford Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 July 16. Hon James Michie  
 Sept: 14. D<sup>r</sup> John Linning  
 Oct<sup>r</sup> 24 Jacob Martine [Aged] 85  
 Morton Brailsford  
 25 George Rex II  
 Nov<sup>r</sup> 11 Thomas Drayton Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 1761  
 Jan<sup>r</sup> 9 Mary (Henry) Middleton

'Jane Boone relict of Wm. Boone Esq. (S. C. and American General Gazette. Nov. 13, 1770.

'Last Monday Mr. James King, was elected Clerk and Sexton of St. Michael's Parish, Charles-Town, in the Room of Mr. John Braund deceased.—*South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, November 22, 1770.

'On Tuesday last died at *Winyaw*, the Hon. *John Cleiland*, Esq., one of the Members of His Majesty's Hon. Council.—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday May 17, to Saturday May 24, 1760.

- 19 Rev Jn° Rae Williamsburg  
 Feb: 3 Ralph Izard Esq'  
       4 Moreau Sarrazin Silversmith  
 Mar 27 Jn° Basnet. Master in Chancery  
 Ap' 11 Rev<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Hutson  
       12 Samuel Caesan  
 May 15 Childermas Croft Clk Assembly  
 Aug 18 Jordan Roche 17.  
 Sept 30 John Ratray Att' at Law  
       W<sup>m</sup> Lloyd Merch'  
 'Oct' 8 Edmond Atkin Sup: Int: In: Aff.  
 Nov' 17 Mrs Harry Garden }  
       Ja' M'Pherson } drowned.  
       Miss Butler & 8 Negroes }  
       27 Mary Brewton  
 Dec' 12: Ann (Anthony) Matthewes.  
       1762  
 Jan. 4 Revd Jona<sup>n</sup> Copp S' Jn° Colleton  
       15 Jn° Gordon, the largest Man in Ame  
 Mar. 18 Chas Stevenson Merch'  
       28 Sam' Winborn Merch'  
 Nov' 9 Jn° Macqueen Merch'  
 Jan' Hugh Grange  
       1763  
 Feb 24 Jn° Jones Merch'  
 May 1 Miss Judith Fraser.  
 June 21 Miss Ann Mathews [Aged] 17  
 Sept 2 Mary (George) Seaman  
       9 Coll Daniel Horry  
 Dec' 13 Archibald Johnson Planter  
       17 Isaac Holmes Merch'  
       1764  
 Jan: 6 Andrew Johnson Planter  
       27 Col° Henry Hyrne  
 Ap' 14 Sam' Perkins Coachmaker. [Aged] 62.  
       16 Francis Gracia Oilmaker [Aged] 70.

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'On Thursday the 8th instant died, at Mar's Bluff in Craven county the Hon. Edmond Atkin, Esq; his Majestys Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Southern department of North America.—*The South-Carolina Gazette*; Saturday October 10, to Saturday October 16, 1761.

- June 10 Mary (Isaac Mazyck)  
 Sept: 22 Martha (Frederick) Grimké.  
 Oct' 2 Alex' Broughton Planter  
 15 Fred' Grunsweig Musick Mast  
 18 Hannah (W<sup>m</sup>) Brisbane  
 20 Jn<sup>o</sup> Ball Planter S' Johns  
 27 Mary Miles Stono [Aged] 77  
 Nov' 18 Mary (James) Donnom [Aged] 33  
 26 W<sup>m</sup> Hayne Planter [Aged] 34  
 Dec' 5 Jn<sup>o</sup> Raven Planter  
 17 Rob' M<sup>c</sup>Kewn Jun'  
 18 Col<sup>r</sup> John Gibbes [Aged] 69  
 1765  
 Jan' 11 M<sup>rs</sup> (Humphry) Somers  
 24 George Dandridge Glazier [Aged] 87  
 25 Mary (Rev<sup>d</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup>) Smith  
 Feb: 5 Thomas Lamboll Jun'  
 Ap<sup>l</sup> 14 James Crokatt M. D.  
 14 Francis Lejeau  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Levi Durand S' Johns  
 19 Moses Audebert Barber  
 John Tobler Esq'  
 May 29 Maurice Harvey Merch'  
 June 7 Ann (Geo) Austin [Aged] 65  
 8 Ja<sup>s</sup> Grindlay Att'  
 24 Cap<sup>t</sup> Alex' Anderson [Aged] 83.  
 July 23 M<sup>rs</sup> (Jonathan) Sarrazin.  
 Aug' 6 Ja<sup>s</sup> Moultrie Att'.  
 9 Martha (D<sup>r</sup> Lionel) Chalmers.  
 Mar 31 Arch<sup>d</sup> Stobo Merch'  
 Aug' 7 Jane (Rev<sup>d</sup> Arch<sup>d</sup>) Simpson  
 21 Tho<sup>s</sup> Bromley Clk Assembly.  
 Sep: 24 Sarah Middleton [Aged] 82.  
 Oct': 1 Peter Taylor Planter  
 18 W<sup>m</sup> Raven Planter.  
 1766  
 Jan' 4. Capt<sup>n</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> McKensie Merch'  
 13. Tho<sup>s</sup> Wright Planter  
 M<sup>rs</sup> (Justice) Shinner

- 16 W<sup>m</sup> Fuller Planter  
 Feb: 22 Jn<sup>o</sup> Williamson Planter  
 July 15 Cap<sup>a</sup> Robert Boyd  
 Aug' 5 Rich<sup>d</sup> Black Coll': Beaufort  
 13 Coll<sup>o</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Walter  
       Mrs (C) Gadsden  
 26 Rev<sup>d</sup> Abram Immer S' Peters  
 Sept' 2 Thomas Lloyd Merch'  
 Sept: 17 Ann (John) Mayrant  
       22 Francis Stuart Merch'  
 Oct' 1 Rob' M<sup>c</sup>Kewn Stono [Aged] 67  
       4 Ann (Rev<sup>d</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>) Tonge  
       8 Mary Heskett [Aged] 77  
 12 Hector Berenger de Beaufain Coll' Charles  
       Town [Aged] 67  
 12 Mary Frost [Aged] 79  
       Rev<sup>d</sup> Hugh Gaston  
 16 M<sup>rs</sup> (Pat<sup>'</sup>) Calhoun at 96 [Aged] 24  
 22 Rob' Hume Planter [Aged] 37  
 22 W<sup>m</sup> Poole Merchant  
 25 Agnes Lind, Milliner  
 Nov' 1 Rev<sup>d</sup> Alex<sup>'</sup> Skene P Frederick's  
       M<sup>rs</sup> (Steph) Drayton  
       M<sup>rs</sup> (Th<sup>o</sup>) Hartley  
 23 W<sup>m</sup> Elliott Planter [Aged] 70  
       Elis: (John) Barnwell  
 Dec' 1 Capt. Silas Miles  
       2 W<sup>m</sup> Pinckney, Commissary (Aged) 63  
 16 Elis: Hunt Midwife [Aged] 73  
 17 Col<sup>o</sup> Tho<sup>'</sup> Middleton  
       Champernown Williamson Pl<sup>'</sup>  
 27 M<sup>rs</sup> (Sam<sup>'</sup>) Thomas  
       1767  
 Jan' Edward Bullard [Aged] 70  
       31 Mary Ann Bourdeaux [Aged] 77  
 Feb: 10 Caleb Lloyd Merch'  
       18 Joseph Stanyarne Jun<sup>'</sup> Stono  
 Mar Elias Foissin Planter  
 Mar 1 Marg<sup>'</sup> Ladson Ash: River [Aged] 80

Ap'	1	W <sup>m</sup> Eddings P <sup>r</sup> : Edisto
	30	W <sup>m</sup> Branford Planter
May	27	Major Jn <sup>o</sup> Mayrant
		1767
June	2	Francis Kinloch Planter
July	4	M <sup>r</sup> (Ben) Elliott
	16	George Marshall Tav <sup>n</sup> Keep <sup>r</sup> :
	21	W <sup>m</sup> Harvey C Coll <sup>r</sup> Beaufort
		Adam Stewart [Aged] 79
Aug'	15	Capt: Jn <sup>o</sup> Bull [Aged] 72
	23	Ann (John) Mathewes [Aged] 19
	30	Relict of Henry Peronneau
Sept	22	Francis Varambaut Fr: Mast [Aged] 68
	25	Jn <sup>o</sup> Neyle Merch <sup>r</sup>
	26	Ann Proctor
Oct'	6	'Rev <sup>d</sup> Jo <sup>s</sup> Darce Appleby Wilton. C. T.
		Jn <sup>o</sup> Govan W <sup>m</sup> Ioor
Nov'	9	Susannah Scott [Aged] 75
		Rev <sup>d</sup> Daniel Wheeler
	21	Ann (White) Outerbridge
	26	John Harleston Planter [Aged] 60
		W <sup>m</sup> Matthews
		Francis Roche
Dec'		Rev <sup>d</sup> Hector Allison
	21	M <sup>r</sup> (W <sup>m</sup> ) Wragg
Oct'		D <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Pillans
		1768
Jan <sup>r</sup>		"Rebecca (Col <sup>o</sup> ) Rivers

<sup>1</sup>Last Tuesday died, universally regretted, that truly pious and good man, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Darce Appleby Wilton, assistant lecturer to the rector of the parish of *St. Philip's*:—*The South Carolina Gazette*, Monday October 5, to Monday October 12, 1767.

<sup>2</sup>Rebecca Boone, the daughter of William Boone and his wife Jane Wilkinson, was born in Antigua, October 13, 1733; (*Oliver's History of Antigua*, p. 70-71.) She married Capt. John Lloyd, Commander of Fort-Johnson, Nov., 1752. (*Marriage Notices in the South Carolina Gazette . . . Compiled by A. S. Salley, Jr.*, p. 16), and afterwards became the third wife of Col. Robert Rivers as is shown by the will of her mother Jane Boone, dated Nov. 18, 1767, and proved Nov. 16, 1770, which mentions among others, daughter Rebecca Rivers, grandson Charles Rivers, and his sister Rebecca Lloyd.

	19	Lady Ann Murray		
	20	W <sup>m</sup> Guerin Merch'		
		Nicholas Harleston		
Feb:	26	Cha' Shinner Ch: Justice		
Mar	5	Alex' Petrie (Silver Smith		
Apr'		W <sup>m</sup> Middleton Esq' Planter.		
	12	M <sup>rs</sup> Stoutenburg Sarah [Aged] 79		
	11	W <sup>m</sup> Hall Carpenter		
		Mary Donnom		
		W <sup>m</sup> Dandridge [Aged] 47		
		Mary (W <sup>m</sup> ) Skirving		
May		Col <sup>o</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Skene		
		George Cuthbert Georgia		
	19	Barnabas Branford Planter		
June	23	Sarah (D') Skirving [Aged] 45		
Aug'	3	The two Miss Roses		
	14	Elis: (Roger) Pinckney		
Sept'		M <sup>rs</sup> (Bern <sup>d</sup> ) Beckman		
		Elis: (Geo) Mullins		
		Ann Col <sup>o</sup> Howarth		
	26	Elis: (Barn <sup>d</sup> ) Elliott [Aged] 52		
Oct'	17	Samuel Peronneau		
	19	Geo: Bedon		
		W <sup>m</sup> Simpson C Justice Georgia		
Dec'		Childermas Harvey [Aged] 20		
		James Stobo Jun'		
		Cath (Childer') Croft		
	26	Geo: Livingston		
		W <sup>m</sup> Johnson		
		1769.		
Mar		Adam Culliatte		
Ap'		John Ladson		
		1740 Elis: Huger 48	Children of Phill. Gendron who died 1723	48[?]
		1754 Jn <sup>o</sup> Gendron		64
		1764 Cath Henrietta Cordes		66
		1765 Magdalen Prioleau		74
		69 Jane Douxsaint		66
May 19.		69 Mary Ann Charl: Porcher		74
Oct' 19.				
Jan' 18		Mary (D') M <sup>o</sup> Neil		



Sept' Jn<sup>n</sup> Taylor  
 Oct' D<sup>r</sup> Matthew Hardy  
 Nov' 9 Patience Cath (Dan<sup>i</sup>) Stevens  
       Mary (John) Amory  
       21 Elis: (Tho<sup>o</sup>) Fuller.

1770

Jan 21. Ann (Rob<sup>i</sup>) Little  
 Feb Col<sup>o</sup> John Bell of 96  
       Elis: (Math) Guerin  
       10 Judith (Dav<sup>d</sup>) Guerard  
       12 John Deering Att<sup>r</sup>  
       W<sup>m</sup> Bellinger Planter  
       Ann (James) Cassels  
 March 6<sup>th</sup> Thomas Gadsden Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 May 6 Tho<sup>o</sup> Elliott Planter Wappoo  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>n</sup> Amory  
 Sep<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>n</sup> Cleator blacksmith  
       Ann (Rich<sup>d</sup>) Cole  
       Mary (Cha<sup>s</sup>) Cantey  
       Isabella (Jn<sup>n</sup>) Nevin  
       M<sup>rs</sup> (Wellins) Calcott.

1771

Jan<sup>r</sup> Capt. Joseph Miles  
       Isabella (John) Nevin  
       Martha (W<sup>m</sup>) Lloyd  
       Moses Darquier Merch<sup>t</sup>  
       Elis: (John) Simpson  
       Mary (Ben) Godfrey [Aged] 32  
       30 Thomas Corker [Aged] 75  
 Feb: Major Mathew Neilson [Aged] 41  
       Elisha Poinsett [Aged] 60  
       17 Elis: (Rich<sup>d</sup> Bohm) Baker  
 Mar: Charles Richbourngh  
       6 Capt James M<sup>r</sup>Pherson [Aged] 83  
       25 Benj<sup>n</sup> Singellton [Aged] 27.  
 April: John Mazyck [Aged] 18  
       M<sup>rs</sup> (Edw<sup>d</sup>) Legge  
       Ann (Ed<sup>m</sup>) Wilkinson  
 May David Murray Georgia

- Elis: (Moses) Darquier  
 Elizabeth Holmes [Aged] 76  
 June 30 Jn° M°Kenzie Planter 31  
 8 Elis: (Rev° Rob°) Smith  
 9 Henrietta (James) Stanyarn  
 Elis: (Sheldon) Bull  
 July 11 Charles You. Barber  
 14 Alice (Plowden) Weston  
 17 Sarah (W<sup>m</sup>) Somersall  
 Aug<sup>r</sup> 15 Peter Delancy in a Duel  
 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1 James Harvey Merch<sup>r</sup>  
 Mrs (Josiah) Perry  
 David Stoll  
 23 Rev° Tho° Panting C T  
 27 Rev° Mr Pearce Beaufort  
 Oct<sup>r</sup> Rev Jn° Thomas C T Ind<sup>r</sup> Church  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Rigg 58  
 John Cole  
 Nov<sup>r</sup> Rev° John Maltby. Wilton  
 W<sup>m</sup> Mickie Merch<sup>r</sup>  
 7 Mary (Ben) Huger  
 19 Mary (Capt John) Bull [Aged] 72  
 23 Rachel (Bart: Hen) Himeli 76  
 4 Henry Webster Merch<sup>r</sup>  
 30 Mary (John) Beale  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> Thomas Butler  
 10 John Moultrie M D [Aged] 71  
 Susannah (Tho°) Bee  
 C Culliatte  
 Cha° Steven Stocker Merch<sup>r</sup>  
 June W<sup>m</sup> Brisbane  
 1772  
 Jan<sup>r</sup> David Gillespie  
 Mary Ann (Benj) Farrar  
 D<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Tyffe Geo Town [Aged] 43  
 Rebecca (James) Brisbane  
 Elizabeth Righton C T 75  
 James Jordon Planter  
 Rev° Alex<sup>r</sup> Keth S<sup>r</sup> Stephen

		Rev <sup>d</sup> Caleb Evans Bap': C T	
Feb 1.		Hughes Coll': C. T	
		Mary (Henry) Middleton	
	14	W <sup>m</sup> Roper Factor	63
	20	Helen (James) Fitch	
		Edw <sup>d</sup> Moran "C C Parish [Aged]	86
March		Edw <sup>d</sup> Dempsey C T	70
		Jn <sup>o</sup> Bennet C C P	96
		Jacob Stevens S' Bart: Mer	30
	25	Dan <sup>i</sup> Lessesne	
April	1	Rob <sup>i</sup> Quash [Aged]	72
	7	Joseph Stanyarne	72
		Judith Fraser	74
	16	Martha Combé	83
	30	Benj Simons Comssy Gen'	60
May	19	And <sup>w</sup> Rutledge Merch'	30
	30	Capt Ben Roberts	
June	4	James Hinds	30
	23	Lazarus Brown (Shot)	
	25	Peter Mazyck Merch'	
	26	Harriott Beresford (Miss)	
July		Miss Manon Guerin [Aged]	63
Aug <sup>i</sup>	5	Rich <sup>d</sup> Beresford	
		Marg <sup>i</sup> Drayton	
	22	Henry Gray	
	26	Marg <sup>i</sup> (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Edwards	
	27	M <sup>"</sup> Solomon Legare [Aged]	72
Sep <sup>i</sup>	4	Jn <sup>o</sup> Joor Dorchester	60
Sept <sup>i</sup>		Edward Hughes Printer	
		Rob <sup>i</sup> Randall	
		James Simpson Shoemaker	
		Alex <sup>i</sup> Chisolme	
		Nathan Stott	
		Rev <sup>d</sup> Miller S' Barth:	
	24	George Murray Dep Sec <sup>"</sup>	
Oct <sup>i</sup>		Newman Swallow Merch'	
		M <sup>"</sup> (Oliver) Hart	
		Mary (Isaac) Peronneau	

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<sup>"</sup>Christ Church Parish.

Nov'	5	Sarah Perkins [Aged] 68
	11	Jn <sup>o</sup> Miles S <sup>t</sup> Andrew
	15	Ann (Isaac) Motte
Dec'		John Rae
	12	D' Alex' Fitzgerald
	16	Jn <sup>o</sup> Stanyarne [Aged] 77
	18	Tho <sup>o</sup> Singellton 53
	19	W <sup>m</sup> Ellis 46
		1773
Jan'	7	John Warham 19
		Stephen Smith Merch <sup>t</sup>
		Hugh Wilson Jn <sup>o</sup> Isl <sup>d</sup> Plant:
		Lambert Lance Merch <sup>t</sup>
	4	Major Luke Stoutenberg
Feb'	19	(Peter) Manigault
Feb'	27	Jn <sup>o</sup> Marley [Aged] 49
		Tho <sup>o</sup> Hartley Planter
Mar	21.	Elis: Holmes [Aged] 69
	22	Othnel Beale (Hon <sup>ble</sup> ) Col <sup>o</sup> 85
		W <sup>m</sup> Rivers James Isl <sup>d</sup> 70
Apl	4	Tobias Ford
	16	Tho <sup>o</sup> Loughton Smith 33
	17	W <sup>m</sup> Webb Planter
		Maj' Ja <sup>s</sup> Postell [Aged] 50
	10	Rosamond Perry 68
	28	Cap <sup>t</sup> Tho <sup>o</sup> Mace 75
		James Henderson 56
May	13	W <sup>m</sup> Bampfield Merch <sup>t</sup>
	30	Sarah (John) Bull
June	25	Arch <sup>d</sup> Stanyarne
July		"Rev <sup>d</sup> M' Sewab St Andrew
		D' Wilply Ashepoo
	17	Martha (Cap <sup>t</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Somers
	18	Sabina (W <sup>m</sup> ) Elliott & last week one of her Sons.

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<sup>18</sup>Rev. John Christopher Ernest Schwab, Rector of St. Andrews Parish, a native of Franconia; elected Rector Nov. 25, 1771, and died of country fever, July 5, 1773. (*Dalch, Frederick; Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South-Carolina . . .* page 342.)

Augt		Henrietta Michie (Alex')	
		Theodore Jourdine P. Fred: [Aged] 40	
	28	W <sup>m</sup> Davis	76
Sept'	2	Sarah (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Mitchell	
	6	Catherine Ioor 86	
		Ja <sup>s</sup> Wilson Wine Merch'	
	20	Geo: Logan Planter	
Oct'		Jn <sup>o</sup> Drayton Jun'	
		"W <sup>m</sup> Rigby Naylor Arch' & Sury'	
	18	Elis: Packrow 97	
		Charles Elliott Jun' 12	
	20	Mary (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Wilson	
Nov'	3	Tho <sup>s</sup> Mellichamp	
	16	"Rev <sup>d</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Tonge	
		Mary Stewart "St Jas: Santé [Aged] 82.	
		W <sup>m</sup> Johnson D <sup>o</sup> D <sup>o</sup> 76	
		Frances Deschampes 73	
		James Jacquette 105	
	12	Peter Manigault 42	
		Ann (Ja <sup>s</sup> ) Simmons	
		Dandridge Clifford	
		Sam <sup>l</sup> Burn Taylor	
Nov	18	Cap': Tho <sup>s</sup> Jones St Bart	
Dec'	1	Alex <sup>s</sup> Peronneau Jun'	
	5	(Jn <sup>o</sup> Jun') M'Call	
		Richard North	
		George Swadler.	

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"On Thursday last died, the ingenious Mr. William Rigby Naylor, Architect and Surveyor. (*The South-Carolina Gazette*. Monday, October 18, 1773).

"Rector of St. Paul's Parish from 1759-1773. *Dalcho*, p. 356-357.

"Parish of St. James Santee.

ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE RANDOLPH  
AS GIVEN IN A LETTER FROM RAW-  
LINS LOWNDES TO HENRY  
LAURENS.

(From the Laurens Papers.)

D' Sir

As this Man has been so kind of his own accord to call upon me to know if I had any letter for York, being to set off early to morrow morning express from Mr Livingston—I take the liberty to Inclose you a printed Copy of our Constitution, this instant from the Press.

The melancholy news of the loss of the Randolph, has reached us by the prize Master of a small Schooner from New York which was captured by poor Biddle he was witness to the dreadful scene when the Randolph Blew up in the Engagement, which a Letter from Capt Wm Hall in a Brig in the service of our State and under the Command of the Randolph thus described "Lat 17° 54' n" Long 55° 18 W 8<sup>th</sup> March made Sail to Windward bearing E. N. E. 9 Leagues, gave Chace at 5 she proved to be very large, she bore down to us and at 7 p. m. fired a Gun to bring us to and then haled the Moultrie who answered them, I being under the Moultrie's lee 'quarter the Randolph upon the Moultries Weather Bow, the Polly to Windward of the two, and the Fair American to Leeward of me—the Enemy shot by the Moultrie and continued towards the Randolph, the Randolph hove out no Signal for hauling in a Line of Battle, but laid her Mosen Top Sail to the Mast and got in readiness for engagement.—the General Moultrie being to Windward of me I could not get to Windward to get up in the Randolphs wake, with that I laid my Main top sail to the mast for the General Moultrie to shoot ahead, we

being then with our Starboard tack on board, by this time the Enemy got so near the Randolph as to hail her, with that the Randolph luffed up in the Wind and brought her Quarter & Quarter deck Guns to bear upon the Enemy and discharged them—with that I immediately gave the Enemy a broadside, the Enemy took the advantage of the Randolph & Shot up to windward of her and gave her a broadside and so continued for 12 minutes the General Moultrie to the Southward to get clear of her—Enemy began to engage when I exchanged the broadside at her; by this time the Randolph Blew up, and I thought it was best for me to make the best of my way clear of her, as soon as the Randolph blew up she immediately gave chase to the General Moultrie and myself as I stood away to the Westward, & the General Moultrie to the Southward to get clear of her—I found before she engaged that she had a flag hoisted at her fore topmast head & a high poop which I take to be a 40 or 50 Gun Ship—the Randolph disabled the Enemy much she shot away the mosen top Mast and Boltsprit—I could not Sir help giving you the particulars of this really distressing and affecting affair as the Letter lies on my desk before me from whence I have extracted the article—50 of the best men in the first Regiment were on board of her and Several very promising Youths of this Country who have thus immaturity fallen in their Country's Service the four Vessels in Company with the Randolph above alluded to, were those fitted out by this Country and put under the Sole direction of Biddle for the Express purpose of clearing our Coast, which has been for several Months annoyed by one, two and sometimes 3 Vessels—his taking so large a circuit was incompatible in my opinion with his destination, and the Views of Govern<sup>t</sup>. and has left us now without any Recourse from the Evil, which we every day feel the effects of.

Had I known of this Opportunity sooner, I should have transmitted to you an Acct. which our Comm<sup>rs</sup>

have made out against the Continent to a large amount—The advance on this head, and the great and increasing charges of our State keep the Treasury so bare of Cash, that all schemes of Supply scarcely answer the daily demands. By the Tax Bill just passed 500.000 dollars are to be raised in Consequence of the Requisition from Congress—by a tax of £5 on Lands and Slaves payable next June—

About three days ago a Flag of Truce was despatched to St Augustine with 45 prisoners of war, to exchange as many of our unfortunate people as we can procure for them.

I wish some means could be devised to obtain the enlargem<sup>t</sup> of Pickering and his Men who Suffer rigorously at New York—I saw a Letter lately from one of his Officers complaining in very affecting terms of their treatment

You will Excuse this hasty indigested Epistle by Candle light which I meant only to cover you the Constitution.

I am with Respect

Sir y<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup> hum Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Raw<sup>t</sup> Lowndes

30 March 1778  
Charles Town.



RECORD OF MARRIAGES BY THE REV. WIL-  
LIAM STATES LEE FROM 1816-1871<sup>1</sup>

(From Manuscript Loaned by Mr. Townsend Mikell of Edisto Island.)

George Henry Smith of St George's Parish to Miss Maria Day of same place, March 21<sup>st</sup>, 1816, at Charleston.

William Bonner of Abbeville Dist., to Miss Ann Lee Joell of Charleston. March 27, 1816, at Charleston.

Fabricus Perry, M. D., of St. George's Parish, to Mary Tranquil Scott of same place, May 21, 1816, at St. George's Parish.

Benjamin Singellton of St. George's Parish, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ladson of Charleston; October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1816, at Summerville.

William Whitehead, of St. George's Parish, to Miss Sarah Holland of the same place; Jan<sup>y</sup> 12, 1817, at St. George's Parish.

Samuel Jenkins of St George's Parish, to M<sup>rs</sup> Lavinia Emma Whaley of St. George's Parish. December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1817 at St. George's Parish.

John P. L. Seabrook of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Harriet Smylie Seabrook of same place. Dec<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1817, at Charleston

Aquila Wood, of St. George's Parish, to Miss Emily Jorner of same place. Dec<sup>r</sup> 29, 1817, at St. George's Parish

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<sup>1</sup>Rev. Wm. States Lee, born 1793, died July 28, 1875, was pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Dorchester and Beech Hill for the six years proceeding 1821, when he received a call to the Presbyterian Church of Edisto Island, where he remained, except for a short period during the War between the States, until his death, a term of fifty-two years. (See *Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in S. C.*, p. 619.)

Joseph Ioor Waring of St. George's Parish, to Miss Mary E. Perry of St. Paul's Parish December 23, 1817, at St. Paul's Parish.

George Petrie Jun', of St. George's Parish to Mrs. Dorothy Bullfinch, of same place. May 3<sup>d</sup>, 1818, at St. George's Parish

William Jennings to Miss Eleanor Winningham, Jan' 13<sup>th</sup> 1819, at St. George's Parish.

Thomas Marklay, of Goose-Creek, to Miss Hester Hoff, of same place. Jan' 21<sup>st</sup>, 1819 at Goose-Creek.

William Hoff, of Goose-Creek, to Miss Ann Breaker, of same place. Jan' 28<sup>th</sup>, 1819, at Goose-Creek.

William P. Berberidge to Miss Margaret Sweat, Feb' 9<sup>th</sup>, 1819, at Summerville.

Daniel Wright, of North Carolina, to Miss Eleanor Godbolt, of Marion Dist. S. C. Sept' 2<sup>d</sup>, 1819, at Summerville.

Josiah Perry, of St Paul's Parish, to Miss Susan M. Smith, of St. George's Parish, Dec' 16<sup>th</sup>, 1819, at St. George's Parish

Joseph Mason Dill, of Charleston, to Miss Regina Alison, of St. Bartholomew's Par. Jan' 17, 1820, at St. Bartholomew's Parish.

John R. Townsend, of St. John's Colleton, to Miss Amelia Waring of St. George's Parish. March 9<sup>th</sup> 1820, at St. George's Parish.

Thomas Williams, of St. George's Parish, to Miss Frances Blewer of the same place, July 6<sup>th</sup>, 1820, at St. George's Parish.

Judas Driggers to Mary Williams, July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1820, at Summerville.

William Gell to Miss Rachel Berberidge. Oct', 1820, at Summerville

Thomas Boone, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Sarah Stanyarne, of the same place. April 19<sup>th</sup>, 1821, at St. Paul's Parish

John Fripp, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Edings of the same place. Feb' 12<sup>th</sup>, 1822, at Edisto Island.

Jeremiah Dickinson, of Charleston, to Miss Caroline Shrewsbury, of the same place. Feb' 27<sup>th</sup>, 1823, at Charleston.

William Clark, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Bailey, of Wadmalaw Is. December 1823, at Wadmalaw Island.

John Jenkins, of Edisto Island, to Miss Elizabeth Clark, of Edisto Island. Jan' 1824, at Edisto Island.

William M. Murray, of Edisto Island, to Miss Lydia Clark of same place. Jan' 19<sup>th</sup> 1825, at Edisto Island.

John Pope, of St. Helena's Island, to Miss Mary Townsend, of Edisto Island. Jan' 1824, of Edisto Island.

Ephraim Mikell Seabrook, of Edisto Island to Miss Margaret Mikell of same place. March, 1825, at Edisto Island.

John A. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Miss Maragret Murray, of same place, April, 1825, at Edisto Island.

John Evans Edings, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Matthews, of the same place, Jan', 1827, at Edisto Island.

William G. Baynard, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary Swinton, of St. Paul's Parish, Dec' 20th, 1827, at Edisto Island.

Benjamin S. Logan, of St. Bartholomew's to Miss

Dorothy L Lockwood, of Charleston April 22<sup>d</sup>, 1829, at Charleston.

George Washington Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Miss Abigail Clark of same place. Jan<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>, 1830, at Edisto Island.

James Meggett, of Edisto Island, to Miss Susan Murray, of the same place, Feb. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1830, at Edisto Island.

William Edings of Edisto Island, to Miss Sarah Mikell of the same place. Jan<sup>r</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 1832, at Edisto Island.

William Townsend, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Henrietta Reynolds of Wadmalaw Island, May 3<sup>d</sup>, 1832, at Wadmalaw Island.

B. W. Seabrook Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Sarah Swinton of Edisto Island. April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1833, at Edisto Island.

William M'Cants, of Wadmalaw Island, to Mrs. Sarah Recard of the same place. October 24<sup>th</sup>, 1833, at Wadmalaw Island.

Ephraim M. Clark of Edisto Island, to Miss Susan J. Bailey of the same place, October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1833. at Edingsville.

Bartholomew R. Carrol, of Charleston, to Miss Eliza Adeline Mikell of Edisto Island. Nov<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>, 1833, at Edisto Island.

Henry Bailey, of Edisto Island, to Miss Martha Hardy Mikell, of James' Island, April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1834, at James' Island.

Edward S. Lovell, of Charleston, to Miss Caroline O. Jenkins, of Edisto Island. Dec<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>, 1834. at Charleston.

William B. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Miss Elizabeth M'Leod, of same place. Dec<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>, 1834, at Edisto Island.

Daniel Jenkins Townsend of Edisto Island, to Miss Henrietta Evans of St. Paul's Parish. Jan' 1<sup>st</sup> 1835, at St. Paul's Parish.

Dandridge C. You, of Mobile Al<sup>a</sup>, to Mary Lee Lockwood, of Charleston. Nov. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1835, at Charleston.

Lockwood Alison of Charleston, to Miss Jane E. Taylor, of same place. Dec' 9<sup>th</sup>, 1835, at Charleston

William Browning, of Edisto Island, to Miss Lucinda Banister, of Edisto Island. Jan' 19<sup>th</sup>, 1836, at Edisto Island.

Derrill Sanders, of Edisto Island, to Miss Louisa Ann Earle of Edisto Island. August 14<sup>th</sup>, 1836, at Edisto Island.

Joshua W. Lockwood, of Charleston to Miss Jane Bonnell of Charleston, March 29<sup>th</sup>, 1838, at Charleston,

Thomas Smith, of Charleston, to Miss Elizabeth T. Townsend, of Edisto Island. Dec' 20th, 1838 at Edisto Island.

Edward N. Fuller, of Charleston, to Miss Mary Mikell of Charleston. Nov' 14<sup>th</sup> 1839, at Charleston.

W<sup>m</sup> James Whaley, of Edisto Island, to Miss Martha M. M. Clark of Edisto Island. Feb. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1841, at Edisto Island.

Andrew Gordon Magrath, of Charleston, to Miss Emma C. Mikell of Charleston. March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1843, at Charleston.

William Edings, of Edisto Island, to Mrs. Hesse M. W. Mikell, of Edisto Island. Feb. 14<sup>th</sup>, 1844, at Charleston.

Edward C. Whaley, of Edisto Island, to Miss Abigail Whaley, of Edisto Island. Jan' 21<sup>st</sup>, 1848, at Edisto Island.

Owen P. Fitzsimons, of Georgia, to Miss Mary E. Baynard. of Edisto Island. Jan' 27<sup>th</sup>, 1848 at Edisto Island

William M. Murray of Edisto Island, to Miss Caroline Swinton, of St. Paul's parish. March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1848, at John's Island.

Joseph Y. Pope, of Charleston, to Miss Emily H. Mikell of Edisto Island. May 9, 1850, at Edisto Island.

Theodore A. Beckett, of Edisto Island, to Miss Mary L. Walpole, of John's Island. May 28, 1850, at Edisto Island.

John Jenkins Jr., of Edisto Island, to Miss Marceline R. Murray of Edisto Island. Nov' 18<sup>th</sup>, 1850, at Edisto Island.

W<sup>m</sup> States Lee J', of Walterborough, to Miss Ann Judith Lafitte, of Barnwell District, Jan' 20<sup>th</sup> 1853, Barnwell District.

Ephraim C. Bailey, of Edisto Island, to Miss Charlotte P. Edings, of Edisto Island. Jan' 30<sup>th</sup>, 1854, at Edisto Island.

J. Evans Edings, of Edisto Island, to Miss Josephine Seabrook, of Edisto Island. Nov' 30<sup>th</sup>, 1854, at Charleston.

D' Edward D. C. Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Martha Ann Murray of Edisto Island. Dec' 19<sup>th</sup>, 1854, at Edisto Island.

D' States Lee Lockwood, of Charleston, to Miss Ann Murray Lockwood of Charleston. Oct' 16<sup>th</sup>, 1855, at Charleston.

D' Edward E. Jenkins, of Edisto Island, to Miss Eliza Isabella Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish. Dec' 11<sup>th</sup>, 1855, at St. Paul's Parish.

Septimus Hamilton Jenkins, of Edisto Island, to M<sup>rs</sup>

Annie Manson Bailey of Edisto Island, Sep<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, 1857, at Edingsville.

Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs, of Charleston, to Miss Caroline L. Lee, of Edisto Island. Nov<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>, 1859, at Edisto Island.

I. Jenkins Mikell, of Aiken, S. C., to Miss Sarah Georgiana Lee, of Edgefield District. Jan<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>, 1864, at Edgefield District<sup>1</sup>

W<sup>m</sup> Osborne Hubbard, of Augusta, Ga., to Miss Virginia H. Whatley, of Edgefield District, Oct<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>, 1864, at Edgefield District.<sup>1</sup>

John Millen Hightower, of Edgefield District, to Miss Melina Melissa Morris, of Edgefield, of Edgefield District, January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1866, in Edgefield District.

Dawson Jardon, Graniteville, to Mrs. Mary Ann Walker, of Edgefield District. February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1866, at Edgefield District.

Julius C. Sosnowski, of Columbia, S. C., to Miss Susan Grace Townsend of Edisto Island. February 14<sup>th</sup>, 1867, at Edisto Island.

Benjamin Seabrook Whaley, of Wadmalaw Island, to Miss Mary Ellen Bailey, of Wadmelow Island. February 21<sup>st</sup>, 1867 at Rockville.

Amory Coffin of—— Penn<sup>r</sup>, to Miss Emma E. Hopkinson, of Edisto Island. Jan<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>, 1868, at Edisto Island.

Robert E. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, to Mrs. Annie B. Whitehead, of Edisto Island. February 8<sup>th</sup> 1870 at Edisto Island.

Henry Barker Lee, of Edisto Island, to Miss Louisa Gibbes Turner of Charleston. March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1871, at Charleston.

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<sup>1</sup>Note. Places of residence corrected in a pencil note to Edisto Island.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ALLSTON BURYING-  
GROUND AT TURKEY HILL PLANTA-  
TION NEAR WACCAMAW.

(Contributed by the Rev. J. E. H. Galbraith,  
Rector of All Saints, Waccamaw.<sup>1</sup>)

[The graves are surrounded by a brick wall between three and four feet high, forming a square; there are three old arched brick graves, apparently older than the others, and without inscriptions. J. E. H. Galbraith.]

In Memory / of / Benjamin Allston Sen' / son of  
John / Planter / Born in All Saints Parish / 6<sup>th</sup> Oct'  
1765. / Died in Charleston / on his way home / 26<sup>th</sup>  
Nov' 1847 / In his 83<sup>d</sup> year. . . .

[Long Inscription on the right side, and on the reverse,  
the Allston Arms, and mottoe *Immotus*, and further in-  
scription.]

[Slab.]

Sacred / to the memory / of / Miss Ann E. Allston  
/ Eldest daughter of / Benjamin & Mary C. Allston /  
who departed this life / on the 23<sup>d</sup> day of November  
1814. / Aged 27 years / None knew her but loved her /  
None named her but to praise.

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[One marble slab, and three bricked graves, names  
obliterated.]

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In memory / of / William Allston Jun' / who died  
the 31<sup>st</sup> day / of July 1780 / aged 42 years.

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<sup>1</sup>For lack of space, all long inscriptions of an eulogistic nature have  
been omitted.



In Memory / of / Benjamin Allston Jun' / who departed this Life / 22<sup>d</sup> February 1809 / aged 40 years / & 25 days.

[Slab.]

Sacred / to the memory of / Mrs Elizabeth Ann Tucker / the affectionate & beloved wife of John H Tucker / Born 1<sup>st</sup> November 1790 / Died 13<sup>th</sup> Sept' 1822 / also / to the memory of two infants / who rest with their Mother / She was truly pious & benevolent / Kind & affectionate / Elevated in sentiment and / correct in judgment./

[Slab.]

William Washington / Son of Benj<sup>n</sup> & Charlotte Ann Allston / died Sept' 1<sup>st</sup> 1823 aged 19 years 27 days / His bereaved mother consecrated this / stone to the memory of her beloved / and affectionate Son / . . .

[Slab]

Died / in / Georgetown S. C. / Oct 21<sup>st</sup> Anno Domini 1824 / Mrs. Charlotte Ann Allston / youngest daughter of / William and Sabina Allston / and Widow of / Benjamin Allston Jun' Esqr. / aged 53 years 3 months and 7 days /

This stone is consecrated to the memory / of an affectionate and beloved parent / by her bereaved and afflicted child / M D C C C XXIV.

[Slab.]

To the Memory of / Mrs Charlotte Mary / Allston / wife of / Joseph W. Allston / who departed this life on the / 18<sup>th</sup> day of February 1831 / In the 28<sup>th</sup> year of her age / . . .

In memory / of / Mary Pyatt Jones / Widow of William H. Jones / of Pennsylvania, / third daughter of Benjamin Allston J' / who died in Georgetown / March 1836 / in the 41<sup>st</sup> year / of her age.

[Slab.]

Sacred / to the Memory / of / Charlotte A. Coachman / Widow of / John Coachman / Second daughter of / Benjamin & Charlotte A. Allston / who died / June 18th 1842 / aged 54 years and 18 day<sup>s</sup>.

[Slab]

In Memory / of / Robert Allston / who died in March 1839 / in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of his age / also of / Charlotte Frances Allston / who died in June 1843 / in the 6<sup>th</sup> year of her age / children of R. F. W. / and Adele Allston.

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Mary Latin / the daughter of / Jos. & Eliz<sup>th</sup> Ward / ob' 4<sup>th</sup> July 1806 / Æ 4 years.

[Slab.]

In Memory of Mary Charlotte Allston, / youngest daughter of Benjamin Alston Sen<sup>r</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> / and / Mary Charlotte his wife / Bereft but a few months before of / an amiable and affectionate Mother / She fell her self a victim to a Violent / and Sudden attack of bilious fever / on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October 1802 / at the early age of 12 years and 7 days. . . . .

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

Inscription from the Quaker burying ground, 38 King Street,—“Charles L West | died | 17 Nov. 1837 | aged 92 [?] yrs— 10 ms [?]

· “B. W.” “B. Wistar” [two small marble strips set into walk]

“Daniel | and | Sarah Latham | and their children | Daniel, Richard, | John, Ann, | Abigail, Rebecca, | Caroline. | and | Grace Forbes.”

The Lathams are gathered together in one shield shaped sunken space, and “Grace Forbes” is separated from them in a distinct sunken space of her own— (Copied by M. Alston Read—)

Degrees Conferred on South Carolinians.—“At a public commencement held on Friday, May 15, at the university of Pennsylvania, the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, who submitted inaugural dissertations to the examination of the medical faculty, on the following subjects:

Mr. Joseph Johnson, of Charleston, South-Carolina, an experimental enquiry into the properties of carbonic acid, gas, or fixed air; its mode of operation, use in diseases, most effectual method of relieving animals afflicted by it.

Mr. William Allston, of Georgetown, South-Carolina, on dropsy, or the hydropic state of fever.

Mr. Francis K. Huger, of South-Carolina, on gangrene, and mortification.

Mr. Edward North, of South-Carolina, on the rheumatic state of fever. (*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. Tuesday, June 6, 1797.)

Obituary Notices of Revolutionary Soldiers.—Died.] At his plantation in the parish of St. George, Dorchester,

Dr. *Benjamin Lucas* Perry, surgeon in the American Army.—*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. April 30, 1792.

Lately died at his plantation, at Oakettee-Creek soon after his return from this city, Col. *John Lewis Bourquin*, a firm supporter to the establishment of American independence, an affectionate husband and father, and a sincere friend.—*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, September 22, 1794.

Departed this life, on the 13th inst. in the 64th year of his age, *Joseph Dulles*, Esquire, formerly a respectable Merchant of this City, and for some years past a resident of Philadelphia. Mr. Dulles was a native of Dublin—He came to this State during the War of the Revolution, and immediately after his arrival bore arms in defence of this City when besieged by Sir Henry Clinton, and lived and died exclusively attached to the Country of his adoption. . . . *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Saturday Morning, January 17, 1848.

The Theatre in 1773 and 1774.—*Catalogue of Plays that have been performed here the Season, by the American Company of Comedians, under the Direction of Mr. David Douglas*.

Dec. 1773. 22. A Word to the Wise. High Life below Stairs. 24. Hamlet. Cross Purposes. 27. Suspicious Husband. Catherine & Petruchio. 30. Clandestine Marriage. Mayor of Garrat.

Jan. 1774. 1. Earl of Essex. Irish Widow. 3. Love in a Village. Lethe. 5. Gamester. High Life below Stairs. 8. Stratagem. King & Miller. 10. Constant Couple. Catherine & Petruchio. 13. Mourning Bride. Lying Valet. 15. She Stoops to Conquer. Irish Widow. 17. Jane Shore. Cross Purposes. 19. Busy Body. Love A-la-Mode. 21. Cymbeline. A Wonder! 25. Beggar's Opera. Love A-la-Mode. 27. Romeo and Juliet. Miss in

her Teens. 29. Merchant of Venice. Devil to Pay. 31. Richard III. Thomas & Sally.

Feb. 2. Tempest. 4. Love in a Village. Love A-la-Mode. 7. The Wonder. Midas. 10. Alexander the Great. King and Miller. 12. Tempest. Guardian. 14. George Barnwell. Edgar & Emmeline. 17. Henry IV. Thomas & Sally. 19. Theodosius. Citizen. 21. Bold Stroke for a Wife. Mayor of Garrat. 24. Othello. Damon & Phillida. 26. She Stoops to Conquer. Edgar & Emmeline. 28. Jealous Wife. Citizen.

March 2. Shipwreck. Catherine & Petruchio. 4. School for Fathers. Lethé. 7. Fashionable Lover. Padlock. 10. Maid of the Mill. High Life below Stairs. 12. King Lear. Irish Widow. 14. Tempest. Padlock. 16. Cymon. Miss in her Teens. 18. Recruiting Officer. Oracle. 21. West Indian. Devil to Pay. 25. Provoked Husband. Lying Valet. 26. Romeo & Juliet. Flora.

April 4. School for Fathers. Buck. 6. English Merchant. Contrivances. 8. Fair Penitent. Cross Purposes. 11. Roman Father. Irish Widow. 13. Way to Keep Him. Contrivances. 15. Constant Couple. Lying Valet. 18. False Delicacy. Witches. 20. Julius Caesar. Register Office. 22. Macbeth. Young American in London. 25. West Indian. Midas. 27. Tamerlane. Catherine & Petruchio. 29. Cymbeline. Love A-la-Mode.

May 2. Bold Stroke for a Wife. Neck or Nothing. 4. Orphan. Miss in her Teens. 7. Clandestine Marriage. Apprentice. 11. Cato. Reprisal. 16. Douglas. Devil to Pay. 19. King John. Guardian. —*The South Carolina Gazette*. Monday, May 30, 1774.

Corrections for the April number.— The first letter from Miss Bull, on page 125, should be dated *Ashley River, June 14, 1779*, and the note on page 126 should read *heiress of the Purry family*, and not *Perry*.

Side 1 Side 2

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# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. X.

OCTOBER, 1909.

No. 4.

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PURRYSBURGH.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The ancient town of Purrysburgh in South Carolina, which at the date of its settlement promised to be a rival of the nearby and nearly contemporaneously founded town of Savannah in Georgia, derived its name from Monsieur Jean Pierre Purry of Neufchatel in Switzerland. M. Purry is said to have been a Director-General of the French East India Company.<sup>1</sup> As early as June 1724 he addressed a memorial to the King proposing to procure to be transported to, and to settle, in South Carolina a number of poor Swiss protestants on condition that he should be granted four leagues square of land with the same rights and liberties to his settlers as were enjoyed by the other inhabitants of the Province; that the settlers should be formed into a Swiss regiment of which he should be made the Colonel, and that he should also be made a judge, and have the nomination of his own officers &c. and that his Majesty should transport the proposed settlers *gratis* from a port in England to one in Carolina.<sup>2</sup> The government of the Colony was then in the hands of the Crown, the Crown having assumed control after the upheaval of 1719-20. The Lords Proprietors however still claimed their charter rights and the ownership of the soil, and this me-

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<sup>1</sup>Dalcho—p. 385.<sup>2</sup>London MSS. in Off: Hist. Comm". Vol. 11. pp. 13, 14, 127, 128, 132.

morial was referred to them.' M. Purry came to England in 1724 and came to an agreement with the Lords Proprietors in pursuance of which they agreed to grant him 24000 acres for procuring 600 persons to settle, and also agreed to pay the charges of their transportation from England to Carolina; and on 27 April 1725 granted to Mons' Jean Vatt of Watt in Switzerland the 24000 acres in trust to be transferred to M. Purry when he should have fulfilled his part of the agreement.'

M. Purry returned to Switzerland and evidently induced quite a number to agree to emigrate to South Carolina for M. Jean Vatt writes in October 1726 that a number had repaired to Neufchatel for the purpose, but that in consequence of the failure of the Lords Proprietors to comply with their agreement for their transportation to Carolina the intending emigrants had been stranded in Neufchatel to the great consequent misery of many who wandered up and down the streets not knowing where to find a dinner or a bed': that Mon' Purry and the others associated with him lacked even the £100 sterling that would have relieved the unfortunates, and had been forced to withdraw from Neufchatel and leave the Swiss there to shift for themselves'. M. Vatt stated also that 24 Swiss men women and children had already lately gone from Switzerland to South Carolina and petitioned that proper relief should be given them.

With this unfortunate fiasco seems to have terminated M. Purrys first attempt at his settlement.

In 1728 the Crown arrived at a settlement with the Lords Proprietors and acquired all their interests in South Carolina. Robert Johnson was appointed Governor in 1729 and by the 43<sup>d</sup> and 44<sup>th</sup> articles of the Instructions issued to him on his appointment as Governor provision was made for the laying out and settlement of eleven townships two of which were to be located on the Savannah

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'Ibid; Vol. 11, p. 132.

'Ibid; Vol. 13, p. 77.

'Pub: Hist. Society of S. C., Vol. 1, p. 241.

'London MSS. in Off: Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>., Vol. 12, p. 190.



river. The specific instructions given him with regard to these townships were that a square of twenty thousand acres was to be first marked out for the township proper and in this square reservations were to be made for a town, a common for the use of the inhabitants of the town, and a glebe. Then the country surrounding this 20000 acres square for a distance of six miles in every direction from the outer line of the square was to be reserved for future settlers in the township.

In July 1730 M. Purry renewed his proposition to the Crown proposing to settle 600 Swiss protestants at their own expense within the space of 6 years provided they be placed on the same footing with the rest of his Majestys' subjects in the Province and that Purry be granted 12000 acres for himself free from all quit-rents'. This proposition was referred to Governor Robert Johnson who on 20 July 1730 wrote advising favourably as to the project and suggesting that the township for the settlers should be set out on the Savannah river near Palachuccola Fort\*.

This proposition of Purry's seems to have been accepted on the condition that the Swiss upon their arrival take the usual oath of allegiance, and that thereupon lands be assigned to them where they should dwell together in one or more townships as might be thought most convenient for the security of the Province, and that Purry be not entitled to his 12000 acres until he should have fully performed his agreement.\*

Instructions to this effect were sent out to Governor Johnson and Purry with several other Swiss set out for South Carolina and seems to have arrived at Charles Town in the early part of 1731. The General Assembly of the Province in the Act for the imposition of certain duties on slaves &c, appropriated £5000 current money of the Province (about £715 sterling) out of all duties after the 25 March 1731 to be applied to laying out and survey-

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\*Ibid; Vol. 14, p. 112.

\*Ibid; Vol. 14, p. 237.

\*Pub: Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol. 2, pp. 127-179-182.

ing Townships, and purchasing tools, provisions and other necessities for poor protestants desiring to settle."

In May 1731 Purry was in Charles Town for on 6<sup>th</sup> May Governor Johnson recommends to the General Assembly to allow Col Purry £150. current money for his expenses to Savannah River to find a suitable spot for his Swiss settlement."

From and after this date Purry is generally referred to as "Col" Purry or "Col" John Peter Purry this rank being apparently derived from the agreement that his settlers were to be formed into a regiment and that he was to be its colonel.

The General Assembly allowed the £150 which was paid on the 8<sup>th</sup> May 1731, and a letter was on that day sent to Capt Evans at the Palachocola Fort to meet Col Purry at Port Royal and attend him up the Savannah river and assist him in the location of a place for his settlement."

Purry accordingly examined the banks of the Savannah river and finally selected a site on the north bank known as "Great Yamasee Bluff."<sup>19</sup> This was to be the site of the future town and Purry marked a tree where he desired the middle of his town to be."

Under the instructions to the Governor the Township square of 20000 acres was to include this town site and then there was to be a circuit of six miles from the line of this Township reserved for the settlers in the Township.

The site having been selected Governor Johnson on 1<sup>st</sup> Sept 1731 issued a proclamation forbidding any one from procuring grants of lands within six miles of the proposed Township."

Governor Johnson says that no survey was then made of the Township and the contiguous six-mile area, as the season was not propitious for surveying" and Purry seems then

<sup>19</sup>Stats. at Large, S. C., Vol. 3, p. 301.

<sup>20</sup>Council Journal, Vol. 5, p. 74.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid; p. 76.

<sup>22</sup>London MSS. Office Hist. Com., Vol. 16, p. 347.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid; Vol. 17, p. 174.

<sup>24</sup>Pub: Hist. Society, Vol. 3, p. 306—London MSS., Vol. 16, p. 318.

<sup>25</sup>London MSS. Off: Hist. Com., Vol. 17, p. 174.

to have returned to Europe to gather together his settlers. Whilst in South Carolina he seems to have effected an agreement with the General Assembly whereby he was personally to be allowed £600 sterling for every 100 effective men he procured to settle at Purrysburg.

Before his return however he drew up at Charles Town in September 1731 his "Proposals" for the encouragement of such Swiss Protestants as should agree to accompany him to Carolina to settle a new colony and also a description of the Province of South Carolina."

According to these proposals persons could go as servants or on their own account. If they went as servants they would have to contract for service for three years, and their expenses, or certain of them were to be charged against their wages. Those who went on their own account were required to have each at least 50 crowns as their passage would cost from 20 to 25 crowns.

The alluring description of South Carolina covers too many pages to be reproduced here even in part. No modern "boomer" of lands for sale could improve much upon Col Purry's rhetoric, and imaginative description. Of his proposed town he says:

"The Town of Purrysburg will be situated 30 miles from the Sea, and about 7 miles from the highest tide; the Land about it is a most delightful Plain and the greatest part very good Soil especially for Pasturage and the rest proper enough for some productions. It was formerly called the great *Yamassee Port* and is esteemed by the Inhabitants of the Province the best place in all *Carolina*."

And again:

"There are between 5 and 600 houses in *Charles Town* the most of which are very costly; besides 5 hand-some Churches *viz*: one for those of the Church of *England* one for the Presbyterians, one for the Anabaptists, one for the Quakers and one for the *French*. If you travel into the Country, you will see stately Buildings,

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"Carrolls Hist. Coll" of S. C., Vol. 2, p. 121.

"noble Castles and an infinite Number of all sorts of cattle,  
 "If it be ask'd what has produced all this? the Answer is:  
 "'Tis only the rich Land of Carolina."

Purry came with some others whom he styles a "small company." The names signed to his proposals along with his own are James Richard of Geneva Abraham Meuron of St Sulpy and Henry Raymond of St Sulpy, all of whom subsequently were settlers in Purrysburg.

On his return to Europe Purry applied in March 1732 for an increased allowance in land for his efforts in procuring the settlement." This was not unreasonable for as he showed the mere cost of the passage of 600 persons from England to South Carolina was about £2400 sterling. His efforts were successful and in July 1732 an additional instruction was sent over to Governor Johnson to the effect that Col Purry or rather the "Sieur Jean Pierre Purry" should have granted to him 48000 acres provided he should have settled 600 Swiss protestants including men women and children within 6 years from Christmas 1732". This 48000 acres to be laid out in lands most contiguous to the Township."

At a meeting of the Trustees for Georgia held in London on 22 July 1732 according to a letter published in the South Carolina Gazette,"

"M<sup>r</sup> Purry Leader M<sup>r</sup> Bingio Minister & the Elders  
 "of the Swiss Protestants, who are going to establish  
 "a Town on the River Savannah; attended the Trustees  
 "in behalf of their Congregation, returned them  
 "Thanks for their Protection, and desired a Continu-  
 "ance of it. The Trustees ordered a Library of Books  
 "to be given the Minister, for the Use of him and  
 "his Successors, and a handsome sum of Money was  
 "raised by the Contributions of some of the Trustees  
 "then Present, in order to be put into the Hands of the  
 "Leaders and Elders of the Congregation for provid-

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<sup>18</sup>London MSS. Off. Hist. Comm<sup>s</sup>. Vol. 15, p. 102.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid; Vol. 15, pp. 105-121, 113-125.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid; Vol. 16, p. 347.

<sup>21</sup>No. 47—Decr. 2 to Decr. 9, 1732.

"ing Refreshments for the Sick in their Passage and  
"on their first Establishment."

Col Purry and his company must have sailed soon after.  
The first notice we find in the South Carolina Gazette is  
in the N° (42) for the Week from October 28 to Novr'  
4. 1732 viz:

"On Wednesday last, a Ship arrived here in about  
"12 Weeks from London, having above Sixty Switzers  
"on Board, the Master of whom Reports that we may  
"expect Col Purry with more every day."

In the next number for the week Novr' 4 to Novr 11,  
1732 it is stated;

"Major James Richards" (presumably the same who  
"signed the proposals with Purry) "is appointed Major  
"and Capt. of the Company of Switzers lately arrived  
"here."

The exact dates and numbers of the arrivals are stated  
by Purry himself in an affidavit made at the time."

"S<sup>c</sup> Carolina Customhouse Charles Town Coll<sup>d</sup> John  
"Peter Purry being duly Sworn on the holy Evange-  
"lists maketh Oath That he the said John Peter Purry  
"hath here Landed and put on Shoar at Charles Town  
"in this Province viz.

"Novem<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1732 out of the  
"Ship Peter and James Joseph Cornish Master Sixty  
"one men Women and Children

"Decem<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>. 1732 Out of the  
"Ship Shoreham John Edwards Master Forty two  
"men Women and Children.

"December 15<sup>th</sup> 1732 Out of the  
"Ship Purrysburgh Joseph Fry master Forty nine men  
"Women and Children who are all Come here on the  
"footing of Switz Protestants.

"dated at Charles Town aforesaid this twelfth day of  
"March 1732.

"Sworne to before us —

John Peter Purry

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"Office Hist. Com<sup>s</sup>, Book "Commissions Instruct<sup>s</sup>" 1732-1742," p. 6.

"W<sup>m</sup> Saxby Jur: & Comp:

"Tho: Gadsen Coll:

"Geo. Saxby

"Nav. Officer"

The total stated in this affidavit is 152.

Governor Johnson in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle dated 15 December 1732 states that M<sup>r</sup> Purry had arrived with 120 Swiss about 50 of whom are men, the rest women and children. For all of whom he had furnished provisions and necessaries at the expence of the Province.<sup>23</sup> In a later letter of Dec 21, 1732 he states that M<sup>r</sup> Purry had arrived with 50 men and 70 women and children and that the 60 who had arrived before had gone to Purrysburgh.<sup>24</sup> Purry is likely however to have more accurately stated the total himself in his affidavit and as we have seen he puts it at 152.

The Provincial Council had on 6<sup>th</sup> Octr 1732 in anticipation of their arrival ordered Col Parris to provide such necessary tools as had been agreed by the General Assembly for the Swiss expected from Europe and also to hire "Perriagers" to transport them to "Purreesbourg" on Savano River with 3 months provisions for each of them, being computed to be about 150 Souls.<sup>25</sup>

On the 9<sup>th</sup> Octr 1732 the Council ordered delivered to M<sup>r</sup> James Richard six small cannon at Port Royal and other tools nails &c for the use of the Swiss already arrived and to arrive;<sup>26</sup> and on the 16 Decr 1732 Col Parris was ordered to prepare his "Piragues" to transport Col Purry and his Swiss to Purrysburg.<sup>27</sup>

They left Charles Town according to the notice in the Gazette on Wednesday 20 Decr 1732.

"On Wednesday last Col John Peter Purry, set out, "in three Pettiaugus, with Eighty-Seven Switzers, in order "to settle a Colony on Savannah River in Granville County

<sup>23</sup>London MSS., Office Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>, Vol. 16, p. 4.

<sup>24</sup>Pub: Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol 1, p. 248.

<sup>25</sup>Council Journal No. 5, 1730-1734, p. 212.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid; p. 215.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid; p. 249.

"and was Saluted with Seven Guns from the Bastion at  
"their Passing by.

"His Excellency our Governor has been pleased to appoint  
"M' Joseph Edward Flowers to be Captain; and Mr. John  
"Savy to be Lieutenant under the said Col. Purry."

If Purry only at first carried 87 out of his 150 it is  
probable that at the first occupation in winter of a wholly  
bare and unsettled spot it was judged wiser to leave the  
weaker members and the young children in Charles Town  
until some suitable provision for their shelter could be made.

To each person above 12 years of age the Council allowed  
as follows.

8 Bushels corn and peas  
300 Wght beef  
50 " Pork  
200 " rice  
1 bushel salt  
1 Axe  
1 Broad and 1 Narrow hoe

Also 1 cow 1 calf and 1 young sow for every 5 persons  
with some powder and shot."

The Council also on 21 Febr'y 1732 ordered M' St: John  
the Surveyor General to admeasure to each family of the  
Switzers settled at Purrysburg one Town lot and fifty acres  
of land additional and also to mark out 260 acres for a  
common and 100 acres for a Glebe."

Purry himself seems to have actually arrived on the ship  
Purrysburgh on the 15<sup>th</sup> Decr' 1732 for on 14 Decr Govr  
Johnson wrote to the Lower House of the Assembly that  
there had arrived 43 Palatines<sup>m</sup> and on the next day Decr  
15 he writes to correct this, saying that Col Purry had  
arrived a few hours after his last letter and said that these  
43 were of his party."

Purry's party were not the only immigrants to South  
Carolina arriving at that time for in the Gazette for the

<sup>m</sup>London MSS. Office Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>. Vol. 17, p. 78.

<sup>n</sup>Council Journal, Vol. 5, 1730-1734, p. 277.

<sup>o</sup>Ibid; p. 341.

<sup>p</sup>Ibid; p. 342.

week Nov 25 - Dec 2. 1732 it is stated that there had just arrived a sloop in about eleven weeks from Barbadoes with 100 people on board who on the passage had been reduced to such extremity that they had but a pint of flour a day for 8 people for nigh three weeks.

The names of the first arrivals are no doubt those mentioned in the list set out later below of those who qualified before Governor Johnson on 22 and 23 December 1732. They only aggregate in number 93 and may therefore refer to the party who were carried to Purrysburgh in December 1732 as mentioned in the Gazette.

How long Col Purry remained with his infant settlement before returning to Europe for another contingent does not appear.

On 10<sup>th</sup> March 1732/3 the Provincial Council issued an order to pay M<sup>r</sup> John Peter Purry £700 currency on account of £600 sterling to be paid him when he should have transported 100 effective men into the Province and another order to pay him on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1733 £700 currency on account of £400 sterling to be paid him when he should have transported 100 effective men into the Province." On 31 Aug 1732 he petitioned the General Assembly to be allowed all of the next year to complete the number of people he was to bring over."

On 6 Sept 1733 at the Council Meeting;

"The Honble William Bull Esq<sup>r</sup> laid before this Board "a Plan of the Township of Purrysburgh and the reserved land thereto appertaining which was by him "surveyed and run out.

"Which Plan having been examined by his Excy "& His Majtie's Honble Council was allowed to be "very regular & was approved of." \* \* "And also made "an Order to pay Col W<sup>m</sup> Bull £500 curr: for running out & making a regular Plat of the Township of "Purrysburgh & the reserved land thereto appertaining.""

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<sup>22</sup>Council Journal, Vol. 5, 1730-1734, p. 396.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid; p. 514.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid; p. 514.



At the date this plat of Col Bull was approved of by Council Col Purry was in Charles Town or at least Governor Johnson so states in a letter the next year<sup>28</sup>.

The settlement seems to have been definitely made whilst he was there. On 17 March 1732/3 Joseph Edward Flower appeared and took the oaths as Lieut: Col: of the Switz Regiment at Purrysburgh<sup>29</sup> and on 21 Sept' 1733, the Council ordered to be paid to M' Joseph Bignion the Swiss Minister the sum of £300 current money of the Province in consideration of his expense in coming over.<sup>30</sup>

When Purry effected his settlement he found an unexpected and disturbing condition of affairs.

Under the instructions to Gov' Johnson when the Township was determined upon, there was to be allotted for the Township first a square on the river containing 20,000 acres and then there was to be reserved for the use of the future settlers in the Township all the land within an area limited by a line six miles at every point from the outer line of the 20,000 acre original Township tract; this reserved area containing approximately 109500 acres, additional to the original 20,000. In 1731 when Purry selected his Town site Gov' Johnson issued a proclamation announcing the fact and notifying all persons not to take out grants within the six mile limit. Notwithstanding this a number of grants were taken out intruding within this limit one of the grants for 8000 acres being to no other than Gov' Robert Johnson himself. Purry must have communicated this fact to his friends at home for his son Charles Purry in May 1732 addressed a petition to the King on behalf of his father whom he stated had embarked with 150 Swiss for Carolina and was then settled upon part of the Township, and that Col Purry was apprehensive lest the remaining part of the Township should be taken up by indifferent persons before he could entitle himself to the 48000 acres to be granted to him in the reserved area, and praying therefore that a grant be at once made to him for so

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<sup>28</sup>London MSS. Office Hist. Com". Vol. 17, p. 174.

<sup>29</sup>Council Journal, Vol. 5, p. 294.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid; p. 505.

much of the 48000 acres as the proportion of the settlement already made by him would entitle him to.<sup>35</sup> This seemed reasonable to His Majestys Council and on 19 July 1733 an order was accordingly issued to Gov. Johnston to grant to Col Purry a proportional part of the 48000 acres according to the number of Swiss Protestants by him settled in the Province.<sup>36</sup>

Other settlers seemed to have come out to join Purrys settlement who did not come directly with his party; for in May 1733 the Duke of Newcastle wrote to Gov<sup>r</sup> Johnson recommending to him the bearer M<sup>r</sup> John Frederick Holzendorf a gentlemen of good family in Brandenbourg, who went to Carolina for the purpose of settling at the new town of Purysburg: that he desired a commission in the militia and as he carried over two servants (labourers) and necessary implements, desired an allotment of a proportionate quantity of land near that Town.<sup>37</sup>

Purry must have left Carolina in the autumn of 1733 or early in 1734; for in April 1734 he presented a petition to the King which went before the Privy Council stating that in 1731 Governor Johnson under His Majestys instructions had surveyed and set apart a Township on Savannah River since called Purrysburgh containing 20 000 acres and had issued a proclamation 1<sup>st</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1731 forbidding persons to take up grants within six miles of the Township, the space included within which six miles limit was to be reserved for settlers in the Township. That a survey had been made of this area when it had been found that several persons had taken up grants on the South and East sides of the Township and within the six mile line which would defeat his Majestys intentions; that he had complained to Governor Johnson but the Governor did not regard himself authorized to remove these intruders; Purry therefore besought that these intruding grants be annulled and that his Majesty would order the six miles around the Township be surveyed and set apart for the settlers in the Town-

<sup>35</sup>London MSS. Office Hist. Com<sup>rs</sup>., Vol. 16, p. 153.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid; p. 169.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid; p. 123.

ship; and that the most substantial settlers in the Township be allowed grants for additional land within this six mile limit, and that those whose lots were situated on the rivulet which ran through the Town should be allowed a double lot in the Town for their charges in cleaning and clearing the same." This petition was by Charles Purry as Agent for his father, but it was followed up by a list of the intruding grants furnished by Purry himself" viz — eight grants aggregating 47655 acres

Purry followed this list by a long letter dated 13 July 1733 stating his case, that he had borrowed from others the money to pay the expenses of making the settlement, that he had carried over and placed in Purrysburg 260 Swiss but that when his friends ascertained that persons claiming to be entitled to Grants from the Lords Proprietors had intruded upon and taken up lands within the reserved area, they refused to advance and assist him any more to complete his settlement. This affected him Purry personally for the 48000 acres which was to be awarded him for carrying out the settlement was to be laid out in the lands in the six mile area most contiguous to the Township"

This petition of Purry was granted so far as related to allowing substantial settlers more land in the Township and reserved area, and also as to allowing the settlers along the rivulet double lots; the question as to the validity of the intruding grants was referred by the Committee on plantation affairs to the Board of Trade and by the Board to His Majesty's Attorney General and Solicitor General for an opinion and in the meantime Governor Johnson was written to for an explanation. This explanation he gave fully in a letter dated 9 Novr 1734 in which he stated that as soon as M<sup>r</sup> Purry had marked the tree where he designed the middle of his Town to be, he had issued a proclamation forbidding any person taking up lands within six miles of that place. The Township and contiguous six miles were not surveyed at that time the season not being propitious

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"London MSS. Office Hist. Comm", Vol. 16, p. 318.

"Ibid; p. 343.

"London MSS: Office Hist. Com", Vol. 16, p. 347.

for surveying; that Col Bull had been sent to survey it as soon as possible and then found that several tracts had been laid out for intending grantees within the six mile limit; that Col Bull had reported the matter to the Provincial Council and gave it as his opinion that it would be better for the Township to replace the area thus lacking below the Town by an addition above, as the Township would then have a larger frontage on the river and that the Council had ordered Col. Bull accordingly to give a double quantity above the Town, that M' Purry was at the time in Charles Town and made no objection. The mistake arose from the Township and six mile limit not being run out at the time when the spot was selected by Purry; that it was impossible to judge of distances in the woods.

Governor Johnson also gives an account of how the grant to himself (which he offers to surrender) came to be issued and adds that as soon as His Majestys orders came he would have a new survey made and thought that the people who had grants of whom there were not many would acquiesce."

On 12 Aug 1734 the Attorney and Solicitor General gave in their opinion that the intruding grants were invalid<sup>4</sup> and instructions were issued accordingly but no direct action seems to have been taken and it was not until May 27 1738 that positive instructions were issued to Col Sam' Horsey just appointed Governor of South Carolina (he died without even reaching the Province) to resurvey the six mile area and remove the intruding claimants."

Most of these intruding grants only invaded the reserved area for a portion of the grant, with the exception of the grant to Robert Thorpe for 12000 acres which was entirely within the six mile limit, and it appears in the other cases that as stated by Governor Johnson the trespass was due to mistake.

Whilst this controversy was going on Purry continued the completion of his settlement. He must have left Europe for South Carolina in the late summer or early

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid; Vol. 17, p. 174.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid; Vol. 16, pp. 404-408.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid: Vol. 18, p. 224; Vol. 19, p. 170.

autumn of 1734 for on 8 Novr 1734 there is a letter from Governor Johnson to the Council recommending that provision be made for subsisting Col Purrys people just arrived" and in his letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> Novr 1734 above referred to he states that "M<sup>r</sup> Purry is arrived with about 280 souls. "I ordered provisions to be ready against their arrival."

The Gazette for the week Nov 9 to Nov 16 1734 gives the following account of this arrival:

"Col *Purry* is lately arrived from England at *Purysburg* in the Ship *Simmon* Capt: *Cornish* with 260 "Switzers Protestants and their minister M<sup>r</sup> Chiefele; "one hundred and odd more are expected there every "day, who were ready to embark at the beginning of "October last, among those are 40 Persons of the per- "secuted Protestants in Piemont and a Collect has been "made for them in England, Where we hear that "James Oglethorpe Esq<sup>r</sup> has subscribed 40£ sterling "the Duc de Montague and several other Persons of "distinction have likewise handsomely subscribed— " 'Tis hoped the Province will be kind enough to afford "them the necessary Provisions, Tools, Cattle &c in "order to help forward an infant Colony which is now "almost two Years old"—

In the next number of the Gazette (16 Nov to 23 Novr 1734) the account is given

"We hear that on Saturday last the Petition of Coll "Purry was read and exam<sup>d</sup> by the Hon: the Commons "House of Assembly wherein he demanded (1) that "the 200£ Sterl: due to him for having carried over "to *South Carolina* even a greater number of People "then he had engaged for, might be paid to him, 100 "£ Sterl now and the other 100 in the Month of "March next (2) That the necessary Provisions be "given to the 260 Persons he brought over with him "last, the same as it was given to them that came over "before (3) And lastly that the debts made at Geor-

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<sup>a</sup>Council Journal, Vol. 6, p. 2.

"gia by the Passengers that landed there for Purrys-  
 "burgh, for victuals and other necessities, likewise for  
 "Periawgus to Carry them to the said Place might be  
 "paid. Both the Hon: Houses finding his demands  
 "very reasonable, readily granted them.

"To the petition of the Minister at Purysburg M'  
 "Chiffelle, it was answered that the Pension of a Min-  
 "ister could not yet be allowed to him till the Town of  
 "Purysburg should be erected into a Parish; in the  
 "meantime one hundred Pounds should be paid to him  
 "for defraying the Charges of his Voyage, and further  
 "care be taken to satisfy him.'

The record does not disclose whether Purry himself con-  
 ducted any other band of settlers; nor does it show how  
 long he remained in South Carolina after his arrival in  
 November 1734.

The Gazette for the week 19<sup>th</sup> April to 26<sup>th</sup> April 1735  
 contains the following;

"By a Letter from *Purysburg* of *April 10* We are  
 "informed, that of the 200 Protestant Swiss who were  
 "to embark in *London* for that Place, 110 having been  
 "put a shore in *Georgia* by Capt *Thompson* were ar-  
 "rived there, that the King has given them out of his  
 "own Money 1200£ sterl. to pay their Passages on  
 "Condition that they should settle in Purrysburgh and  
 "no where else; That upon this Fund Notes were made  
 "amounting to the said Sum, payable in five Years  
 "with Interest, according to the Usage of *Carolina* to  
 "reckon from the Day of their Arrival, the Money  
 "accruing by the reimbursement of these Notes to be  
 "employed for the Use of that Town to fortifie it, and  
 "to render it more commodious to its Inhabitants."

And the Gazette for the next week following viz 26<sup>th</sup> Apl  
 to 3 May 1735 contains the item;

"On Monday arrived here the Scooner *Dolphin*  
 "*James Lusk* in 7 Weeks from *London* with about 30  
 "Swiss for Purrysburgh."

From the terms of Gov' Johnsons Proclamation men-

tioned later Col Purry would certainly appear to have been in Carolina in April 1735.

Purry seems to have early had trouble with his settlers. The Gazette for the week 12<sup>th</sup> April to 19 April 1735 contains a proclamation by Gov<sup>r</sup> Robert Johnson reciting that he had received information from Col. Peter Purry that several persons at Purrysburgh had sold the lots and lands in the Township of Purrysburg which they claimed, although they had obtained no grants to them, and notwithstanding they had received the benefits and bounty of the Province in provisions &c &c. and that others had attempted to sell their pretended lots in the Township although they had never been to Purrysburgh, all of which was contrary to the Kings intention in settling the Township, and a fraud and imposition on the public as no grants would be issued except to persons named in the warrants who were actual settlers in the Township.

After his death his son and heir Charles Purry addressed a petition dated 18 May 1738 to the King in which he stated that his father had imported 600 Swiss and performed his part of the contract; and in the additional instructions to Governor Johnson dated 13 Feby 1734 it is said that Col Purry had asked in his petition that as other foreign protestants might desire to settle at Purrysburgh all such should be credited to him in order to entitle him to the 48000 acres."

It is likely that settlers came over not directly in company with Purry but who as induced to come by his settlement he claimed to be entitled to the credit for."<sup>10</sup> There was a petition addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Trade in July 1735 by Daniel Vernezobre in which he stated that about a year since he had given to a gentleman who was about to settle at Purrysburgh several of his people on condition that a proportion of the lands should be assigned over to him. That he had expended a considerable

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<sup>10</sup>Office Hist. Com". Vol. Commissions Instructions 1732-1742, p. 148. Note. The Gazette for the week 12th July to 19th July, 1735, states that 250 Switzers had arrived to settle a Township on the Edisto River.

sum, above £1000 Stg, in the affair in transporting people tools implements ironwork trees negroes &c &c and desired that the lands granted should be put in his name. This petition was refused apparently on the grounds that none but an *inhabitant* could take up lands within the six mile limit; and Vernezohre seems later to have become an inhabitant.

The settlement was apparently a commercial venture on Purrys part. In which venture he seems to have induced others to aid and take part by advancing money &c &c. He was to receive the 48000 acres to be granted him by the King and the bonus or payment allowed by the Province viz £600 sterling for every 100 effective men. Some idea of the expense to which the Province was put is given by an estimate of the charges incurred at the time of the arrival of the first batch in 1732. The paper is headed "Estimate of the charge arriving by the encouraging Coll Purry to transport and settle Purysburg" \*

	£	s.	d.
Expenses to locate T' ship .....	150.	0.	0.
allowed Col Purry .....	2800.	0.	0.
Survey .....	500.	0.	0.
Provision for 250 persons over 12.....	4312.	10.	0.
"    "    50 Children under 12 .....	405.	0.	0.
Tools for 250 persons .....	1000.	0.	0.
Sixty Cows & Calves .....	480.	0.	0.
"    Young Sows.....	180.	0.	0.
Conveyance at £5. per head.....	1500.	0.	0.
	<hr/>		
	11327.	10.	0.

£11327. 10. 0 in current money was worth at the time about one seventh of the amount in sterling.

The expenses of the second batch of 260 or 280 who arrived in 1734 could scarcely have been less to the Province. How Purry and his friends came out of the venture can only be a matter of speculation now.

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\*London MSS. Office Hist. Com., Vol. 17, p. 78.



The following are the grants which on the record appear to have been made to Purry;

23 Feby 1732 .....	100 acres
23 March 1733 .....	12000 "
12 Nov' 1734 .....	6650 "
16 Jany 1736 .....	600 "
6 Octr 1733 .....	One Town lot in Purrysburgh

To Charles Purry there was granted on 9 Sept' 1736 town lot N° 56 in Purrysburgh and to John Rodolph Purry there was granted on 18 March 1735 /6 300 acres and on 4 Novr 1736 a town lot in Purrysburgh.

The settlement was a large one for the time, say over 600 persons and composed in part at least of settlers of a very substantial character. Daniel Vernezobre as we have seen claims to have expended over £1000 stg a large sum for those days; Jean Baptiste Bourquin had been a surgeon in Marlborough's army;\*\*\* John Frederick Holzendorff was of good family, D' Daniel Brabant was a physician, and among the settlers was Hector Berenger de Beaufain, and also Henry de Saussure the ancestor of the family of that name. It has been spoken of as a French Huguenot settlement but this is an error. Many if not most of the settlers were French speaking Swiss but many were also German Swiss, and were Huguenots only in the sense of being protestants.

The settlement at the location at Purrysburg does not seem to have thriven. The site selected was an unfortunate one, not at a good point for navigation and in a very sickly and malarial locality. The circumstances that most tended to check its development was the settlement of Georgia and the near neighbourhood of the Town at Savannah. Many if not most of the settlers at Purrysburg appear to have drifted over into Georgia.

*Note.*

S. C. Gazette for 30th Jany. 1784, states:

"Died near Purrysburg D' John B. Bourquin, aged 93 years—  
 "He served nine years as a Surgeon in the Duke of Marlborough's army and settled at Purrysburgh in this State in  
 "1732."

Others went elsewhere; Berenger de Beaufain lived in Charleston and others moved to Beaufort.

Very little is known of the subsequent history of the Town. The two ministers the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Binion or Bignion or Bugnion and the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Henry Chiffelle are said both to have been in orders in the Church of England.<sup>not\*</sup> The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Binion is stated by Dalcho to have moved to the Parish of St. James Santee in 1734.

In 1746 the General Assembly passed an Act "for erecting the Township of Purrysburgh and parts adjacent into a separate and distinct Parish"<sup>so</sup>

This is the Act which creates the Parish of St Peter and it declares "That the church or chapel and the dwelling "house at Purrysburgh wherein the Rev M<sup>r</sup> Chiffelle hath "preached and dwelt for some years past shall be deemed "and taken and they are hereby declared to be the Parish "Church and parsonage house of the said Parish of St "Peter."

The Act further provided that the Minister or Rector should receive £100 currency yearly and that the Parish should have one representative in the Commons House of Assembly. The Church and parsonage had been built with public funds and were therefore by this Act only declared to be the Parish church and parsonage for the new Parish.<sup>not\*</sup>

In his petition in 1738 after the death of his father Charles Purry states that the not possessing the lands affected by the intruding grants surveyed to the Switzers, had occasioned their inability to support themselves after the provision for them was exhausted, whereby many had perished and more had been forced to disperse.

*Note.* Dalcho states that the Rev. M. Bugnion was ordained Priest by the Bp. of St. Davids 25 July 1732 and that the Rev. M<sup>r</sup> Chiffelle was a native of Switzerland ordained Priest by the Bp of London in 1734 and was sent out by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—Dalcho, p. 386.

<sup>so</sup>Statutes at Large, Vol. 3, p. 668.

*Note.* The Tax Act for 1736-7 appropriates £200 for building a place for divine worship at Purrysburg—*Gen'l Stats. S. C., Vol. 3, p. 484.*

Dalcho states that in 1735 Purrysburgh contained near 100 dwellings.

Hewatt in his History, published in 1779, gives the account which has been followed by later writers—viz:

"On the other the poor Swiss emigrants began their labours with uncommon zeal and courage, highly elevated with the idea of possessing landed estates, and big with the hopes of future success. However, in a short time they felt the many inconveniences attending a change of climate. Several of them sickened and died, and others found all the hardships of the first state of colonization falling heavily upon them. They became discontented with the provisions allowed them, and complained to Government of the persons employed to distribute them; and to double their distress, the period for receiving the bounty expired before they had made such progress in cultivation as to raise sufficient provisions for themselves and families."

The settlement continued however for many years. Notwithstanding the depletion by withdrawals to Georgia, to the healthier part of Beaufort now Hampton County, and elsewhere, the Church at Purrysburgh continued as the Parish Church of St Peters Parish for many years. The Rev. M' Chiffelle served until his death in 1758. He was succeeded by the Rev. Abraham Imes who arrived in 1760 and continued until his death in 1766. Purrysburgh was in 1779 the headquarters for some time of General Lincoln and also of General Moultrie when they were facing Prevost on the opposite side of the river but after the disastrous rout of General Ash's command at Brier creek the Americans abandoned Purrysburgh, which place in April 1779 was occupied by the British Army under General Prevost as the first step in the advance against Charles Town.

After that there is but little mention of Purrysburgh, which apparently continued to dwindle until it practically disappeared as a town settlement, altho in his "Statistics of South Carolina" published in 1826, Mills enumerates it as still one of the villages or towns of Beaufort County, com-

ing next to Beaufort and being situate on a high and pleasant bluff twenty miles north of the City of Savannah.

The following list is taken from a parchment bound volume in the office of the Historical Commission marked "Commissions Instructions 1732-1742," on p. 4. It appears to be a list of those Swiss who came over with Purry in the Autumn of 1732, or of such of them as went from Charles Town to Purrysburgh with him and qualified i. e. took the oath of allegiance.

"A List of the Germaines and Switz Protestants under the "Command of Coll" Purry qualified before his Excellency "Robert Johnson Esquire Governour of this Province on "the 22 and 23 dayes of December 1732.

"David Huguenin agé de .....	60.
"Susanne Jacot sa femme .....	47.
"Dan' Huguenin son fils .....	14.
"David son fils .....	8.
"Abraham son fils .....	10.
"Marguerite sa fille .....	12.
"Josué Robert .....	56.
"Josué Robert son fils .....	21.
"Marie Madeleine sa fille .....	29.
"Anne Valleton Veuve de Pierre Jeanneret.....	49.
"Henry son fils .....	19.
"Jacques Abram son fils .....	17.
"Jean Pierre son fils .....	14.
"Marie sa fille age de .....	21.
"Rose Marie sa fille .....	9.
"François Buche .....	46.
"Margarette sa femme .....	50.
"Jean Pierre son fils .....	4.
"Dan' Henry son fils .....	1.
"Abram son fils .....	2.
"Susanne sa fille .....	8.
"Henry Girardin .....	32.
"Marguerite sa femme .....	32.
"David son fils .....	7.
"Henry son fils .....	4.

"Anne sa fille .....	2.
"Francois Bachelois .....	46.
"Madeleine sa femme .....	36.
"Batiste son fils .....	6.
"Francois sa fille .....	3½.
"Marie sa fille .....	1½.
"La veuve Breton .....	53.
"Jean Pierre breton son fils agé de .....	17.
"Ulric bac age de .....	50.
"Jacob Calame age de .....	56.
"Abram Marte age de .....	60.
"David Giroud age de .....	18.
"Jacob Henry Meuron age de .....	19.
"Madame Varnod .....	
"Abram Varnod son fils .....	
"Francois son fils .....	
"Frantions sa fille .....	
"Mariane La fille .....	
"Andriane Richard .....	
"Monsieur Purry .....	
"Monsieur buttal .....	
"Monsieur Flar .....	

#### "Names of the Germaines

"Jaque Winkler 15 de Lage .....	
"Anna Catarina Winkler .....	43.
"Jaque Winkler .....	19.
"Nicholas Winkler .....	16.
"Son Jaque Winkler .....	9.
"Luis Winckler .....	6.
"Frederick Winckler .....	3.
"Eve Elizabeth .....	12.
"Theobald Küffer .....	49.
"Anna Margarita .....	40.
"Jaque Küffer .....	16.
"Theobald Küffer .....	13.
"Margaritt .....	14.
"Elissabeht Margaritt .....	11.

"Elizabeht Catarina .....	9.
"Maria Ottillia .....	4.
"Barbara .....	2.
"Luis Kohl .....	45.
"Anna Barbara .....	40.
"Son Nicolas .....	11.
"Son Jaquer .....	5.
"Nicolas .....	3.
"Margaritha .....	13.
"Anna Marill .....	8.
"Maria Margaritha .....	1.
"Nicolas Riger .....	46.
"Anna Barbara .....	36.
"Son Michael Riger .....	13.
"Janett Ottallia .....	18.
"Catarina Barbara .....	4.
"Henrich Cronenberger .....	40.
"Elizabeht .....	35.
"Nicolas Cronenberger .....	15.
"Gertrues .....	5.
"Anna Catharina .....	2.
"Sorg Mengersdorff .....	28.
"Anna Sibilla .....	26.
"Son Hendrick Mengersdorff .....	3.
"Elizabeht .....	2.
"Andrew Winckler .....	23.
"Anna Susan .....	23.
"Leonhards Franck .....	50.
"Anna Susana .....	48.
"Danl Franck .....	8.
"Christian Fuus .....	32.
"        La Sama .....	45."

In the following list of grants it is to be noted that there are non earlier than 4 December 1735. As the first settlers went to Purrysburgh in December 1732 it is somewhat strange that the earliest grants should be of a date three years later. Whether the lots were assigned but the actual grants were not issued until later; or what is more

likely that the earliest volume of such grants has been lost, cannot now be stated with certainty. The earliest volume marked "Township Grants" in the office of the Secretary of State is numbered as vol. 41- 1734-1735. This number 41 does not bear any relation in numbering to the other volumes of grants and is only a designation or number placed on the volume many years later. The dates of the first warrants or orders to survey the land to be granted to Purry are 23 Febry and 27 Febry 1732 (1733 new style) and as no grants can be found of those dates it is likely that at first warrants were made out to survey and allot the lands to the several settlers and the formal grants were issued later.

The following list is made up from the volumes in the Secretary of States office denominated "Township Grants volumes numbered 41 and 42"

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Peter Charmason .....	100	79	4 Decr 1735
Thomas Newall .....	400		" " "
Anthony Ageron .....	200	80	" " "
Anne Jenneret .....	250		17 Mch "
Henry Girardin .....	50		" " "
Pierre Louis Recordon.....	150		" " "
Andrew Winkler.....	100		" " "
Henry De Roche .....	50		" " "
Jacob Winkler .....	350		" " "
Major James Richard .....	300		" " "
Joseph Reymond .....	50		" " "
Alexander La Croix .....	50		" " "
Jeanne Urbaine Voyer .....	50		" " "
Benjamin Henriond .....	200		" " "
Heirs of Uhrich Bache .....	50		" " "
Jean Delpont .....	50		" " "
David Gantier .....	400		" " "
Abraham Marthe .....	50		" " "
Jean Henry Girardin .....	250		" " "
Anthoine Thermin .....	100		" " "
Jonas Spach .....	50		" " "

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Rice Price .....	100		" " "
Benjamin Calis .....	50		" " "
Joseph Girardin .....	100		" " "
Jean Baptist Bourquin .....	300		" " "
Mons' Guill° Brulott .....	50		" " "
Abraham Muron .....	100		17 Mch 1735
Ann Barbara Frank .....	100		" " "
David Ecolier .....	50		" " "
Henry Francois Bourquin .....	300		" " "
David Geroud .....	50		" " "
George Minguers Dorff .....	100		" " "
Augustus Bartoun.....	50		" " "
Gabriel Francois Revout ....	50		" " "
Jean Rudolph Netman .....	50		" " "
Henry Grovenemberg .....	200		" " "
Jean Pierre De Gallin.....	50		" " "
Joseph Edw <sup>d</sup> Flower } Esq <sup>r</sup>	300		" " "
Jemmett Cogley }			
Wallier Cuillatt .....	50		9 Apl 1736
Jacob Collume Dec <sup>d</sup> .....	50		17 Mch 1735
Hector Berenger De Beaufin	800		10 Dec' 1736
" " " " .....	150		" " "
" " " " .....	200		" " "
Samuel Montague .....	710		" " "
Capt John Holdzendorf.....	200	60	" " "
M' John Chivillet .....	50	59	" " "
Daniel Vernezobre .....	2000		29 June 1737
Abraham Elizard .....	800		" " "
James De Las .....	300		" " "
John Lewis Poyas .....	350		13 July "
Daniel & Francis Mongin....	650		12 Aug "
John Fountain .....	150		6 Oct' 1737
John Peter Brace .....	100		" " "
Hector Berenger De Beaufin	800		1 June "
Col° Samuel Montague.....	1100		" " 1738
Hugh Rose .....	150		10 April "
John Kreeps .....	150		6 Sept' "
George Talebach .....	250	272	16 " "



Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Gasper Myer .....	200	312	" " "
John Grabs .....	50		" " "
Jacob Tanner .....	300	67	" " "
Francis Buche .....	100		" " "
Abell Pinnell .....	150		" " "
Peter Abraham Devision ....	50		" " "
Abraham Fallet .....	400		" " "
Isaac Coste .....	150		" " "
Matthew La Pierre .....	50		" " "
Francis Vernays .....	50		" " "
John Redolph Netman .... }	300		" " "
Adam Cullet .....			" " "
Joseph Banaki .....	250		" " "
David Buches .....	350	299	" " "
Andre Albatestier De Mon			
Clar .....	150		1 June "
Francis Buech .....	200		16 Dec' "
John Linder .....	450	340	" " "
" " .....	150		" " "
Peter Laffite .....	150		3 Feby 1737
Peter Laffite .....	450		3 Feby 1737
Mary Masson .....	50	8	16 Sep' 1738
" " .....	50		" " "
Rodolff Purry .....	300		10 Apl "
Charles Purry .....		56	" " "
John Chevelis .....	450		16 Sept' "
Henry Shaffele and Sister....	100	58 & 115	" " "
Andre Verdier .....	500		" " "
Andelheith Grob .....	50		" " "
John Grenier .....	400		" " "
Elizabeth Grob .....	50		" " "
Stephen Vigneu .....	100		3 Feby 1737
Henry Enderlin .....	290		16 Sept' 1738
Lewis Quinch .....		174	" " "
Levis Michel .....	50		" " "
Abraham Bonninger .....	200	186	" " "
Joseph Banaquier .....		265	" " "
Nicholas Riguer .....	250		" " "

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date		
Christopher Brickell .....	200	193	"	"	"
Abraham Chardonet .....	300		"	"	"
Peter Masson .....	50		"	"	"
John Peter Perrottet .....	100		"	"	"
John Rodolff Lier .....	50		"	"	"
Anna Maria Viller .....	300		"	"	"
John Mog .....	150	397	"	"	"
George Schonman Grober.....	50		"	"	"
John Henry Mayerhoffer.....		244	16	Sep'	1738
Lewis Devill .....	50	98	"	"	"
John Wunderlick .....	200	63	"	"	"
Jonas Pelow .....		241	"	"	"
John Dominick .....	50	266	"	"	"
John Baptiste Bourquin .....	100		"	"	"
Abraham Malkey (or Mat- tey) .....	200	140	"	"	"
Henry Gasman .....	200	182	"	"	"
Andrew Winkler .....	50		"	"	"
Jacob Reck .....	50		"	"	"
James Sterchis .....	250		"	"	"
Anne Mary Viller .....	100		"	"	"
John James Morr .....	200	184	"	"	"
Theobald Kueffer .....	50		"	"	"
Henry Bourquin .....	50		"	"	"
Anna Inglerine .....	250	153	"	"	"
Daniel Choupart .....	100	210	"	"	"
John Grenier .....	400		"	"	"
Andrew Winkler .....	50		"	"	"
Anthony Pallons .....	200	176	"	"	"
John Lagayes .....		231	"	"	"
Benedict Bourquin .....	200	208	"	"	"
Henry Desaussure .....	300		"	"	"
Isaac Bonyoe.....	150		"	"	"
David Sauce .....	50		"	"	"
Anna Eunets Viller .....	300		"	"	"
Charles Jacob Pichard.....	200		16	Sep'	1738
Daniel Merret .....	50		"	"	"
John Philip Merret .....	150		"	"	"

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
David Huquin .....	100		" " "
Loudwick Khell .....	100		" " "
John Peter Perrotet .....		87	" " "
David Christians .....	250		" " "
Matthew Moore .....	150		" " "
John Labord .....		348	" " "
Mary Bourquin .....	100		" " "
Elias Bernard .....	100		" " "
" " .....	100		" " "
David Nichols .....	50		" " "
Capt Peter Laffite .....	450		4 Mch 1739
John Bear .....	50	249	16 Sept' 1738
John Weffs .....	50		" " "
John Jacob Miller .....	100		" " "
Jaques Valours .....	200		23 Feby "
John Stranblar .....	300	108	16 Sept' "
John Rodolph Pleir .....	50	246	" " "
Anthony Goliere.....	50	175	" " "
Major James Richards.....	400		12 Ap <sup>l</sup> 1739
Devall Kueffer .....	450		" " "
David Roberts .....	300		11 May "
David Faucounet .....	250		" " "
John Legare .....	100		7 "
John Legare .....	50		11 May 1739
Jane Lebray Widow .....	300		2 June 1739
Twinet Lebray .....			
Fanshaw Lebray .....			
George Herchnecht .....	50	197	16 Sept' 1738
John Genbretz <i>alias</i> .....	200		" " "
Michael Gombze .....			
Abraham Jindra .....	50	203	" " "
Daniel Pillet .....	100		11 May 1739
John Jacob Roch .....	227		" " "
Robert Williams .....	1300		16 Sept' "
Ludovick Kaill .....	300		14 Dec' "
Gideon Mallett .....	550		" " "
Mary Henrie .....	50		" " "
John Labord .....	50		" " "



Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Anthony Jatou .....	50		" " "
D' John Brabant (in Grant also styled D' Daniel Brabant) .....	500		" " "
John Henry Mayorhotser.....	150		" " "
John Ring .....	250		" " "
Capt John Frederick Holz- endorf .....	250		" " "
Peter Sterchy .....	150		" " "
John Francis Henry .....	50		" " "
Peter De Pia .....	100		" " "
John Francis Vanay.....	50		" " "
Vincent Dalescale .....	50		" " "
Jeremiah Remond .....	200		14 Dec' 1739
John Lewis Schetfley .....	450	119	3 Feby 1737
Peter Detscher .....	100		16 Sep' 1736
Joseph Laye .....	100		14 Dec' 1739
Abraham Donnatt .....	50		" " "
David Zublier .....	600		" " "
Daniel Jacob Ortellier .....	100		16 Sep' 1738
John Henry Derick .....	50		" " "
John Henry D' Roch.....	50		" Aug. 1741
Jacob Metsger .....	350	75	8 " "
Peter Ditmastre .....	400		29 Jany 1742
Henry Dessaure .....	50		9 Apl 1743
Henry Duberdosser .....	100		" " "
David Ginger .....	300		" " "
Francis Lewis Recorder.....	100		" " "
Adam Cuillat .....	250		" " "
Ann Marie Egnia .....	150		" " "
John Henry Mayorholser.....	100		" " "
John Michall .....	46. <sup>81</sup>		" " "
John Labord .....	150		" " "
Peter Detmestre .....	200		" " "
George Mingersdorffe .....	50		" " "
Peter Lutie .....	50		" " "
John Martin Lasman .....	250		" " "
Hans Ulrick Isoug .....	50		" " "

Grantee	No: Acres	Town Lot	Date
Daniel Shipard .....	50		" " "
Anthony Jatou .....	50		9 Apl 1743
Savastian Zouberbukber .....	100		" " "
John Michall .....	30		" " "
Henry Mererhotfer .....	100		" " "
John Michall .....	22		" " "
Peter Maillier .....	200		" " "
Isaac Overy .....	200		" " "
Peter Latfitte .....	224. <sup>34</sup>		" " "
George Teleback .....	250		" " "
Henry Bourquin .....	100		24 Aug "
Hugh Rose .....	400		" " "
David Pierre Humber.....	200		" " "
Hugett Piarsh .....	50		" " "
Henry Chefeille .....	450		11 Nov' "
Daniel Abraham David and Margaret Huguenium	200		" " "
John Rodolph Grand .....	350		8 Dec' 1744
John Delagaye .....	250		24 May 1745
John Francis Henry .....	100		11 Nov' 1743

In addition to the foregoing names the following appear as owners of lands bounding on the grants made but to whom no actual grants were found recorded viz

M<sup>r</sup> Sansober  
 Pierre Galache  
 David Saussy  
 Francois Faure  
 Widow Francoise Breton  
 Francis Bachelor  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Bugnion  
 Leonard Frank  
 David Kuiffer  
 Abraham Le Roy  
 Jean Henry Pierre de Gallier  
 Josua Roberts  
 Ulrich Rachie

Louis Devall  
 Alles Voucher  
 M' Vanderheyd  
 Samuel Augspourger  
 John Louis Shifle  
 Andrew Gender  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> M' Shifle  
 Godfrey Detrevis  
 John Neef  
 Capt DeJeau  
 David Huginier  
 Pierre Malliet  
 Lewis Kehl  
 Francis Yanam  
 Sam: Delane  
 Godfrey Detrivirs  
 Jacob Stuly  
 Anna Ingler  
 Ulrich Buch  
 Capt John Perry felder  
 William Staples  
 James Turner  
 Peter Janett Vannerheid  
 John Jenbuck  
 Jacob Jannet

In the office of the Historical Commission there are several maps relating to Purrysburgh.

Two are of the Town proper. One of these is a plan of the Town, showing the glebe land and the commons as reserved and set out immediately contiguous to the Town. The other contains more lots: the lots are differently shaped in places, and there is no reservation for the glebe and commons. An examination of the plats annexed to the grants of the Town lots develops that these grants were made with reference to this last mentioned map, thus evidencing that it was the later and final map. Of the other two maps one is a map of the Township of 20,000 acres, exhibiting the space reserved for the Town proper, and the remainder cut

up into 50 acre subdivisions. The fourth map is a general map, exhibiting the Township of 20,000 acres, and also the entire area within the six mile limit, with the intruding grants, and was made in 1735, by Hugh Bryan.

The Council, in February, 1732 / 3, ordered the Surveyor General, M<sup>r</sup> St. John, to admeasure to each family of the Swiss settlers one town lot and 50 acres of land, and to lay out a glebe and commons. In Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1733, it is stated that Col. William Bull laid before the Council a plan of the township and the reserved land appertaining thereto. For his survey and plat he was paid £500 currency of the Province. In the statement of the expense to which the Province had been put in settling the township this £500 is also enumerated, but nothing is mentioned of any amount paid to M<sup>r</sup> St. John for any survey or map.

It would appear then that the older map of the Town and the map of the Township subdivided into 50 acre plots were the ones made by Col. Bull, as they both appear to be in the same handwriting. Against this supposition is that the minutes of the Council meeting state that Col. Bull's map showed the "reserved" land appertaining, which this map does not; if the word "reserved" was intended to apply to the land within the six mile limit, but without the Township proper, of 20,000 acres. The later map mentioned as the fourth, made in 1735, was evidently the later map made by order of Lieut. Governor Broughton, under the later instructions he received, and was made by Hugh Bryan.

The maps annexed to this article are copies of that map of the Town, which appears to be the latest in date, and which corresponds to the Grants, and also a reduced copy of the Bryan map, of 1735, located on the map of the Counties of Beaufort and Hampton, so as to show the position of the Township as originally designed and laid out.



# RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

*(Continued from the July number.)*

## DEATHS.

1774.

- |                    |    |   |
|--------------------|----|---|
| Jan <sup>r</sup>   | 4  | Catherine Beale, [aged] 72<br>Jn <sup>o</sup> Ainslie   |
|                    | 10 | Benj <sup>a</sup> Williamson<br>Elis: (W <sup>m</sup> ) Scott 22.   |
|                    | 11 | Martha Ferguson   |
|                    | 12 | John Murray, M. D.<br>Francis Nicolson<br>James Miles P W <sup>m</sup><br>Tho <sup>a</sup> Holman S <sup>t</sup> And <sup>w</sup><br>D <sup>r</sup> Thomas Baker<br>Mary Ann (Rich <sup>d</sup> ) Singellton 74<br>Ch: Jenkins Edisto |
|                    | 21 | Sam <sup>l</sup> Cardy: Carpt <sup>r</sup>  |
| Feb <sup>r</sup> : |    | Jane (John) Remington<br>Jerusha (D <sup>r</sup> Aaron) Gillet<br>Ann (Coll Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Bell<br>Elizab: (Peter) Delancy W.  |
| Mar.               |    | John Cattell St Andrews   |
|                    | 28 | Sarah (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Mathewes Sen <sup>r</sup> .<br>Algernon Wilson Planter   |
| April              | 6  | Rev <sup>d</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Davies St Marks   |
|                    | 22 | Alex <sup>r</sup> Peronneau   |
|                    | 23 | D <sup>r</sup> Arch <sup>d</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Neil  |
|                    | 26 | Sarah Johnson 84<br>Moses Lindo 62  |
|                    | 26 | Geo: Mullins of an old [illegible]  |
| May                | 17 | Jeremiah Theus Linner.  |
|                    | 19 | Elis: (Tho Sen <sup>r</sup> ) Smith   |
|                    | 23 | Rebecca (And <sup>w</sup> Sen <sup>r</sup> ) Rutledge   |
|                    | 27 | Miss Mary Ford 16   |
| June               | 5  | Knight Giball Merch <sup>t</sup><br>Sarah (Rev <sup>d</sup> Ja <sup>a</sup> ) Edmonds.  |



	Mary (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Bush	
	Jacob Axon Sen'	
	28 Rev <sup>d</sup> John Martin Wilton	
	30 Frances (D' Peter) Spence	
July	28 Rev <sup>d</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Dundass S' Johns Col:	
Aug	8 <sup>th</sup> Alex' Michie Merch'	
	11 Jn <sup>o</sup> Parnham Merch'	
	17 Sarah (Capt Tho') Tucker	
	13 Oliver Dale School M	
	20 Rev <sup>d</sup> Philip Dobell	} Ashley } River
	25 Rev <sup>d</sup> Philip Dobell Jun'.	
Sept	8 Sarah (Tho') Elliott	
	Mary (D' Jno) Wells.	22
	Sarah (James) Graham	24
Oct'	James Guerin	
	15 Arthur Peronneau Merch'	
	29 Tho' Lamboll	81
	31 Miss Sally Croft	
Dec'	4 Rebecca (Ben) Webb	
	6 Catherine Poinsett' W	
	Ledwick Lewis	
	David Lynn Shipw'	72
Dec'	11 Mary (Bern <sup>d</sup> ) Elliott	
	Hannah (Ichabod) Atwell	
w:6:17:	Josiah Bryan	
	27 Hannah (Tho') Smith	
Nov'	Rev <sup>d</sup> Francis Pelot Euhaw	
	Lewis Reeve	
	Dan' Ravenal	
	19 Solomon Legare	71
	D' Samuel Greville	
	1775	
Jan'	David Dott Merch'	
	Sarah (W <sup>m</sup> ) Creighton	
Feb:	Charlotte (D') Elder	
	(Alex) Chovin	

<sup>1</sup>Last Tuesday died here, a worthy good Woman—Mrs. Katherine Poinsett, Widow of Mr. Elisha Poinsett.—*South-Carolina Gazette*, Monday, December 12, 1774.

		Col <sup>e</sup> Nath: Barnwell	
	6	Elis (Chas) Shepherd	
	8	Penelepo Brown (Sist to Lowndes)	
		M <sup>rs</sup> & Miss (W <sup>m</sup> ) Burrows	
		Gavin Pou	
	16	James M <sup>rs</sup> Alpine 80	
	18	Providence (Sam Sen <sup>r</sup> ) Prioleau	
Mar	22	Elis (Isaac) M <sup>rs</sup> Pherson	31
Ap <sup>r</sup>	2	(James) Bentham	
	1	W <sup>m</sup> Johnstone Planter	
		W <sup>m</sup> Maine Jun <sup>r</sup>	
		John Forbes	
	24	James Simmons	
May		Lady of Sir Edmond Head	
June		Marg <sup>t</sup> Sanders	68
		James Amos	
		(Geo) Flagg	
Sa: 6: 20:		W <sup>m</sup> Mazyck	
		Richard Wade	
		(John) Dutarque	
Aug <sup>r</sup>		Timothy Philips	
		Ezekial Branford	60
	26	David Deas	
Sep <sup>r</sup>	6	Geo Inglis	
	3	Jn <sup>o</sup> Remington Not: Pub:	
		M <sup>rs</sup> Deboahm	
	9	James Creighton.	
	12	(Hopson) Pinckney	
	15	John Matthews	
Oct <sup>r</sup>	7	Rev <sup>d</sup> Oliver Reese Wilton	
	25	Mary Atwell	72
		Edward Harleston	
		1775	
Oct <sup>r</sup>		Edw <sup>d</sup> Simons	
	19	Martin Campbell Merch	
	20	Jn <sup>o</sup> Garnier	89
		Stephen Bull Jun <sup>r</sup>	
		Charles Dewar	
Nov <sup>r</sup>		Isaac Bourdeaux	

- (Col<sup>r</sup>) Moultrie  
(W<sup>m</sup>) Butler
- James Cordes S<sup>t</sup> John 76
- Dec<sup>r</sup> 5 W<sup>m</sup> Air  
8 Catherine (Jn<sup>o</sup>) Gordon  
15 W<sup>m</sup> Chapman  
Thomas Elfe Cab<sup>t</sup> Maker  
Michael Thomson, Cooper  
Mary (Tho<sup>t</sup>) Middleton  
Elis: (Tho<sup>t</sup>) Ferguson  
W: 6: 26: Hugh Bryan fall from a Horse.
- 1776
- Jan<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Haly  
Elis: (Capt Sam<sup>t</sup>) Wise  
Robert Pringle Ass: Judge  
20 John Peter
- Feb: Jn<sup>o</sup> Perkins  
Tho<sup>t</sup> Godfrey  
W<sup>m</sup> Young (Speaker) Georgia  
21 Francis Beattie  
Roger Pinckney (Prov: Mars:)  
Miss Eleanor Davis, fall of a horse
- April W<sup>m</sup> Maine
- May Michael Smith Sherif B. D.  
27 Col<sup>o</sup> Stephen Miller
- June 5 Sam<sup>t</sup> Singellton  
Sabiner (D<sup>r</sup>) Ramsay
- July 3. Rob<sup>t</sup> Williams 90  
(Peter) Bounetheau
- Aug<sup>t</sup> Sarah (D<sup>r</sup>) Fayssoux  
21 Miss Elis: Simmons  
26 Cha<sup>t</sup> Mathews Cosslet Ass<sup>t</sup> Judge
- Sep<sup>t</sup> Martha (Gab) Capers  
Arnout Schermerhorn  
James Rantowle  
16 D<sup>r</sup> Edward Gunter  
18 Cato Ash Bricklayer  
D<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Cleiland

- Esther (John) Rose  
 Col<sup>o</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Savage S<sup>t</sup> Mathew's  
 26 Catherine (Col<sup>o</sup>) Motte  
 Oct<sup>r</sup> Sarah Woodbury  
 Daniel Crokot  
 L<sup>t</sup> Armstrong  
 25 (Hawkins) Martin  
 Elis: (James) Caveneau  
 Nov<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Fotheringham  
 Mary Smith (Gooscreek) 86  
 Helen Rattray W.  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> Hon: Tho<sup>o</sup> Lynch at Annopolis 50  
 Rowland Rugely  
 D<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Clarkson.

## 1777

- Jan<sup>r</sup> 19 Elis: (Philip) Smith  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Boone C. C. P.  
 Mary (Arnout) Schermerhorn  
 Feb: 2 W<sup>m</sup> Elliott 13.  
 George Parker Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 Sarah (Tho<sup>o</sup>) Rivers  
 Elis (Cha<sup>o</sup>) Harris  
 Mary (Job) Milner  
 Marc: Arch<sup>d</sup> Bullock President Geor:  
 James Bolton Mer: Ashepoo  
 Joseph Young  
 Apr<sup>t</sup> { Peter Simons Planter  
 D<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Roberts } Drowned.  
 March D<sup>r</sup> Howel Bowen  
 April Rich<sup>d</sup> Lambton Aud: Gen<sup>t</sup>  
 Arch<sup>d</sup> Calder 32  
 7 L<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> Sam<sup>t</sup> Elliott  
 George Wood Bookbinder  
 Mary (Benj) Smith  
 May 8 D<sup>r</sup> Lionel Chalmers 63  
 June Culcheth Gibbes  
 Martha Liston 83  
 D<sup>r</sup> James Air 26

		James Peronneau	
		Sarah (Benj) Mathewes	
April		M <sup>rs</sup> (Jos) Wigfall	
July		Benj: Wigfall	
		Charlotte (John) Waring	
Aug <sup>r</sup>	11	Rev <sup>d</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Tennent	
	22	Miss Mary Waring	
		D <sup>r</sup> William Keith	
		Susannah Vergereau 73	
Sep:	6	(Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Ash	
	6	Sir John Colleton	
	12	D <sup>r</sup> James Carson 52	
May		Jn <sup>o</sup> Brewton	
		George Eveleigh	
		Catherine (Dav <sup>d</sup> ) Burgher	
		George Somers	
		Jane (John) Prioleau	
Sept <sup>r</sup>	13	Edmond Cossens	
	23	Isaac Goddin	
Oct <sup>r</sup>		Col <sup>o</sup> Daniel Heyward	
		D <sup>r</sup> Robert Gibb	
		Press Smith	
	26	(W <sup>m</sup> ) Guerin	
		W <sup>m</sup> Carss	
		Jane Price 82	
Nov <sup>r</sup>	8	Capt: Richard Shubrick 27	
	14	David Graeme	
		Susan <sup>h</sup> (Josiah) Bonneau	
		(Capers) Boone	
		W <sup>m</sup> Stockon Merch <sup>t</sup>	
		Elis: Richardson 73	
	22	Mary Rout	
	27	Col <sup>o</sup> Peter Leger	
Dec <sup>r</sup>		Jane (W <sup>m</sup> ) Scott	
		Sarah (Rich <sup>d</sup> ) Baker	
		Elis: Tucker 86	
		Isaac Rivers	
		Thomas Evance.	

		1778	
Jan'		Helen (And <sup>m</sup> ) Robertson	
		Christopher Holson	
Feb:		Ann Delahoyde W	
		Isham Clayton Esq <sup>r</sup> Orang <sup>r</sup>	
		W <sup>m</sup> Chicken Santee	
		W <sup>m</sup> Laurence	
Feb:		W <sup>m</sup> Savage Merch <sup>r</sup>	
Mar	2	W <sup>m</sup> Elliott Beaufort	
		Capt: Tho <sup>s</sup> Ladson	
		Mary (Tho <sup>s</sup> ) Wright	
April		(Dan: Sen <sup>r</sup> ) Legare	
		Susannah (D <sup>r</sup> ) Haig	
		Paul Porcher S <sup>r</sup> Peter	
		Helen Trewin	
		Cap <sup>t</sup> Jacob Shubrick	21
		Susannah (Tho <sup>s</sup> ) Watts	
May	7	Mary Hayne W	44
		L <sup>t</sup> Col <sup>o</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Cattel	31
		Jn <sup>o</sup> Benfield Merch <sup>r</sup>	
		W <sup>m</sup> Boone Jn <sup>o</sup> Island	
June	8	Capt: Ja <sup>s</sup> Skirving	
	6	Sarah Brown	60
	23	Paul Townsend	53
		Dan <sup>r</sup> Heyward Jun <sup>r</sup>	
July		Paul Trapier	
		Jn <sup>o</sup> Gordon sometime ago at	—[?]
Sept	1	Agnes Scott W	68
	5	Mary (D <sup>r</sup> Francis) Marshall	
	6	Elis: Witter	
	11	Ann (Jonathan) Fowler	
	15	W <sup>m</sup> Withers Goosecreek	
	14	Sam <sup>r</sup> Bradley Esq <sup>r</sup> S <sup>r</sup> Marks	
	15	Col <sup>o</sup> W <sup>m</sup> : Flud Santee	
	16	Tho <sup>s</sup> Baldwin Carpenter	
	16	Nicolas Langford Bookseller	
	16	W <sup>m</sup> Fell Planter	
	20	Major Benj: Marion	
	25	Simon Hirons Esq:	

- 26 Thomas Legare 63  
 Aug' 28 W<sup>m</sup> Ladson Toboodoo  
 Oct' 2 Capt Jn<sup>o</sup> Armstrong } 5 Reg'  
       Capt Ja<sup>o</sup> Lacey }  
       3 Nathan Broughton Esq'  
       Elis: Fidling 88  
 Oct' Alex' Adamson  
       17 Justinus Stoll 74  
       17 Cap: Benj Stone  
       Jn<sup>o</sup> Giles  
       Frederick Grimkee 74  
       George Parsons 18  
       25 L' Col<sup>o</sup> Bernard Elliott  
       31 Mary (Rev<sup>d</sup> Dan<sup>i</sup>) Wheeler 60  
 Nov' 1 Sarah Campbell 87  
       2 Solomon Legare  
       9 Mary (Nath) Far  
       11 D' Maurice Lee  
       Jn<sup>o</sup> Tuke  
       13 Robert Rose  
       14 Sarah Stoutenburgh  
       16 Jeremiah Trapier D'  
 Dec': 4 Mary (James) Wilkie  
       Tho<sup>o</sup> Young Gardiner  
       17 Elis: Ash 73  
       18 Rev<sup>d</sup> Ja<sup>o</sup> Henderson Edisto  
       Maj' Adam M'Donald S' St:  
       31 W<sup>m</sup> Miller Carpenter.

## 1779

- Jan' 21 Helen (Alex') Rantowle 59  
       20 Hon: Geo: Gab: Powell  
 Feb: 3 Elis: (Jn<sup>o</sup>) Waring  
       20 John Fullerton  
       Elis: Martha (Edgar) Wells  
       25 Hannah Cox  
       James Reid Pow' Rec' 78  
       Elis (Tho<sup>o</sup>) Broughton  
 Mar 14 Tunes Tebout

		Ann Chudley	74	
		Michael Muckenfus		
		Elis (James) Oliver		
	21	Hon: W <sup>m</sup> Tucker Saxe	Gotha	
April	19	Susannah (Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Rose		
	21	Miss Mary Pickering		
	22	D' Lewis Motet	86	
May	4	Capt: Benj Coachman		
	4	Jonathan Cochran		
June		Hon: John Drayton		
		John Gibbes		
		Sarah Randall		
		(Capt Jn <sup>o</sup> ) Joiner		
	17	M <sup>rs</sup> Sarrazin		
	20	Col <sup>o</sup> Owen Roberts		} Killed at Stono
		Maj <sup>r</sup> Geo: Ancrom [?]		
		Capt <sup>r</sup> Dogget & Goodwin		
July		James Glover		
		Capt: Joseph Hutchins	60	
		Sarah (Rev <sup>d</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> ) Smith		
		Robert Raper	70	
	10	Rebecca Wood	91	
	12	L' Sam <sup>t</sup> Guerry 2 <sup>d</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>	22	
	15	Joseph Verree	43	
	16	Elis: Blamyre	51	
	16	Esther (Joseph) Bee		
	20	Charles Warham	79	
	25	D' Dubertas		
Aug <sup>t</sup>	2	Tho <sup>o</sup> Middleton Crowfield		
	6	Mary (Peter) Edwards		
	8	Nathaniel Savineau	63	
	11	Hon: Tho <sup>o</sup> Shubrick	76	
		Capt: John Bennsee		
	18	Rob <sup>t</sup> Cattell S' Andrews	41	
	23	Hext Prioleau	26	
Sep <sup>t</sup>	4	W <sup>m</sup> Henry Drayton Hon <sup>bl</sup>		
Oct <sup>t</sup> :		James Parsons Hon <sup>bl</sup>		
		James Ferguson		



Ann (Joseph) Glover  
 Augustine Stillman  
 John Laughton  
 David Gaillard Santee

1779

Killed at Savannah	Oct' 9	Maj' Sam' Wise 3 <sup>d</sup>
		Maj' Cha' Motte 2 <sup>d</sup>
		Maj' Jones Aid. G M <sup>t</sup> Intosh
		Capt: Cha' Shepherd C. T. F
		Capt W <sup>m</sup> Donnon Artillery
		Capt Beraud. Gen: W <sup>m</sup> Sons B.
		Lieut: Wickman 2 <sup>d</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>
		L' Alex' Hume 2 <sup>d</sup>
		L' John Bush 2 <sup>d</sup>
	L' Bailey 3 <sup>d</sup>	
	L' Georgia	

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Died of their wounds		L' Lewis Desaussure 3 <sup>d</sup>
		L' Gaston 3 <sup>d</sup>
		Count Pulaski B. Gen <sup>l</sup> .
		Capt Roux 2 <sup>d</sup>
		Capt Alex' Boyce 6 <sup>th</sup>
		L' Vlieland 2 <sup>d</sup>
		L' Grey 2 <sup>d</sup>
		L' Bruneau Orangeburg
		L' Himmel C T Fusileirs
	The Brave Serg <sup>t</sup> Jasper	
	Capt David Dubois Dragoons	

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Nov'	12	John Savage
	17	L' Col <sup>o</sup> Dan' Roberts 3 <sup>d</sup> Georgia
		Mary (Cha') Middleton
		John Dutarque
	26	Felix Warley
	28	Noah Stevenson
		Magdalen Garnier 80
Dec'		Col <sup>o</sup> Bedeux Pulawskie L.

## MARRIAGES.

1744 Jas Postell Ann Waring S  
 1750 April 7 Sam<sup>l</sup> Brailsford Elis: Holmes S.

1751

George Godfrey Han<sup>d</sup> Andrews Sp. February 23<sup>d</sup>  
 Francis Kinloch Ann Cleiland S — 8  
 Adam Culliatt Carp. St. Bart: Mary Campbell S. S' Bar:  
 July 16  
 David Deas Kenneth Michie W February 13  
 Culheth Gibbes Plant: S' Bart: Jean Butler Widow No-  
 vember 7  
 Samson Neyle Martha Garden S February 14  
 Coll': Henry Hyrne Plant: St Bart: Eliza: Clark Sanders  
 W: December 25

1752

John Penny Planter S' Bart: Mary Finley Spin S' Bart:  
 April 4<sup>th</sup>  
 Robert Hill Mary Wilson Wid: May 10<sup>th</sup>  
 David Ferguson Plan: S' Bart Mary Webb Spin: May 26  
 Edward Candy S' Pauls Catherine Murphy S S' Bart  
 April 27  
 Charles Lastly Mary Rattray Spin June 25  
 Robert Roberts Elizabeth Garving S. September 6<sup>th</sup>  
 Samuel Sanders C. Town Margaret Brown S S' Bart  
 October 26  
 James Hamilton Plan. S' Bart: Mary Boggs Spin S'  
 Bart. October 28  
 James Sharp Esq' Jacksonbrough Mary Newton S. S'  
 Bart. October 31  
 William Gibbons Planter Sarah Martin S. November 1<sup>st</sup>  
 John Morgan Planter S' Pauls Purchase Berry W. S' Bart  
 November 7  
 Gilbert Nash Jean M'Cord S. S' Pauls November 7  
 Jacob Turner Planter Mary Nash S. S' Bart December 2<sup>d</sup>  
 Daniel Legare Chas Town Eliza: Peacomb S S' Pauls De-  
 cember 6

Francis Yonge Planter S' Pauls Sarah Clifford S S' Bart.  
December 6

Joseph Glover to Ann Doughty Sept' 22 1751

1753.

Robert Oswald Plant S' Bart Susannah Fabian W. S' Bar  
February 14

Jeremiah Miles Plan S' Bart Deborah Webb Spin Feb 26.

D' John Cockran S' Bart Margaret Anderson W S' Bar.  
April 25

William Anderson Mary Beatty Spin April 22

William Mitchell Mary Osborne S June 28

Silas Kerslake Mary Palmer S' Helen June 28

Darol Gartman Sarah Dalton Spin S' Bart June 14

Andrew M'Carley Dorcas Dalton Spin S' Bart August 15

Benjamin Splatt Pl S' Pauls Sarah Ebersen Spin S' Bart  
September 27

William M'Cants S' Pauls Hannah Murphy S October 4<sup>th</sup>

Benjamin Andrew Susan: Franklyn Spin October 28

Joseph Massey S' Bart Hannah Mitchell Spin December 1.

Richard Fitzpatrick Catherine Dunlop S

William Oswald S' Bart Margaret Liddle Wid: S' Bart

Edward Fenwick C Town Mary Drayton S C Town Feb' 27

George Roupell C Town Elizabeth Prioleau C Town  
May 12.

1754

Joseph Ladson Margaret Wells Spins March 2<sup>d</sup>

Jesse Goodwin Sarah Sleigh Spinster March 13

Hugh Sleigh S' Bart Eliz: Hazleton Spinst: April 28

Joseph Hext Sarah Harden Spin May 22

Jacob Johnston Sarah Burton Widow May 26

John Robarts Susan: Jeffrys Spin. May 30

Thomas Jones Planter S' Bart Mary Gough Widow S' Bart  
Septemb': 12

Thomas Brown Catherine Boy Spin October 19

Thomas Stocks Ann Rivers Spinster November 14

Jonatham Donnom S' Bart Marg': Dunwoody June 6

1755

John Harrison Margaret Cox January 8

Jonathan Westbury S' Bart Sarah Melvin Spin S' Bart  
February 11

Archibald Stobo Mer: S' Pauls Elizabeth Skirving Sp. S'  
Bart March 27

David Maybank Christ Church Hannah Splatt Sp S' Pauls  
March 27

William Reading Margaret Kelly April 1<sup>st</sup>

Maurice Williams Mary Kerslake Widow May 8

William Eberson S' Bart Elizabeth Nash Spinst S' Pauls  
May 15

James Orr S' Bart Jennet Kinloch Spins S' Bart July 15

Thomas Ford Plant S' Bar Susannah Glaze Spin S' Bar  
August 28

Owen Bowen Survey S' Bar Mary Heap Spins September 14

Tho' Lynch Santee Hannah Motte S. C Town March 6

Alexander Fraser C Town Mary Grimke S C Town 20<sup>th</sup>

Peter Manigault C Town Elizabeth Wragg S C Town  
June 8<sup>th</sup>

Christopher Gadsden C Town Mary Hazell S. Dec' 29

1756

Jn<sup>o</sup> Elias Hutchinson S' Bart Mary Cochrane W January 20

Henry Hyrne Pl: S' Bart Mary Ann Giradeau S S' Bart  
April 8

Joseph Hunt Plant: S' Bart Rebecca Holman S S' Bart  
April 8

William Bellinger P: S' Bart Isabella Wellchusen S S' Bart  
April 25

Henry Mashow Plan S' Bart Susanna Maybank S C Church  
June 20

Jn<sup>o</sup> Newbould Carp S' Bart Ann Burgess December 21

1757

Tobias Ford Planter S' Bart Mary Turner Widow S' Bart  
January 18

Edward Fowler Mary Ferguson May 28

James Caveneau S' Bart Mary Booswood May 25

Samuel Singleton S' Bart Margaret Singleton S June 7

John Smith Jacksonburg Susannah Davison S July 31

John Joulee Martha Wells S September 8

John Brown Martha Fisburne S September 11

Jacob Soller Overseer Catherine Miller October 24

1758

Edward Wright Elizabeth Bosswood S January 18

Michael Seiler Sarah Soller January 23

Peter Bush S' Bart Ann Bolton Spinst May 23

Moses Denny Sarah Coats Spins July 9

Jacob Harman Barbara Beech September 3

Ephraim Payne — Mullins October 10

1759

Jacob Witsell Bricklayer S' Bart Mary Witter W S' Bart  
March 17

Tho' Fishburne Mary Armstrong S. June 12

Darius Dalton Planter S' Bart Mary Nichols S June 20

Edward Hext Planter S' Bart Mary Lidde S June 28

Moses Darquier Jacksonbourg Eliz: Rymer Wid S' Bart  
July 5

James Oswald Plan' S' Bart' Elizabeth July 3

John M'Collough S' Bart Ann Harry July 5

John Beatty S' Bart Elizabeth S' John W S' Bart July 12

James Glaze Planter S' Bart Hannah Nash S S' Bart  
August 23

Isaac Newton Planter S' Bart Sarah Martin S S' Bart  
October 25

Job Milner Mary Bond S April 22

James Simmons Ann Holmes S D'

1760

Sebastian Clang Barbara Wizard January 15

Dennis Mahoney Pl S' Bar Susanna Grange S. S' Bar  
March 11

Valentine Lynn Overseer S' Bar Mary Monroe S March 25

John Atkin Mary Sanders W April 22

Abram Woodman Marg': Witsel W June 15

Emanuel Geigleman S' Bar Marg' Swadler W. S' Bar  
June 29

Tho': Shoemaker D' S' Bart Eliz: Boyce Spin S' Bar  
July 8

David Hext Planter Rebecca Boggs S July 10

W<sup>m</sup> Beatty Ann Broadbelt July 10

James Reid D' S' Pauls Susan: Mashow W S' Bart  
July 17

Andrew Maybank C. Church Martha Splatt S S' Pauls  
Aug: 28

W<sup>m</sup> Webber Overseer Eliza: Barton Sept: 4

James Atkin S' Bart Ann Grey S' Bart October 30.

W<sup>m</sup> Brown S' Bart Mary Hunt S. S' Bart Dec' 13

John Strickling Mary Dungworth Dec' 21

Benj Smith C Town Mary Wragg S C Town Oct' 2

Peter Leger C Town Eliza Mary Haig Congaree Nov' 16  
1761

Peter Luther S' Bar Ann Robinson S Feb' 8

Moses Hunscomb Mary Brown S June 2

Frederick Witsel S' Bar Marg' Didcot W June 4

Elija: Harty S' Bart Mary Ann Timmons June 25

John Rivers Mary Holman July 23

Geo: Matthouse al: Walthour Mary Seabrook July 25

Jacob Ulmer Ursula Counts July 25

Anthony Hyatt Pl: S' Bart Mary Roberts Sp. S' Bart  
Nov' 22

W<sup>m</sup> Pinckney Planter S' Bart Deborah Miles W. S' Bar  
Nov' 26

Tho' Spencer Planter S' Bart Mary Butler Dec' 17

Valentine Lynn Overseer S' Bart Elizabeth White Dec.  
22

William Raven C T Henrietta Smith S. C T June 7

Andrew Robertson C T Helen Crawford S. C T June 16

James Laurens C T Mary Crawford. W C T. Aug' 19

Adam Daniel S' George Ann Blake S S' Geo. Nov' 5

John Izard S' George Isabella Hume S C T Dec' 7

Thomas Bee C T Susannah Holmes S C. T May 5.

Robert Herriott C T Mary Oldfield S Geo Town Nov' 5  
1762

John Timmons Maria Wells January 19

Hugh Swinton Mer C Town Susan: Splatt S. S' Pauls  
Feb: 6

Francis Beatty Carp: S' Bart Ann Fishburne W S' Bart  
Feb: 20

W<sup>m</sup> Spoon Mary Houser S Feb: 10  
John Packrow Cabinet: C Town Jane Singleton W S' Bart  
Mar 4  
Sam' Chaddock Ann Lewis S. Mar 7.  
Thomas Holman S' Bart Mary Holman S' Bar March 11  
Arthur Perronneau C Town Mary Hutson S. C Town  
June 10.  
John Moultrie M. D. C T Eleanor Austin S. C T Jan' 5.  
John Beale C T Mary Ross S C T. March 18  
Daniel Blake C T Elizabeth Izard S. C T March 21  
Isaac Huger C T. Elizabeth Chalmers S. C T March 23.  
Joshua Ward C T Sarah M'Call S. C T. April 22  
Rev<sup>d</sup> Richard Clarke London Susannah Crokat W. London  
Feb. 17.

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

By A. S. SALLEY, JR.

*(Continued from the July number.)*

Will of Richard Butler, made September 12, 1696, gave grandson, Richard Hickman, a negro girl, Tamer; gave granddaughter, Mary Hickman, a young negro woman when she should reach the age of 6 years; gave son, John Butler, maintenance out of the produce of the stock and plantation, without sale of land or negroes, as he had had in testator's lifetime, so long as testator's widow, Cicely Butler, should survive; gave whole estate into the possession of his said wife until her death, appointing her sole executrix, and at her death to be held by his son and the heirs thereof forever, but in case of the death of said son the estate was to go to the children of his daughter, Mary Hickman; appointed Major Robert Daniell guardian to his wife and son. Witnesses: Timothy Bewell, John Butler, Thomas Fry, Thomas Fitzgerald, Leon Hickman. (Page 302.)

August 23, 1697, Thomas Booth, Findla Marten and John Wells appeared before James Risbee and proved the inventory and appraisement which they had made, in accordance with Governor Blake's warrant of June 16, 1697, of such estate of Robert Adams as has been shown to them by Samuel Williamson and Richard Tradd, administrators. (Page 303)

March 29, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £6. 8s. from William Norman, Jr., in payment for 320 acres of land. (Page 303.)

June 16, 1697, Thomas Cary receipted to John Stevens for £20. for 1000 acres on Ashley River. (Page 303.)



September 24, 1697, he receipted to William Oswell for £1. 16s. for 90 acres. (Page 303.)

December 15, 1693, Benjamin Hirst, of Charles Town, Berkeley County, planter, executed his bond to "Robert Adams of Charles Town aforesd. Practitioner of Phisick" conditioned for the payment of £150. sterling. Witnesses: Roger Axson, Richard Cartwright and Ralph Marshall. (Page 304.)

September 9, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, receipted to Nicholas Bochet for £3. currency for 150 acres in Berkeley County. (Page 304.)

June 8, 1697, he receipted to Peter Cooly for £6. for 300 acres on Cooper River. (Page 304.)

February 9, 1697, he receipted to James Lesad for £2. for 100 acres on Ashley River. (Page 304.)

July 20, 1697, Governor Blake directed William Dry to administer on the estate of Robert Rhimer, "Dead on board the brigateen Carolina," and on August 1, 1697, he directed Samuel Hartley, Alexander Parris, George Logan, George Smith and Charles Basden to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Page 305.)

September 28, 1697, George Logan, Alexander Parris and Charles Basden, by virtue of a warrant from Governor Blake, dated September 28, 1697, proved before Thomas Cary, an inventory and appraisement which they had made of the estate of Robert Rhimer; the inventory consisting of cash monies received from Capt. Richard Norramore, Hugh Hale and Thomas Palmer. (Page 306.)

July 24, 1697, Thomas Dalton drew on Wm. Godman & Comp., merchants in Barbadoes, in favor of Mrs. Sarah Rhett for £110. Mrs. Rhett endorsed it over to Alexander Parris, who endorsed it over to Jacob Francks. (Page 306.)

September 27, 1697, Dalton gave Mrs. Rhett another bill of exchange on the same firm for £100. and Mrs. Rhett likewise endorsed this over to Alexander Parris. Jonathan Fitch made an affidavit before Robert Gibbes that he had heard Mrs. Rhett acknowledge receipt of the bills. (Pages 306-7.)

April 1, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £1. 8. from John Ashby for 70 acres of land. The same day he acknowledged receipt of £8. 8. for 420 acres. April 19th, he acknowledged receipt of purchase money for 200 acres bought by Mrs. Ann King. May 15th, he acknowledged receipt of £41. 12s. from John Seabrook for 2080 acres. The same day he acknowledged receipt of £54. from Robert Seabrook for 2700 acres in Colleton County. July 16th, he acknowledged receipt of 40s. from Robert Seabrook for 100 acres. November 14th, he acknowledged receipt of £4. from John Freer for 200 acres on Wadmalaw. (Page 307.)

July 6, 1696, James Moore, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £20. from Capt. Edmund Bellinger for 1000 upon the east side of Wando River. (Page 307.)

April 28, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £3. from Thomas Akins for 150 acres. September 24th, he acknowledged receipt of £3. from Capt. Job Howes for 150 acres. July 28th, he acknowledged receipt of £26. from Major Thomas Broughton for 1320 acres on Cooper River and at Seewee. November 27th, he acknowledged receipt of £19. 4s. from William Dry for 960 acres. August 31st, he acknowledged receipt of £4. from George Smith, carpenter, for 200 acres in Berkeley County. (Page 308.)

August 13, 1697, George Paull acknowledged having borrowed £64. 19s. 4d. from James Risbee and promised to repay the same to his order in Jamaica or elsewhere when demanded. Witnesses: James Conyers, Charles Follett, George Smith and Joseph Allison. Proved before Wm. Smith by George Smith, December 10, 1697. (Page 308.)

August 10, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of purchase money from Thomas Drayton for 100 acres. (Page 309.)

November 4, 1697, Edith Beresford, Capt. Job Howes and Ralph Izard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Beresford's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Beresford, late of Carolina, deceased. (Page 309.)

September 23, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £11. from Thomas Elliott for 550 acres. (Page 310.)

Will of Joseph Barker, of the island of New Providence, merchant, about to take a voyage to New England, made October 5, 1691, gave wife, Hannah Barker, all of his estate in goods, chattels, negroes, lands, houses, leases, debts, plate, money, household stuffs, &c., and appointed her sole heiress and executrix; requested his friend, Capt. Richard Holloway, to act as assistant to the executrix, directing his executrix to pay him £5. Witnesses: Cadwallader Jones, Gilbert Ashly, Thomas Bulkley. (Page 310.)

December 22, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £2. 8s. from Hugh Fling for 120 acres on "Cooper Riuer". November 30th. he acknowledged receipt of £3. from James LaRoche for 150 acres. January 31, 1697-8, he acknowledged 20s. from Mr. Branford for 50 acres on Ashley River. (Page 310.)

January 12, 1697, George Smith, merchant and "Dorothy," his wife, of Charles Town, released and forever quit claim "unto James Risbee late of Jamaica but now of the Town & Province aforesd. Esqr. (one of the Executors of the late will & testament of John Archer Planter, late of the Parish of St Thomas in the Vale in the Island aforesd. Deceased)" \* \* \* "from the full & Just Sum of One thousand Thirty & two pounds One Shilling Currant money of Jamaica being in full of all Legacies, Gifts Bequests sum & sums, of money & Demands wtsour bequeathed & giuen unto my sd. Wife Dorothy by the last will & Testament of the sd. John Archer." Witnesses: George Stanton, Thomas Smith and John Buckley. Proved before Thomas Cary, January 13, 1697-8. (Page 311.)

November 10, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £4. from John Morton for 200 acres on "Litten waw Creeke in Colliton County." The same day he acknowledged £9. 4s. from Francis Gratia for 460 acres on Wando River. (Page 311.)

February 28, 1697-8, Mary Basden, Edward Rawlings

and William Bayly executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Basden's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Capt. Charles Basden. (Page 313. Page 312 contains a blank bond.)

June 3, 1697, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £8. 12s. from William Whippe for 430 acres of land on Edisto Island. (Page 314.)

February 18, 1697-8, Thomas Cary, Receiver, acknowledged receipt of £2. from William Peters for 100 acres on South Edisto. (Page 314.)

Will of Benjamin Willdy, "of London Norwich ffactor", made December 11, 1694, gave sister, Martha Wood, wife of Edward Wood, £50, but in case of her death it was to go to his mother, Martha Doggatt; gave sister, Mary Manwarring, wife of Thomas Manwarring, £50., but in case of her death the bequest was to go to her daughters, Mary and Martha Manwarring; gave brother, Robert Cranstone, £10.; gave sister, Elizabeth Willdy, wife of Joseph Willdy, £10.; appointed mother, Martha Doggatt, executrix. Witnesses: Edward Wood, Sarah Brunton, Isaac Miller. Sworn by Jacobus Pucky, Notary Public. Recorded February 11, 1698. (Page 314.)

January 17, 1695-6, Governor Archdale cited all persons to show cause, if any, why letters of administration on the estate of James Dugue should not be issued to John Lebert, of Charles Town, merchant. The same day Mariane Dugue declared that she knew no reason why the desired letters should not be issued. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 315.)

October 18, 1695, William Chapman, William Bouinton and Nicholas Marden made an inventory and appraisement of the goods of Richard Capers shown to them by Mrs. Mary Capers, widow, and proved the same before William Hawett, October 21, 1695. (Page 316.)

March 10, 1695-6, Margaret Morgan, Philip Buckley and Charles King executed their bond to Governor Archdale for Mrs. Morgan's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Morgan. Witness: Charles Odingsells. (Page 317.)

March 10, 1695-6, Governor Archdale directed Margaret Morgan, wife of John Morgan, deceased, to administer on his estate, at the same time directing Major Robert Daniell, John Rensford, John Pagett, David Snarby, John Bird and Pat. Steward to appraise and make an inventory of the same. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Deputy Secretary, March 10, 1695-6. (Page 318.)

October 30, 1699, Mary Esther Page, Abraham Lesueur and James Dubosc executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mary Esther Page's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Esther Page, deceased. Witness: Robert Davis. (Page 319.)

December 4, 1699, Lydia Young, John Buckley and George Logan executed their bond to Governor Blake for Lydia Young's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Joseph Ward. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 321. Page 320 is blank.)

December 4, 1699, Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisement of the estate of Joseph Ward to Edward Loughton, David Maybank, George Bedon, Sr., Francis Fidling and William Nowell, at the same time granting Lydia Young letters of administration on the said estate. (Page 322.)

December 4, 1699, Purchase Spry, Joseph Boone and Solomon Legaré executed their bond to Governor Blake for Purchase Spry's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Henry Spry. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 323.)

The same day Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisement of the said estate to John Buckley, Anthony Shory, Edward Loughton, John Jones and David Ferguson, and granted letters of administration to Purchase Spry. (Page 324.)

December 11, 1699, Martha Nombre, Elisha Prioleau and Elias Bissett executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Nombre's faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Jermain Cotteneau. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 324-325.)

The same day Governor Blake issued a warrant of ap-

praisement for the said estate to Abraham LeSuer, Peter LeChevallier, Abraham DuPont, James DuBose and John Valvot, and granted letters of administration to Martha Nombre. (Page 325.)

December 15, 1699, William Russell, John Vander Horst and Benjamin Lamboll executed their bond to Governor Blake for Russell's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Collins. Witness: Henry Wigington, D. S. (Pages 325-326.)

The same day Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisement of the said estate to Findla Marten, Richard Tradd, John Jones, David Ferguson and George Bedon, and granted letters of administration to William Russell. (Page 326.)

December 18, 1699, Mary Ann Pepin, Peter LeChevallier and Elisha Prioleau executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Pepin's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Paul Pepin. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 226 and 329.)

October 25, 1699, Abram LeSuer and James Dubosc executed a bond to Governor Blake for LeSuer's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Sarah Poinsett. Witness: Robert Davis. The warrant of appraisement was directed to James DuBose, Daniel Durousseaux. (Page 327.)

October 30, 1699, Florant Phileipp Troulear, Peter LeChevallier and John Guerard executed their bond to Governor Blake for Troulear's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Peter LaSalle. Witness: Robert Davis. (Page 328.)

December 18, 1699, Governor Blake directed a warrant of appraisement of the estate of Paul Pepin to Peter Manigault, Abr: DuPons, Abr: LeSuer, John Guerard and Nicholas Longemare, and granted letters of administration to Mary Ann Pepin. (Page 329.)

December 20, 1699, Anthony Poitevin, Lewis Pasque-reau and James DuBose executed a bond to Governor Blake for Poitevin's faithful performance of his trust as adminis-

trator of James DeBordeaux. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 330.)

The same day Governor Blake issued a warrant of appraisement of the estate of James DeBordeaux to James LeSerurier, Henry LeNoble, Peter de St. Julien and Nicholas de Longuemare, and granted letters of administration to Anthony Poitevin, reciting that DeBordeaux had made a will in writing, appointing Jean Francis Gignilliat and Peter LaSalle, executors, but that both had died before qualifying as executors. Witness: Henry Wigington, Dep. Sec. (Page 330.)

January 22, 1699-1700, Sarah Rhett, Ralph Izard and James Stanyarne executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Rhett's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Amory. (Page 331.)

January 15, 1699-1700, Elizabeth Bellinger, Capt. Edmund Bellinger and George Atwood executed their bond to Governor Blake for Elizabeth Bellinger's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of John Bellinger. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 332.)

February 22, 1699-1700, Elizabeth Dry and George Logan executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Dry's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of William Dry. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 333.)

February 23, 1699-1700, Mary Mullins, Robert Fenwicke and Solomon Legaré executed their bond to "honourable Joseph Blake Esq; proprietor and Governour" for Mrs. Mullins's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix for Philip Mullins. (Page 334.)

The same day Governor Blake granted letters of administration on the above estate to Mary Mullins, widow, and directed a warrant of appraisement to John Barksdale, Capt. Humphrey Primatt, Henry Gill, William White and Thomas Fry. (Page 335.)

March 14, 1699-1700, Elizabeth Ely, Edmund Bellinger and George Franklin executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Ely's faithful performance of her trust of ad-

ministratrix of John Ely. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 335.)

March 22, 1699-1700, John Fripp, Thomas Bower and William Fry executed their bond to Governor Blake for Fripp's faithful performance of his trust of administrator of the estate of Richard Frampton. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 336.)

June 16, 1697, Governor Blake appointed as administrators and executors of the estate of Robert Adams, Samuel Williamson and Richard Tradd. (Page 337.)

The same day the above named executors of the last will and testament of Robert Adams took an oath before James Moore to return a full, true and perfect inventory of the said estate. (Page 337. See also 294 *ante*.)

The same day Governor Blake directed Findla Marten, Wm. Chapman, Thomas Booth, John Wells and Thomas Holton to appraise and make an inventory of the above estate. (Page 337.)

June 17, 1697, Margaret Lanericks, Arthour Dicks and "ffindla Martin" executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Lanericks's faithful administration of the estate of Robert Lanericks. Witness: Wm. Dry. (Page 338.)

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*



## HISTORICAL NOTES.

### THE GRAVE OF COL. WILLIAM WASHINGTON.

*(Contributed by Henry A. M. Smith.)*

Col. William Washington, the noted cavalry commander in the American army during the Revolutionary War with Great Britain, died 16th March, 1810, at Sandy Hill plantation, in St. Paul's Parish, South Carolina. Towards the end of the war, in 1782, he married Miss Jane Riley Elliott, who acquired the Sandy Hill plantation under the will of her father, Charles Elliott, of Sandy Hill, who died in 1781. Col. Washington, after his marriage, became a planter in St. Paul's Parish, and made his home at Sandy Hill, where it was that he entertained his kinsman, George Washington, then President of the United States, on his journey from Charleston to Savannah in May, 1791.

Col. Washington was buried at the old Elliott private cemetery, in St. Paul's Parish, situated but a comparatively short distance from the scene of his first conflict with the British cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Banastre Tarleton, in March, 1780, when a sharp cavalry encounter took place between the two commands, near the bridge over Rantowle's Creek.

The cemetery is not upon the Sandy Hill plantation. It is about seven miles distant from that plantation upon another plantation, which his wife acquired from her father, known as "Live Oak." The cemetery is about 10 miles from Charleston, on the road to Savannah.

Immediately after crossing the public bridge over Rantowle's Creek, going toward the south, and before reaching the turn of the road where it divides, the road to the left going to the bridge over Wallace's Creek, another road to the right going to Parker's Ferry, the cemetery can be seen to the right of the road in a field, and about a quarter of a mile from the road. It is enclosed with a low brick wall enclosing an area of about 30 or 40 feet square.

The widow of Col. Washington survived him for 20

years, and died 14th December, 1830, and was also interred in the private cemetery.

The following gravestones were still in existence in this cemetery in March, 1899:

Here lies the Body  
of Sarah Stanyarne  
wife of  
Archibald Stanyarne  
who died 27<sup>th</sup> of October  
1767 Aged 25 years

---

Sacred to the Memory  
of  
Mary Rowand  
Wife of Robert Rowand  
who departed this life April 3<sup>d</sup>  
1802 aged 67 years  
also of

Henrietta Sommers Rowand  
& Robert Rowand children of  
Charles Elliott & Henrietta Rowand  
the former born Oct<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1797  
& died Sept<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> 1799  
the latter born April 10<sup>th</sup> 1801  
& died July 24<sup>th</sup> 1801  
This frail memorial of Respect &  
Affection was erected by her son  
Charles Elliott Rowand

---

To  
our Parents  
William and Martha  
Washington  
Died in Charleston A. D. 1830

---

My Parents Dear Lie Here  
J. A.

---

In Memory  
of  
John Williamson  
Cp' of Ordnance United States Army  
who died the 23<sup>d</sup> day of Dec' 1849  
aged 43 years and 8 months  
This stone is erected by his Wife  
who with Four Children survive  
to mourn their loss.

---

Sacred  
to the memory of  
William Washington  
who departed this life  
August 20<sup>th</sup> 1849  
Aged 39 years  
and 5 months

---

Sacred  
to the memory of  
William  
infant Son of  
William & Theodosia Narcissa  
Washington  
who departed this life  
on the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1845.

---

Col. William Washington left two children, a son, William, who died in 1830, and a daughter, Jane, who married James Hasell Ancrum.

The family information is that the stone slab marked simply "My Parents Dear Lie Here," with the initials below, "J. A.", was placed by Mrs. Ancrum to mark the spot where her parents were interred.

**THE POWDER MAGAZINE.**—The following reference to the old powder magazine on lot 180 of the original plan of Charles Town is from the journal of His Majesty's Council for South Carolina, sitting as the upper house of the General Assembly of the Province, of Thursday, February 26, 1740-41:

Read the Petition of Ralph Izard, Nathaniel Broughton and Paul Mazýck, Esq<sup>r</sup>, setting forth that the Public had Built a Magazine on their Lott (180) by w<sup>th</sup>: Means the said Lott and four others Adjoining thereto belonging to them were Intirely Renderd useless, and therefore, praying that they may be Relievd in the Premises and Refferd the same to the Commons House.

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**MARRIAGE OF COL. WILLIAM RHETT.**—The following note, which has been contributed by Mr. E. Lowndes Rhett, of New York, is of interest as fixing the exact date of the marriage of Col. William Rhett, an account of whose descendants will be found in volume four, 1903, of this magazine.

Netteswell Rectory  
Harlow, Essex

Mar 2. 1909.

I certify that in the old Register of this Parish, now in my charge, I find the following under the heading—"the Register follows for the year 1692."

"William Rhitt [the i may be an e] & Sarah Cooke, both of Buontwood [as well as I can make out the word] in the County of Essex, were marry'd the first day of September."

The entries are signed:

"Henry Sanders, Rector

"William Laybank, church warden."

Chas. J. Ward, B. D.,  
Rector of Netteswell.

"Buontwood" is plainly Brentwood, in Essex, England.

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THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL  
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOLUME XI., NO. 1

JANUARY, 1910.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as  
Second-Class Matter.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY  
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
1910



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# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. XI.

JANUARY, 1910

No. 1.

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## THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON BY THE BRITISH IN 1782.

By Joseph W. Barnwell.

In his Political History of the United States<sup>1</sup> Professor Goldwin Smith, in describing the treatment of the Tories, or Royalists, at the close of the Revolutionary War by the successful party in the different States of the American Union, uses these words with regard to the evacuation of Charleston on December 14th, 1782:

“Upon the evacuation of Charleston, as a British officer who was upon the spot stated, the loyalists were imprisoned, whipped, tarred and feathered, dragged through horse ponds, and carried about the town with ‘Tory’ on their breasts. All of them were turned out of their houses and plundered, twenty-four of them were hanged upon a gallows facing the quay in sight of the British fleet with the army and refugees on board. Such was the statement of a British officer who was upon the spot and an eye-witness to the whole.”

Although it does not require very careful reading of Mr. Smith's interesting work to discover that the Colony and State of South Carolina and the City of

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<sup>1</sup>The United States. An Outline of Political History, p. 111.

Charleston find little favor in his sight, yet so entirely is this particular charge at variance with the accounts of the evacuation given in American histories and memoirs of the time, which describe the evacuation as having taken place in the best of order, that it was quite certain that the statement would not have been made except upon what Mr. Smith considered good authority. The writer of this article accordingly wrote to him, and was courteously referred by his secretary to the History of New York by Thomas Jones<sup>2</sup>.

The account given by Judge Jones is as follows:

"In the Summer of 1782 the new Ministry, under a pretense of reconciliation with the American rebels, ordered Charleston, the capital of South Carolina, and Savannah, the capital of Georgia, to be evacuated, the troops withdrawn, the stores removed, and possession delivered to rebellion. These two garrisons contained thousands of the native inhabitants, many of whom had been in arms, or rendered other essential services to the Crown, in the course of the war. Numbers of them had fled from their estates in the country, and put themselves under the protection of the army, to avoid the persecution of the rebels; many in consequence of royal proclamations offering them pardon and protection. These garrisons were, notwithstanding, to be evacuated without a single term, a stipulation, or a condition, in favour of the inhabitants. No provision was made for such as had borne arms, or served in offices and were therefore obliged to leave with the army. The commanders of the two garrisons did every thing within their power, to make matters as easy as possible to those poor unfortunate people, whom

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<sup>2</sup>History of New York during the Revolutionary war and of the leading events in the other Colonies at that period. By Thomas Jones, 1879, p. 234.

the Ministry were abandoning and leaving at the mercy of their enemies, for no other crime than steady loyalty to their sovereign, and a warm attachment to the constitution of Britain. To provide in some measure for these poor wretches, the commanders of the garrisons (though contrary to their orders) protracted the evacuations as long as they possibly could, without offending the Ministry. Transports were procured, and several hundreds with their personal property went to St. Augustine, in Florida, the Governor of which granted each family a tract of land, upon which they sat down and began the world anew. Numbers went to the Bahama Islands, others to the Summer Islands, to Jamaica, to Nova Scotia, to New Foundland, and to Canada. But such a number was still left behind, that properly to describe their situation upon the evacuation is scarcely possible. There were old gray-headed men and women, husbands and wives with large families of little children, women with infants at their breasts, poor widows whose husbands had lost their lives in the service of their King and country, with half a dozen half-starved bantlings tugging at their skirts taking leave of their friends. Here you saw people who had lived all their days in affluence (though not in luxury) leaving their real estates, their houses, stores, ships, and improvements, and hurrying on board the transports with what little household goods they had been able to save. In every street were to be seen men, women, and children wringing their hands, lamenting the situation of those about leaving the country, and the more dreadful situation of such who were either unable to leave, or were determined, rather than to run the risk of starving in distant

lands to throw themselves upon, and trust to, the mercy of their persecutors, their inveterate enemies, the rebels of America. Their fears and apprehensions were soon realized. No sooner had the evacuation taken place at Charleston than the rebels, like so many furies, or rather devils, entered the town, and a scene ensued, the very repetition of which is shocking to the ears of humanity. The loyalists were seized, hove into dungeons, prisons, and prevosts, some were tied up and whipped, others were tarred and feathered; some were dragged to the horse ponds and drenched till near dead, others were carried about the town in carts with labels upon their breasts and backs with the word 'Tory' in capitals, written thereon. All the Loyalists were turned out of their houses and obliged to sleep in the streets and fields, their covering the canopy of heaven. A universal plunder of the friends of government took place, and to complete the scene, a gallows was erected upon the quay facing the harbour, and twenty-four reputable Loyalists hanged in sight of the British fleet with the army and refugees on board. This account of the evacuation of Charleston I had from a British officer who was upon the spot, ashore at the time, and an eye-witness to the whole. No doubt the Loyalists upon the evacuation of Savannah shared the same fate with their brethren in South Carolina."

Judge Jones was a stanch Loyalist, who had been one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New York. He was not in America from 1781 to the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, and was prevented from returning to America through the passage of an "Act of Attainder" by the Legislature of New York, by which the lives of himself and others were forfeited, and their estates confiscated. Though a man of high character, his statements, when not derived from his personal knowledge,

are often colored by his bitter feelings. Of such character is the expression of his opinion in the above extract from his book that the scenes attending the evacuation of Savannah were the same as the horrible inhumanities he says that he heard described by a British officer, whom he does not name, and who was ashore upon some unmentioned business at the time of the evacuation of Charleston. He died in 1792, in England, and his book was probably written between 1783 and 1788, though not published by the Historical Society of New York until nearly a century afterwards.

Be that as it may, his charge has now been repeated by Mr. Goldwin Smith, and on his authority has found its way into other English publications.

Under these circumstances, it may be of interest to the readers of this magazine to know what the contemporary accounts of the evacuation really are. Considerable pains have been taken to find out the facts, and so far as known all of them are published here,\* with such comment only as is necessary to explain them, and to show the situation of affairs at the time when they were written.

From June 28th, 1776, when the attack by the British Fleet upon the fort on Sullivan's Island, afterwards called Fort Moultrie, was repulsed, until the unsuccessful attack on Port Royal Island in January,

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\*Personal search has been made by the writer in the Library of Congress and among the files of newspapers in the Charleston Library. The newspaper files in the Historical Society of New York have been examined by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Historical Society of South Carolina, Miss Mabel L. Webber, and the English Magazines of the day by Mr. D. E. H. Smith. Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador in England, kindly enquired through his Military and Naval attaches of the English War and Navy Departments as to any reports of the officers in charge of the evacuation, or any other records to be found there bearing on the subject, and Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown, the well-known London firm, examined not only their valuable index of papers concerning America found in the English records, but also the files of papers in the British Museum for contemporary accounts. No private letters from Charleston seem to have survived the lapse of time, and the destruction of papers caused by the Confederate War.

1779, South Carolina was free from invasion. This exemption, however, was not to continue long. On April 28th, ~~1799~~ 1779, Gen. Prevost crossed the Savannah River on his expedition against Charleston, which failed of success only because of the approach of Gen. Lincoln's army from the Northward. In the autumn of the same year took place the unsuccessful attack upon Savannah, under D'Estaing and Lincoln, and on May 12th, 1780, Charleston was surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot.

The total defeat of Gates at Camden on August 16th, 1780, and of Sumter two days later, seemed for a time to put an end to all hope of saving the State from permanent conquest.

From the surrender of Charleston until the meeting of the Legislature of the State at Jacksonborough on January 18th, 1782, civil government, except as represented by Governor Rutledge and his Council, had ceased to exist. For much of that time the war carried on was what is now called a Guerrilla war, and atrocities were committed on both sides, which would not, in these days, be considered consistent with civilized warfare. To this character of war General Greene was bitterly opposed, and from the day of his arrival in South Carolina until the end of the war, his effort was to have it conducted with such humanity as war permits. The surrender of Cornwallis on October 19th, 1781, practically ended the war. Its result was the downfall of Lord North's ministry, and the coming into power of a Whig ministry in England, which was bent upon making peace. Nevertheless, peace was not provisionally signed until November 13th, 1782, and this was not known in America until several weeks afterwards. In the meantime there had been no actual cessation of hostilities in America, though the British forces were gradually being with-

drawn. The evacuation of Savannah took place the 11th of July, 1782, five months before that of Charleston, the Commander of the American troops on that occasion being General Anthony Wayne, of the Continental army, who afterwards was in immediate command of the troops at the evacuation of Charleston.

American historians have certainly not been complimentary to the British and Loyalists present at the evacuation of Savannah, as the following account will show<sup>1</sup>:

"Many of the most notorious Loyalists in the State, whose hands and hearts had been stained with fraternal blood, who had instigated and witnessed the cruelties of their savage allies, were gathered there, and in their anxiety to secure themselves, they laid hands on everything that they could possibly command. All movable property that could be secured was taken away; and five thousand negroes, from three-fourths to seven-eighths of all in Georgia, and many of them plundered from their republican owners, were carried off in the general embarkation. The State was drained of everything that the enemy could avail themselves of, and was left in a crippled and dismantled condition."

As the time for the evacuation of Charleston approached, the British merchants, who had come to the city during the British occupation, obtained leave from General Leslie, who commanded the British troops then in possession of the city, to make an agreement with Governor John Mathews, the Governor of South Carolina, elected by the Jacksonboro Assembly on the resignation of Governor Rutledge, permitting them to remain in Charleston for eighteen months after the evacuation for the pur-

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<sup>1</sup>Stevens' History of Georgia, Vol. II, p. 289.

pose of collecting the debts due them, and of disposing of their stores and goods<sup>8</sup>.

An agreement was also entered into between representatives of General Leslie and the Governor to prevent the carrying away of slaves belonging to American citizens, but this agreement was subsequently abandoned. General Greene, who was in chief command of the American forces during the evacuation, has been impliedly censured by some American writers for not permitting the presence of State troops, and officers of the militia during the evacuation. Judge James (*Life of Marion*, page 176) says that the exclusion was the act of the civil government, and that General Greene wrote a letter disapproving of it. In view, however, of the charges which have been made against the American authorities at the time of the evacuation, it certainly is fortunate that the soldiers and officers present should not have been those who were animated with private feelings of revenge.

The following letter from General Greene may be said to be the first account in order of time written concerning the evacuation<sup>9</sup>:

Head Quarters, South Carolina,  
December 19th, 1782.

Sir:

I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the agreeable information of the evacuation of Charles Town, and beg leave to congratulate you upon the event.

The Enemy completed their embarkation on the 14th, and the same day fell down into rebellion road, and on the seventeenth crossed the Bar and went to Sea. It is said the Hessian Troops are bound for New York, and the British for the West India Islands.

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<sup>8</sup>This time was extended by the Legislature at its meeting in March, 1783.

<sup>9</sup>Library of Congress, C. C., 155, V. 2, p. 603.



General Wayne with the Legion and Light Infantry, (as General Gist was absent, and too unwell to continue his command) had been before the Enemy's Works for several days previous to the evacuation. Genl. Leslie by his Adjutant General hinted to General Wayne through Mr. Morrice Simmons, one of the Citizens of Charles Town, his apprehensions that an attack from us might lay the Town in Ashes, and that if they were permitted to embark without interruption, every care should be taken for its preservation.

Knowing the impossibility of doing the Enemy any material injury on their embarkation in a fortified Town, and under cover of their shipping; and being well informed that some attempts had been made by some of the Refugee followers of the British Army, to fire the place, I directed the General to make the safety of the Town the first object; and that if a treaty was necessary for this purpose to enter into one rather than expose the place, for the little advantage which might be obtained over the rear Guard. The General accordingly from the intimation of the Adjutant General, very judiciously agreed to let them embark without molestation, they agreeing not to fire upon the Town after getting on board.

The conditions being understood by both parties, the Town was evacuated and possessed without the least confusion, our advance following close upon their rear. The Governor was conducted into his Capital the same day, the civil police established the day following, and the day after the Town opened for business.

This important event gives us compleat possession of all the Southern States; and what adds to its consequence, I had the happiness to nego-

ciate a few weeks ago a general Exchange of all the Civil and Militia Officers, as well as privates of every denomination under military paroles, belonging to the Southern department.

The people are once more free, and I hope will manifest their gratitude by a vigorous exertion in support of the common cause. The struggle and conflict has been long and severe; but when it is considered that the Enemy had upwards of 18,000 regular Troops, besides several thousand Militia and Negroes employed for the reduction of the Southern States, I hope it will be found that the progress of the Southern Army has been no less honorable than important; and that it will merit the approbation of Congress through every stage of its operations.

I should be wanting in gratitude to the Army, was I to omit expressing my warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and activity with which they attempted and persevered in every enterprise, and for the patience and dignity with which they bore their sufferings. Perhaps no Army ever exhibited greater proofs of patriotism and public virtue. It has been my constant care to alleviate their distresses as much as possible, but my endeavors have been far short of my wishes, or their merit.

The Secretary of War, and Major Burnet, one of my Aids, who will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, will communicate to your Excellency such farther particulars as you may wish to know of the force and situation of the Army under my command.

I have the honor to be with the most perfect respect Your Excellency's most obed<sup>t</sup>. and most humble serv<sup>t</sup>.  
Nath Greene.

His Excel<sup>t</sup>.

The Presid<sup>t</sup>. of Congress.

General Greene, it is true, always declared that he never interfered with the civil authorities, but as his letter is dated the 19th of December, two days after the fleet had departed, he must have known of the hanging of "twenty-four reputable Loyalists," if hanged they were. The tone of his letter certainly indicates no knowledge of such fact. Neither does it seem probable that he would have stood by and allowed outrages of the kind to take place "in sight of the British Fleet."

The next publication is taken from the *South Carolina Weekly Gazette*, published in Charleston, May 31st, 1783.<sup>1</sup>

"LONDON.

*"A true copy of a letter from a British officer on board one of the transports lying in the Harbour of Charlestown, the day after that important garrison was evacuated. Though in the hurry and confusion of writing, the date is omitted, it is nevertheless a genuine letter verbatim.*

"I take up my pen, my dear friend, in the midst of noise and confusion, just to give you a short account of the redelivery of this town to the Americans. Yesterday morning closed the melancholy scene.

The evacuation and repossession of Charlestown, rendered supremely melancholy on account of the unhappy loyalists, has been in other respects the most liberal of any transaction that has taken place since the commencement of the war. It was evacuated and entered by treaty—signals were agreed upon and adhered to—of course, every-

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<sup>1</sup>From September 28th, 1782, to February 15th, 1783, unfortunately no newspaper was published in Charleston. The *Royal Gazette* suspended publication on the first mentioned date, or at least no numbers can be found in the Charleston Library after then, and the *South Carolina Weekly Gazette* was not begun until the latter date.

thing was conducted with the utmost decency and decorum. The embarkation lasted two days. I did not quit the town till the American horse made their appearance below the State house. I then thought it high time to decamp.

The inhabitants and merchants who thought proper to remain in town were directed to keep within their houses; all stores and warehouses were shut up. The streets formerly crouded and chearful to the view, now presented one mournful scene of the most complicated wretchedness. The poor, unhappy loyalists whom the British government, not many months before, had most solemnly pledged its faith to protect in their persons and properties, were now to be left victims to their merciless enemies, or to be sent on board vessels for the West Indies, to encounter, with their distressed families, every misfortune, and to suffer every species of indigence and want in a strange land. Many, indeed, remained in the town, preferring the risk of immediate death to the cruel uncertainty of adhering any longer to a government, whose perfidy and treachery stands unparalleled in the annals of history. But by far the greater number, whose activity in the cause of their King and the British constitution, left no hopes for mercy, embarked. As these past the windows of their friends and acquaintances, in their way to the places of embarkation, they silently, with grief unutterable, bowed their last farewell. This melancholy salute was returned with feelings that could only be expressed by tears and sobs. A gloomy despair sat on every countenance, and all was wretchedness and woe. The scene was too affecting for description, too great for human feelings. Even the most obdurate and unprincipled of

your patriots, had he been present at this awful view, must have felt some remorse for the part he has acted, and lamented the falsities he has palmed on parliament as facts, and which have brought the most complicated ruin and misery on thousands and thousands, whose only crime has been loyalty to the King, and affection for their Parent Country.

Throughout the whole of this transaction, tho' the most melancholy one I ever beheld, it must be observed to the honour of the officer who commanded, that the whole has been conducted with the utmost attention and humanity, as far as it rested with him. Certain places were appointed for embarkation. Centinels were fixed to prevent plunder being taken off by the soldiers and seamen. The vessels were all searched and whatever plunder was found, was returned to the inhabitants of the town from whom it was taken."

This letter is apparently genuine, and there is not a line in it showing maltreatment of the loyalists, much less the hanging of twenty-four of them, or any number of them whether "reputable" or not, in sight of the fleet.

The next account is also from a British source. *Rivington's Gazette* was a loyalist paper, published in New York<sup>1</sup>.

#### "EVACUATION OF CHARLESTOWN.

"The Honourable Lieutenant General Leslie, commander-in-chief of Charlestown, with his Suite, arrived here on Thursday in perfect health.

On Thursday arrived the ship *Dutchess of Gordon*, Captain Holmes, in 15 days from Charlestown, (South Carolina). She sailed from thence

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<sup>1</sup>The Royal Gazette, New York, January 4, 1783. New York Historical Society.

on the 19th ult. with a fleet, consisting of about 70 sail, 50 of which were bound for this port, having on board the Foreign and provincial troops. under convoy of his Majesty's ships, Assurance, Charlestown and Hound; the remainder, consisting of about 20 sail, parted with them off Charlestown Bar on the 18th bound for England. On the 17th a fleet of upwards of 50 sail, with the British troops, and the principal part of the inhabitants of Charlestown, sailed from thence for Jamaica.

Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops, at Charles Town, the Rebel General Wayne, with about 5,000 Continental soldiers, took possession of the town, leaving a body of Cavalry to guard the passes, with strict orders not to molest any person going to the shipping. The rebels were so extremely polite, after the embarkation of the garrison, as not to hoist the rebel standard for three days, while the English fleet lay in the Bay.

We are happy to inform the public that 4 more sail of the above mentioned fleet anchored within the Hook on Thursday afternoon, and the remainder with the convoy were then in sight.

By the fleet from Charles-Town, we learn the following particulars: That the enemy had made an attempt and nearly effected the design, to cut off the necessary supply of fresh water from the shipping, which must have caused great delay but that a detachment, sent out by General Leslie, forced them to abandon the enterprize, that they refused, to the last, any supplies of fresh provisions to be sent into the town, by which means much specie was brought hitler, which otherwise would have remained in that province.

A short time previous to the abandoning the

town, flags were reciprocally received on neutral ground, for disposing of the merchandise, horses, etc., to the enemy which they readily purchased of the garrison.

The military stores, troops, etc., being prepared for embarkation, the evacuation was effected with the greatest regularity, and without the least interruption from the enemy.

We learn further, that when General Wayne took possession of Charles-Town, he ordered the houses that were shut up to be opened, treated the inhabitants with civility, and permitted them to carry on business as usual. That flags from the enemy had been received on board after the evacuation, that the treaty between the Governor and merchants had hitherto been inviolably held."

It is, of course, possible that the scenes said to have been witnessed by the British officer may have occurred without the knowledge of the persons on the ships at the time when they left Charleston and reached New York, yet this does not seem to be probable.

Among the passengers on the fleet which left Charleston for England was Lieut. Gov. William Bull, the second of the name, who was a consistent loyalist during the whole war, though he never forgot the affectionate esteem in which he was held by all parties during the struggle. The following is an extract from his letter to the Secretary of State, dated January 19th, 1783, from Torbay on the arrival of the fleet from Charleston\*.

"The rebel cavalry were at hand and came to the town that morning but General Leslie sent to them to forbid them approaching the water side of the town, until his troops were totally gone. A few straggling sailors had remained in

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\*This extract was obtained by Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown.

town, who were kindly treated by the American Cavalry and permitted to return to their ships.

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(On the fleet, which consisted of 25 sail, were)  
\* \* the Crown officers, also many gentlemen and merchants who were in such a predicament in regard to their lives and property by the Laws and Declarations of the State of Carolina, that they dared not remain, besides many poor refugee loyalists who are destitute of every resource and even hope of gaining maintenance. The total number of those unhappy men and their families, white and black, who have evacuated this province into other countries, amounts at least to 9,000."

The next publication is from the Gentleman's Magazine, the well-known English publication of the day".

Charlestown, Dec. 17.

"The vulture sloop with a fleet of upwards of fifty transports having the British troops and the principal part of the inhabitants on board sailed from thence for Jamaica. On the 19th a fleet consisting of about 70 transports, 50 of which were bound for New York, having on board the foreign and provincial troops, sailed under convoy of his majesty's ships Assurance, Charlestown, and Hound; the remaining 20 parted with them off Charlestown bar on the 18th bound for England. Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops, Gen. Wayne with about 5,000 continental soldiers took possession of the town, and was so extremely polite as not to hoist the American Standard while the English fleet lay in the bay."

This closes what we may call the contemporary accounts, that is to say, accounts written or purporting to be written immediately after the evacuation. The

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<sup>10</sup>Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1783, page 169.



next allusion to the subject is from the *South Carolina Gazette and General Advertiser*."

Charles-Town, Saturday, June 21,

"The people of England are hereby informed, that the paragraph in the Morning Herald of the 15th of April, of 'Gov. Mathews having grossly violated the public faith, by hanging up several of those betrayed, deluded, wretched people, who were promised protection, and remained in the province of South-Carolina, in consequence of the convention; and that he had sent no less than 130 others to close confinement, in a common jail.— is altogether untrue—'tis an impudent lie."

Before commenting upon this denial it will be better to give the extract from the Morning Herald referred to. It is as follows":

#### "WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

"Notwithstanding the convention entered into by Gen. Leslie, and the American Governor Mathewes, of South Carolina, in which the King's adherents, who remain in that province, are promised protection, until they can dispose of their property, and find conveyances to carry them from the continent, it appears by letter from Georgia, dated the beginning of last month, which came here through the channel of S'. Thomas's, that M'. Mathewes has grossly violated the public faith, by hanging up several of those betrayed, deluded, wretched people, and that he had sent no less than 130 others to close confinement in a common jail."

It will be seen that the "twenty-four reputable Loyalists"

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"Saturday, June 21st, 1783. Charleston Library Society.

"The Morning Herald and Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, April 15, 1783—copy obtained by B. F. Stevens & Brown, from file in British Museum.

of Judge Jones have shrunk to "several," but it shows that rumors at least of the "hanging up" of loyalists had been spread some time after the evacuation, whether derived from the same British officer or not. The denial given in Charleston is certainly emphatic. It may, of course, be said that it referred only to the charge against Governor Mathews. In these days the denial would probably have been accompanied by a letter from Governor Mathews, whose term had then expired, and there would probably have been a full description of what really occurred, but all news in those days was printed in the fewest words possible, and "space" was too valuable to allow for extended comment. Search has been made in the *Morning Herald* for several months after the denial in the Charleston paper for any mention of the denial, or re-assertion of the charge, but none has been found.

The next publication in order of time is from Ramsay's *Revolution in South Carolina*.\*

"The evacuation though officially announced by General Leslie on the seventh of August, as a measure soon to be adopted, did not take place 'till the fourteenth of December, 1782. On that and the succeeding days the British went on board their shipping, and the town was entered by Governor Mathews, and the American army, without any confusion or disorder. Those who remained in Charleston felt themselves happy in being delivered from the severities of a garrison life. The exiled citizens experienced sensations more easily conceived than expressed, on returning to their houses and estates."

Dr. Ramsay was born in Pennsylvania, but had removed in early life to Charleston, and was an ardent patriot throughout the war. He was one of the citizens who was imprisoned at St. Augustine for their

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\*Ramsay's *History of the Revolution in South Carolina*, Vol. II, p. 384.

loyalty to America, but had been exchanged and was a member of the Jacksonborough Assembly. While there he voted against the acts confiscating the property of Tories, and he was not, as is known, vindictive in his nature. His book was published in 1785 and was, of course, written earlier than that date. He was not present at the evacuation, but must have heard of the hanging, if it did take place, and would scarcely have used the expressions found in his history written about two years afterwards, had he known of its occurrence.

The account containing most particulars is that of General William Moultrie, and it is published here in full".

#### "EVACUATION.

"On Saturday, the fourteenth day of December, 1782, the British troops evacuated Charlestown, after having possession two years, seven months, and two days.

The evacuation took place in the following manner: Brigadier General Wayne was ordered to cross Ashley River,\* with three hundred light infantry, eighty of Lee's cavalry, and twenty artillery, with two six pounders, to move down towards the British lines, which was near Colonel Shubrick's, and consisted of three redoubts. General Leslie, who commanded in town, sent a message to General Wayne, informing him that he would next day leave the town, and for the peace and security of the inhabitants, and of the town, would propose to leave their advanced works next day at the firing of the morning gun; at which time General Wayne should move on slowly, and take possession; and from thence to follow

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\*Moultrie's Memoirs of the American Revolution, Vol. II, p. 358.

\*General Greene's army lay off the west side of Ashley River, above the ferry.

the british troops into town, keeping at a respectful distance (say about two hundred yards) and when the British troops, after passing through the town gates, should file off to Gadsden's wharf, General Wayne was to proceed into town, which was done with great order and regularity, except now and then the British called to General Wayne that he was too fast upon them, which occasioned him to halt a little. About 11 o'clock, A. M. the American troops marched into town and took post at the state-house.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. General Greene conducted governor Mathews, and the Council, with some others of the citizens into town; we marched in, in the following order: an advance of an officer and thirty of Lee's dragoons; then followed the governor and General Greene, the next two were General Gist and myself, after us followed the council, citizens and officers, making altogether about fifty; one hundred and eighty cavalry brought up the rear; we halted in Broad street, opposite where the South Carolina bank now stands, there we alighted, and the cavalry discharged to quarters: afterwards, every one went where they pleased; some in viewing the town, others in visiting their friends. It was a grand and pleasing sight to see the enemy's fleet (upwards of three hundred sail) laying at anchor from Fort Johnson to Five-fathom-hole, in a curve line, as the current runs, and what made it more agreeable, they were ready to depart from the port. The great joy that was felt on this day, by the citizens and soldiers, was inexpressible: the widows, the orphans, the aged men and others, who, from their particular situations, were obliged to remain in Charlestown, many of whom had been cooped up in one room

of their own elegant houses for upwards of two years, whilst the other parts were occupied by the British officers, many of whom were a rude uncivil set of gentlemen; their situations, and the many mortifying circumstances occurred to them in that time, must have been truly distressing. I cannot forget that happy day when we marched into Charlestown with the American troops: it was a proud day to me, and I felt myself much elated, at seeing the balconies, the doors and windows crowded with the patriotic fair, and aged citizens and others, congratulating us on our return home, saying, 'God bless you, gentlemen! you are welcome home, gentlemen!' Both citizens and soldiers shed mutual tears of joy.

It was an ample reward for the triumphant soldier, after all the hazards and fatigues of war, which he had gone through, to be the instrument of releasing his friends and fellow citizens from captivity, and restoring to them their liberties and possession of their city and country again.

This fourteenth day of December, 1782, ought never to be forgotten by the Carolinians; it ought to be a day of festivity with them, and it was the real day of their deliverance and independence."

General Moultrie was, of course, present at the evacuation and although his account was not published until 1802, when he was already advanced in life, yet he was the very soul of honor, and noted for his humanity, and consideration for all his fellow citizens, Whig or Tory. It seems incredible that he should have known of the hanging of loyalists and yet written the account here given.

The next authority is from Major Alexander Garden's "Anecdotes." He was a member of Lee's legion, but it is not known whether he was present at the

evacuation. He certainly was here very soon afterwards. His truthfulness is acknowledged on all hands."

"A considerable detachment of infantry that had crossed during the night at Ashley Ferry, under the command of Major James Hamilton, and a company of artillery under Captain Singleton, joined at daylight, and the whole under the direction of Gen. Wayne, moved towards the British out-post at Shubrick's;" but, before any indication of hostility could be shown, a gentleman of respectability advancing, proposed on the part of General Leslie, 'That no impediment should be offered to embarkation; in which case, he pledged himself that no injury should be done to the town. But, in the event of attack, he should use every means to insure security, and not be answerable for any consequences that might follow.' General Wayne gave a ready consent to the proposition, and immediately withdrew his troops to Accabee—not to refresh them, for they were totally destitute of food—but to prepare themselves, to make as handsome an appearance as circumstances would admit of, on the following morning. On the 14th at day-break, a gun was fired to apprise the British of the approach of the American force, which now moved forward towards the city. Arrived at their lines, as the ramparts were mounted, the Yaegers were seen retiring about fifty yards in front; and some of our officers, not in command, rode forward, and conversed with those of the army who were embarking. Orders had been issued by General Leslie, for the inhabitants to remain in their houses, and so strictly obeyed that

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<sup>1</sup>*Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America, First Series*, p. 369. These anecdotes are "told with transparent fidelity," says Sir George Otto Trevelyan, *American Revolution*, part 1, p. 88.

<sup>2</sup>Now "The Country Club."

the Main Guard-House had actually been taken possession of by Captain Rouvrey, of the Maryland Line, before it was known that our troops were in the city. It appeared, however, that the enemy were not without suspicion that they might receive a parting blow—for gallies in the Ashley and Cooper Rivers dropped down in a line with our troops, the whole length of the Neck; and in front of the Bay, as the cavalry moved in their view, the men of war and armed vessels were ranged, with lighted matches, and every preparation for action; but not a shot was fired on either side, and the articles of convention strictly adhered to.

In the evening Gen. Greene entered the town, and was received with respectful homage. Great rejoicing could not be expected, as the persons found in the garrison were chiefly British merchants, who remained with permission to dispose of their goods, or Americans who had submitted, and who, though rejoiced at heart, might have considered it as indecorous to have shown external manifestation of it. The guard at night was committed to the Legion; and, in a very little time, every apartment was crowded with soldiers and sailors, who had emerged from their hiding places, and surrendered themselves, or who were brought in by the patrols, being found at improper hours in the streets. On the following morning General Wayne called at an early hour at the Guard House, and handsomely said—‘I wish not to take advantage of circumstances. If there are any men among you who have inadvertently remained behind, and not with the intention to quit the British standard, let them speak; they shall not be regarded as prisoners, but be immediately conveyed on board the fleet.’ Nineteen

sailors, stepping forward, declared, 'That they had only remained on shore to see the end of a frolic, and that they should be glad to profit by his generous offer.' Lieutenant Middleton, with a proper compliment to General Leslie for the handsome manner in which he had prevented the town from being injured, embarked with a flag of truce, and delivered the men in his charge to Commodore Sweeney, who commanded the Naval department."

The Legislature of South Carolina met at Charleston the 24th day of January, 1783. In his message to that body Governor Mathews makes no mention whatever of any disorder accompanying the evacuation. After calling attention to his agreement with the British merchants, he uses the following language with regard to persons remaining in Charleston without permission:

"After my entrance into this town, I found a number of persons here, who had formerly been citizens of this State, but who had continued to reside under the British Government in Charleston, until its Dissolution; whose cases it was thought advisable by the Privy Council, to refer to the General Assembly. It is therefore left with you to decide on their future Destiny.

There are also in this town, a number of persons, who are British Subjects, and who remained here after the evacuation without any condition on the part of this State. I have considered most of them as prisoners to the State, and have parolled them accordingly, untill the meeting of the Legislature. It now remains with you to determine on their several cases." "

Again in June, 1783, the Court of Sessions for the trial of criminals met in Charleston. It was pre-

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"*South Carolina Weekly Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1783, Vol. No. 1. Charleston Library Society.



sided over by Judge Ædanus Burke, an Irishman, who although a strong patriot and democrat during the whole war, was known for his humanity and hatred of violence of any kind committed without authority of law. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he says: "

"Our citizens from a habit of putting their enemies to death, have reconciled their minds to the killing of each other; and it is too true, I fear, that man by custom, may be so brutalized, as to relish human blood the more he has shed of it. Not to mention the many assassinations in the country, no less than four men have been slain in Charlestown since we regained it."

The slayers of these four men were brought to trial before him at that term. Had he known that *twenty-four* men had been murdered only six months before within a few hundred yards of the Court House "after we regained possession of the city" would he have used the language quoted above?

In addition to the search that has been made for direct accounts of the evacuation, the petitions by loyalists for compensation for the loss of property under the Act of Parliament giving compensation for losses in the American war have been examined. Any loyalists who were hanged must have had heirs, and, if the victims were reputable citizens, as stated by Judge Jones, though Mr. Smith does not so describe them, they probably had property which was seized or destroyed, but no statements with regard to personal outrages are found in any of the petitions filed either personally or by legal representatives.

It is to be expected that at some future time still further contemporary accounts may be discovered, but enough has been published here to warrant the hope that Professor Smith, when he publishes the next edition of his work, will omit this charge, or at least call

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"S. C. Gazette and General Advertiser, June 10, 1783.

attention to the fact that it has been questioned on good authority.

It may be of interest in this connection to know the numbers of persons, not counting the troops, who left Charleston on the fleet. The return has been published before. "

RETURN OF PEOPLE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTOWN,  
13th DECEMBER, 1782.

From Whence Embarked.	To What Place.	Men.	Whites.		Blacks.	Total.
			Women.	Chil'd'n.		
Charlestown	Jamaica .....	600	300	378	2,613	3,891
	East Florida .	630	306	337	1,653	2,926
	" " .	166	57	119	558	900
	England .....	137	74	63	50	324
	Halifax .....	163	133	121	53	470
	New York .....	100	40	50	50	240
	St. Lucia .....	20	...	...	350	370
		1,816	910	1,068	5,327	9,121

"Mass. Historical Society Miscellaneous Papers, 1769-1793. Vol. V, p. 139.

# RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

*(Continued from the October Number.)*

## Marriages.

1763.

Doct': W<sup>m</sup> Pillans C Town Mary Hayne S. C Town  
 April 10  
 Lord W<sup>m</sup> Campbell Scotland Sarah Izard S. C Town  
 April 17  
 John Rutledge C T Eliza Grimke S C T May 1  
 Tho' Loughton Smith C T Elliz Inglis S C T May 29  
 John Troup C T Frances Gordon S C T May 30  
 Jacob Motte C T Ann Pickering W C T June  
 Elias Vanderhorst C T Mary Cooper S C T July 12  
 William Baker C T Martha Screven S. Ja' Isl' July 17  
 John Champneys C T Ann Livingston S C T Nov 3

1764

John Allston Winyaw Mary Faucheraud S C Town June  
 John Limmocks S' Bart Elizabeth Sleigh S' Bart Nov' 9  
 Joseph Ladson Plant: S' Bart Martha Hampton S  
 S' Bart Nov' 22  
 Benj<sup>n</sup>. Singleton Pl: S' Bart Elizabeth S' John S  
 S' Bart Dec' 10  
 Jacob Glesson Ann Hipp Dec' 20  
 James Postell Esq' P: S' Bart Cather: Douxaint C  
 Town Dec' 30  
 Geo Abbot Hall C T Lois Mathewes S C Town Feb: 14  
 Maurice Simons C T Mary Mitchel S P Geo. July 19.  
 Tho' Foley Capt Ship Escorte Catherine Melechamps S.  
 S' And'. Nov' 4  
 W<sup>m</sup> Henry Drayton C Town Dorothy Golightly S C T  
 Marc 29  
 James Fitch S' Pauls Helen Campbell S C T July 28

Peter Bacot C Town Elis: Hamond S Nov' 11  
 Henry Smith Goose Creek. Elis: Ball S S' John  
 Dec' 13  
 Rob' Gibbes Esq' Jn' Island Sarah Reeves S Beaufort  
 June

1765.

Gideon Dupont Jun' S' Bar Ann Jackson Spins S'  
 Bar January 6  
 John Hatfield Chandler C Town Sarah Swallows S C T  
 Janu 6  
 Benj<sup>n</sup> Garden Planter Prince W<sup>m</sup>: Amelia Goddin S  
 S' George Jan: 17  
 Capt: Jn<sup>n</sup> Jennings Bermuda Mary Dutarque S' Tho':  
 Jan 20  
 John S Dart Merch: Cha Town Martha Motte S C T  
 Janu 23  
 Ja<sup>n</sup>: Evans alias Cunningham Martha Givens S Beauf':  
 Feb: 4  
 Thomas Hall Dorothy Jones S' Bar Feb 7  
 George Crofts Merch C Town Eliza: Leger C T Feb. 14  
 D' Michael Hacket S' Pauls Eliza White W Monks  
 Corner Feb. 14  
 Timothy Dargan S' Bart Ann Beasley S' Bart Feb. 19  
 Lambert Lance Merc: C Town Ann Magd: Kerne S  
 C Town Feb. 21  
 W<sup>m</sup> Smith Planter Elizabeth Dalton S' Bar Feb 23  
 John Palmer Ann Greaves March 21  
 David Bruce Merch: C Town Eleanor Dryden S C T  
 April 7  
 Thomas Yeomans Dorcas Fendin April 10  
 Benjamin Waring, Planter, Esq. S' George Ann Waring  
 Spin S' George April 18  
 William Gould Ann Clark S' Bart April 15  
 Joseph Law Planter S' Bart Mary Bradwell S S' B  
 April 23  
 Richard Williamson Planter S' Pauls Tobitha Eddings S  
 S' Pauls April 23

Richard Walter Merchant Dorchester Harriet Cantey S  
C. Church May 2<sup>d</sup>:  
Andrew Reid Rope M: C Town Eliza: Sarrazin S C T  
May 5  
Jn<sup>n</sup> Theus Jn<sup>n</sup> Island — Simmons W Jn<sup>n</sup> Is. May  
John Lambright, Shoem S' Bart Sarah Boggs S S' Bart  
June 6  
Thomas Waring Mer Cha Town Mary Waring S. S'  
Geo: June 13  
Thomas Grimbball Att' ditto Mary Prioleau S C T  
June 23  
Champernoun W<sup>m</sup> Son Pl. S' Pauls Charlotte Mazyck S  
C T July 4  
Jn<sup>n</sup> Nevin Isabella Orr S July 14  
John Mitchell Planter S' Pauls — M'Pherson W C T  
July 18  
Isaac Hayne Planter S' Bart Eliza: Hutson S C T  
July 18  
D' John Powell S' Helena Martha Meggett S S' Helena  
Sept' 3  
W<sup>m</sup> Saxby Colt Carpenter S' Bart Elizabeth Millar  
S' Barth Aug' 29  
C F Chevalier Dancing M S' Bart Sarah Fullerton W  
S' Bart Sep': 1  
Benj<sup>n</sup>: Eddings Planter Edisto Mary Bailly Sep' 20  
W<sup>m</sup> Gregory Ann Leacroft Oct 20  
W<sup>m</sup> Hope Mer: Beaufort Mary Smith S Beauf'.  
October 25  
Rob' Watts Jane Ferguson Nov' 21  
Thomas Timmons S' Bart Susanna Timmons S' Bart  
Dec' 2  
W<sup>m</sup> Webber Overseer S' Bart Sarah Smith Dec' 5  
John Thompson S' Bart Johanna Kilvart April 10  
Richard Stevens Plan. Beaufort Mary Smith Beaufort  
Dec' 18  
John Hughes Ann Dinsley Dec' 28  
Tho' Grange S' Bart Sarah Singleton S' Bart Dec' 31  
John Rosse Eliz M'Gilvray W C T Jan'

Alex' Walker C Town Ann Fairchild S S' Paul June  
 William Scott S' And<sup>r</sup>. Sarah Brailsford S S' George  
 Oct' 17

Laclan McIntosh S' And<sup>r</sup> Elis Smith S S' And<sup>r</sup> Oct' 17  
 Robert Rowand C To- Mary McKewn S' Paul Sept' 12

1766.

Andrew Hibben C T — Winwood W. C. C. P.  
 Jan. 8

Robert Allyn S' Bar Sarah Jerdan Jan': 1

John Eustace S' Bar Ann Thomas W S' Bar Jan: 12

W<sup>m</sup> Baker S' Bar Ann Sanders W S' Bart Jan 13

James Skirving Jun' S' Bart Sarah Vinson S S' Bart

Jan 16

W<sup>m</sup> Findlay S' Bart Mary Boswood S S' Bart Jany 28

W<sup>m</sup> Cummins Ann Watkins Feb': 10

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Buer Jacksonburg Rachel Baily W S' Bar Feb 13

Phil Smith Esq': S' Bart Eliza: Stobo W S' Pauls

April 17

James Creighton C Town Leslie Anderson S S' Bar'

March 6

Benj<sup>n</sup>: Villepontoux C Town Jane Dupont S S' Peter

April 1

Josiah Dupont S' Bart Ann Dupont S S' Bart April 1

Charles Odinsell S' Pauls Sarah Livingston W S' Pauls

April 3

W<sup>m</sup> Skirving S' Bart Mary Sheheveral S S' Pauls

April 10

Barnard Elliott C Town Mary Elliott S S' Pauls

April 27

Thomas Baker C Town Esther Baker S S' Andrew

Edward Bower S' Pauls Mary Hyatt S S' Bart April 29

Samuel Boswood S' Bart Sarah Hippe S' Bart April 29

Joseph Wood Mary Sullivan April 30

Francis Browne Mary Boone May 21

Joseph Spry S' Pauls Cather: Tookerman S S' Bart

May 29

Tho' Jones C T Mary Townsend S C T June 4  
 Jacob Donnom S' Bart Catherine Kirk June 10  
 James Caveneau S' Bart Mary Douglas W S' Bart  
 June 3  
 Jacob Stevens Jun' S' Bart Mary Gough S S' Bart  
 July 3  
 Alex' Gillon C T Mary Cripps W C T — 6  
 John Sharpless S' Bart Ann Sleigh S S' Bart July 17  
 Thomas Bole S' George Jane Clifford S S' Bart  
 July 22  
 Edward Splatt S' Pauls Esther Dean S S' Pauls July 24  
 Lionel Chalmers C T Elizabeth Warden C T Aug. 2  
 Joseph Loyd Sarah Mitchel Aug: 20  
 James Whaley S' Bart Sarah Denny Sept'. 7  
 Alex' Michie C T Henrietta Carroll S C T — 9  
 John Dawney Sarah Storey Sept' 23  
 Joseph Bee S' Pauls Ester Ferguson S S' Bart Oct' 2.  
 Samuel Wadingham S' Bart Rebecca Shoemaker S  
 S' Bart Oct': 28  
 Samuel Prioleau Jun' C Town Catherine Gordon S  
 S' Johns Oct: 9  
 Francis Clayton Mary Colcock S Nov' 16  
 Alex': Mackey Mary Williams Nov' 26  
 Benj. Guerard C T Sarah Middleton S Beauf — 29  
 John Evans Jun' Sarah Fripp Nov' 26  
 Gabriel Stock Ann Hampton S S' Bar Dec' 3  
 James Postel Esq Dorchester Elizabeth Girardeau S' B  
 John Mathewes Esq C Town Mary Wragg C Town  
 Dec' 8  
 W<sup>m</sup> Somersall S' Christo Sarah Legare S C T D—11  
 [The above line erased in original.]  
 Hugh Campbell Jacks'burg Eliza Reily S' Pauls  
 April 16  
 William Swinton S' Pauls Sarah Baron W S' Bart  
 June 12<sup>th</sup>  
 Tho' Skottowe Lucia Bellinger S Dec: 30<sup>th</sup>  
 John Barnwell Beaufort Eliz Fenwick S C Town  
 Jan 30<sup>th</sup>

Tho' Lind Catherine Smith Dec: 30  
 Robert Hume Goose creek Susannah Hume<sup>1</sup> S S' Tho'  
 Ap<sup>1</sup> 24  
 George Baillie Joanna Crook S Dec: 30  
 John Harleston S' Johns Elis: Faucheraud S C T  
 Ap<sup>1</sup> 24  
 Tho' Fuller S' And<sup>m</sup> Elis: Miles<sup>2</sup> W Sep<sup>7</sup> 7  
 Cap<sup>1</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Moncrief Mary Fley S Sep<sup>7</sup> 29  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Chisolm C T Christiana Chisolm S. C. T. Oct<sup>7</sup> 5

1767.

Andrew Cunningham C Town Marg<sup>1</sup>: Cochran<sup>3</sup> W  
 S' Bart Jan<sup>7</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>  
 Joseph Dobbins Mary Grange S' Bart Jan<sup>7</sup> 8  
 W<sup>m</sup> Somersel West Indies Sarah Legare S S Town  
 Jan 16  
 John Mathewes C Town Ann Hervey S C Town  
 Feb 22  
 James Fraser P Williams Marg<sup>1</sup>: Prioleau S P W<sup>m</sup>.  
 Feb 2 --  
 Henry DeSaussure ditto Jane McPhersons S ditto  
 Feb 22  
 Thomas Netherclift C Town Ann McQueen S C Town  
 Feb: 22  
 James Hazel Jun<sup>r</sup> Susan Foissin Santee March 6  
 Anthony La Motte C Town Dorcas Randall S C T March 8  
 William Cattell S' Andrews Sabina Lynch S C T d<sup>o</sup>:  
 James Gordon C Town Cat: Smith S N York March 10  
 John Huger D<sup>o</sup> - - Charlotte Motte S C T March 15  
 Edmund Bellinger S' Bart Mary Cossens S Georgia D<sup>o</sup> - -  
 Thomas Hartly Stono Mary Hyatt W S' Bart March 26  
 Hugh Thompson S' Bart Mary Penny W S' Bart  
 March 29

<sup>1</sup>The church register of St. Thomas and St. Denis gives the marriage of Robert Hume and Susanna Quash, April 24, 1766.

<sup>2</sup>She was Elizabeth Mellirchamp, and married Edward Miles in 1760.

<sup>3</sup>The widow of D<sup>r</sup>. John Cochran—S. C. Gazette, Jan. 5, 1767.



Thomas White S' Bart Rebecca Harden S S' Bart  
 April 15  
 John Connor Cather: Rolles S' Bart April 21  
 Benj<sup>a</sup> Seabrook Sarah Calder Edisto May 1  
 Joseph Dobson Eliza: Nichols May 3  
 Richard Martin S' Bart Martha Woodcroft S S' Bart  
 May 6  
 John Jones Marg Hamilton May 14  
 John Millis Rebecca Swansey May 31  
 John Moore Sarah Fletcher June 9  
 Benj<sup>a</sup>: Toomer Mary Nichols June 10  
 James Jones S' Bart Ann Vinson S S' Bart June 15  
 Samuel Nichols Ann Ferguson June 25  
 Francis Rose S' Andrew Eliz: Linning S C Town  
 July 3  
 Patrick Carrol S' Bart Mary Brown July 6  
 James Graham Georgia Sarah Stuart S C Town July 16  
 Benj<sup>a</sup>: Huger C Town Mary Golightly S S' Bart  
 Aug 1  
 Joseph Baynard Eliz: Hosford July 25  
 John Anderson S' Bar Beatrix Gordon W S' Bart  
 Aug 1  
 John Baker C Town Amy Legare S C Town  
 Oct: 13  
 John Burn Esq D° --- Ann Baron W D°  
 James Stanyarne Jn° Island Henrietta Raven W D°  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Alexander C Town Rachel Anderson S D°  
 David Guerard Santee Judith de S' Julien S D°  
 Edward Griffith C Town Martha Miles S S' Bart  
 Nov': 19  
 George Blakie Eliz: Rosse W C Town Nov': 22  
 Thomas Bell Anne Murray  
 James Saunds C Town Hannah Dewick S  
 Dorch: Dec 4  
 Hon: Tho<sup>a</sup> Skottowe<sup>a</sup> Esq D° Lucia Bellinger S A. River  
 Dec 30

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\*This marriage took place in Dec., 1766, and is so recorded in the Hayne Record, then repeated here.

Gabriel Capers S' Thomas Mart: Wetherston S. C Town  
Dec' 1  
Edward Thomas S' Johns Ann Gibbes S C Town  
Sep' 29  
Peter Valton C Town Eliz Timothy S D°  
Nov' 3  
John McCall C Town Charlotte Glen D°  
Nov 9 Tim' Nov' 17  
Robert Beard before Nov' 30. Tim. Mary Colles S D°  
Dec' 8  
Daniel Stevens C Town Patience Norton D°  
Dec' 6: Tim  
Wilson Cook S' Bart Sarah Newton W S' Bart Dec' 15  
Edward Oats C T — Walker S March  
D' John Delahowe C T — Boyd W C T Ap' 23  
Tho' Savage C T Mary Butler S Georgia Ap' 21  
Frances Varambant C T Angelica La Tour S C T  
July 27  
Anthony Toomer C T Ann Warham S C T Aug' 2  
George Greenland Charlotte Warley S Dec'.

[The above line erased in original.]

George Thomson C T Jean Yorston S Scotland  
W<sup>m</sup> Haggot England — Walter S Dec' [13]  
Ralph Izard May 1<sup>st</sup> S° Caro Alice Delancy S N York  
Daniel Price Eleanor Jones S April  
Rob' Swainston Watbro Deborah Sabb S S' Tho'  
Feb: 15  
Jn° Lord — Carver Marg' Brown S Goose creek Feb. 19  
And<sup>r</sup> Rutledge C T Elis Gadsden S C T Sept': 24

1768.

Richard Nicolls C Town Ann M'Gaw S C T Jan —  
Daniel Horry Esq' Santee Harriet Pinckney S C Town  
Feb:

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<sup>1</sup>Refers to Timothy's paper, the *South Carolina Gazette*, there being two other papers at this period, the *South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, edited by Charles Crouch, and the *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, edited by Robert Wells.

Charles Shephard C Town Eliz: Radcliffe S C Town  
Feb

David Dott C Town Sarah Baker S Ash: Riv' Feb 13<sup>th</sup>  
Rev<sup>d</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Thomas C Town Mary Lamboll S C Town  
Feb:

Jn<sup>o</sup> Richardson S' Augustine Amy Welchuysen S. C T  
Mar: 27- T

Jn<sup>o</sup> Bull Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town Eleanor Purry S Beaufort  
March 31. T

Roger Smith C Town Mary Rutledge S C Town  
April 7. T

W<sup>m</sup> Brisbane C Town Eunace Stevens S S' Andrews  
April

Nathaniel Fuller S' Andrews Ann Fuller S S' Andrew  
April

Tho<sup>o</sup> Osborne S' Bartho: Catherine Spry W S' Pauls  
May

Francis Roche S' Thom': Mary Jennings S May

Charles Motte C Town Eliza: Roche S S' Thom' May

Jacob Deveaux C Town Eliza: Barnwell S Beaufort  
June

James M<sup>c</sup>Kensie C Town Ann Immer W Purrysburg  
July

Jn<sup>o</sup> Bohum Girardeau S' Barth Hannah Maybank W  
S' Barth Aug: 18<sup>th</sup>

Rev<sup>d</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Tonge S' Pauls Susan: Perry S S' Pauls  
Sept: 5 T

Francis Baker C Town Ann Simkins S C Town Sept:

Rob<sup>t</sup> Dillon C Town Christian Chiffelle S Purrysburg  
Oct: 6. T

Bennet Oldham C Town M<sup>m</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Cartey Beaufort Oct:

W<sup>m</sup> Richardson C Town Ann Guignard S S': Oct: [11]

Thomas Doughty C Town Mary Legare S C Town  
Oct: 10<sup>th</sup>. T

Sam<sup>l</sup> Thomas } Oct<sup>r</sup> 30 St: Jane Douxsaint S C Town  
Nov:

Jn<sup>o</sup> Colcock } Tim C Town Amelia Jones S S Town  
Nov<sup>r</sup>

Richard Waring S' George Ann Branford S S' James  
Nov'  
Nehemiah Rivers James Isl<sup>d</sup>: Bulah Law S Nov'  
James Christie Hepsibah Rose S S' Pauls Nov' 19. T  
John Scott C Town Sar: Perronneau S C Town Dec'  
Thomas Ladson Johns Isl<sup>d</sup>: Mary Cole S Johns Island  
Dec'  
Isaac Drose Dorchester Mary Eli: Drose Dorchester  
Dec':  
Nathaniel Barnwell Beaufort Eliza: Wait S Wadmelow  
I Dec':  
Richard Neitcher [?] Chehaw Martha Waley Hutsons Is  
Ap' 4  
James Roulain Angelica Varambaut W. July 18  
James Cook Prov: Surveyor Sarah Millhouse S Camden  
Sept' 15

1769.

Jn Amory Elis: Cattle W Jan'  
Richard Todd Elis: Winborn S Jan'  
John Horlbeck Elis: Gallman W Feb':  
Arnout Seernerhorn Mary Mackey W Feb: 23  
Turner Vardell Elis: Tucker S April  
D' Alex' Fitzgerald N<sup>o</sup> Carol Beatty W S' Bart May 11  
D' W<sup>m</sup> Remington Edisto Ann Eaton Edisto May 14  
John Webb C Town Mary Doughty S C Town Jan:  
William Skirving S' Pauls Anne Holland Hutchinson S  
S' Bart Jan 12:  
Benj<sup>a</sup> Lewis Merchant W Indies Fran: Clau: Timothy S  
C Town Jan  
Stephen Drayton Esq' S' Lukes Elizab: Waring S  
C Town Jan  
William Wragg Esq' C Town Henrietta Wragg S  
C Town Feb 5  
John Savage Ninety Six Ann Gaillard S Feb:  
Capt George Higgins Snow Portland Eliza: Collis S  
C Town Feb. 12<sup>th</sup>  
William Lee C Town Ann Theus S C Town Feb:

Basil Cowper Georgia Mary Smith S Georgia Feb:  
 James Skirving Esq' C Town Charl: Mathewes W  
 C Town Marc: 18  
 William Telfair Georgia Elisa: Bellinger S S' Andrews  
 Mar 21  
 Roger Pinckney Esq' C Town Sarah Hume W S' Johns  
 Mar 26  
 James Hervey C Town Mary Gibbes S S' Bart Mar 23  
 Thomas Walter C Town Ann Lesesne S Daniels Isld  
 Mar 26  
 John M'Kensie Esq' C Town Sarah Smith S C Town  
 April 3  
 James Cassells Esq' C Town Ann Mann S Blk River  
 Mar  
 Alexander Wright Georgia Eliz. Izzard S Goosecreek  
 Apr: 6  
 D' George Haig S' Pauls Sarah M'Kewn S S' Pauls  
 May 2  
 John Perkins Prince Will<sup>m</sup>: Sarah Cossens S Georgia  
 Apr.  
 William Johnson C Town Sarah Nightingale S. C Town  
 May 15  
 Thomas Corbett C Town Margaret Harleston S June 8  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Bull C Town Sarah Philips S Jamaica July 16  
 Goddin Guerard Prince Wil<sup>m</sup>: Ann Mathewes S. C Town  
 Aug 23  
 D' Archib: M'Neil C Town Eliza: Postell S Dorchester  
 Sept:  
 Richard Wayne C Town Eliza: Clifford S S' Bartho  
 Sep': 14  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Brailsford C Town Eliza: Muncreef S C Town  
 Nov': 30  
 Paul Trapier Esq' Geo: Town M'' Waties W. June  
 Cha': August: Steward Capt Reg': Sarah Powell S  
 Pedee River June 15  
 Peter Boquet C Town M'Laughlan S S' Pauls June  
 William Miles Ashepoo Mary Elliott S S' Andrews  
 Oct': 26

George Ancrom C Town Cather: Porcher S C Town  
Nov' 27  
Eli Kershaw Rockingham Mary Canty S Cambden  
Nov' 19  
Peter Coustiell Jacksonsb\*: Mary Hext W S' Bart  
Henry Webster Ditto Susanna Ford W Round O  
May 18  
Robert Little Jacksonburg Ann Hext W. Jacksonb\*:  
June 8  
\*Thomas Smith S' Bart— Hannah Cockran S Chehaws  
Mar. 22  
Robert Hawie Susannah Lesesne Dec 14  
\*Roger Smith Mary Rutledge April  
Bernard Beekman Elis: Scott W. Dec 14  
\*Nathaniel Fuller Ann Fuller S. April  
\*W<sup>m</sup> Brisbane — Stevens S. April  
\*Mathias Hutchinson Jane Perdriau S June  
John Wilson Mary Rivers S. Dec': 14.

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\*These names have lines drawn through them in the original.

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

Row 1 to 100

Site of the ... and ...

69	70	71	72	73	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
75	76	77	78	79	80	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
84	85	86	87	88	27	28	29								
92	93	94	95	96	21	22	23								
100	101	102	103	104	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
106	110	111	112	113	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Curry

## RADNOR, EDMUNDSBURY AND JACKSON-BOROUGH.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

### RADNOR.

The town of Radnor was another of the early projected towns in lower South Carolina that attained to but a short lived existence. Among the Baronies granted by the Lords Proprietors of the Province towards the end of their dominion, was one of 12,000 acres to Charles Edwards on 25 October, 1726. Altho' the grant was to Charles Edwards, it was really for Thomas Lowndes, in whose favor a declaration to that effect was made by Edwards on 5th July, 1727. One half of this Barony was by Lowndes transferred (8th September, 1732) to the Honorable William Bull, afterwards for some years Lieutenant Governor of the Province.<sup>1</sup>

The Barony as surveyed out, was in two tracts—one of 10,000 acres and the other of 2,000 acres. Bull obtaining one-half or 5,000 acres of the first tract and 1,000 acres of the other. Both these tracts were in what was then Granville County, and is now Beaufort County, between the Combahee River and Pocotaligo River.

The first tract he settled himself, part of it forming his Sheldon plantation. To his son, Stephen Bull, he apparently gave the whole or a part of the smaller tract of 1,000 acres, which was known as "Newbury." On an adjacent tract, lying on the Combahee River, he laid out the town of Radnor.

According to the maps the town was laid out in 1734. No entry has been found on the minutes of the Council when this plan was approved by the Council as then required by Statute; but on 11 March, 1737, an Act was passed by the General Assembly<sup>2</sup> reciting:

"Whereas, the inhabitants on both sides of Comba-

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<sup>1</sup>M. C. O.—Charleston County, Book S, p. 86.

<sup>2</sup>Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. 6, p. 625.



"hee River near the ferry, by their petition to the General Assembly of this Province, have set forth the disadvantages they are under by being at too great a distance from any public market to dispose of the produce of their plantations, and praying to be relieved by a law to be passed for appointing a fair and markets in the town of Radnor on the said river in Granville County: and whereas, it appears that the said town is situate in the most convenient place on that river through which the high road leading from Charlestown to Port Royal and Purrysburg passes and that a common of about seventy acres of land joining to the said town is given by the Honorable William Bull, Esquire, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the same, and also a square piece of land laid out for a market place and certain lots of land for a chappel and free school in the said town of Radnor as appears by the plan or survey of the said town hereunto annexed, certified the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four by the said William Bull."

The Act then provides that an open public market shall be held in this market place in Radnor free from any toll for seven years, and to be held every Tuesday and Saturday, and that two fairs shall annually be held there, one to begin on the second Tuesday in May, and end on the next Friday, and the other to begin on the second Tuesday in October and end on the next Friday.

The town had been located at the ferry over Combahee River where the high road from Beaufort to Charleston crossed the river. This road had been laid out under an Act passed in 1711<sup>\*</sup> and the high road and ferry are in the same place today as then laid out.

On 8th March, 1741, an Act was passed<sup>†</sup> directing

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<sup>\*</sup>Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. 9, p. 14.

<sup>†</sup>Ibid, p. 116.

the building of a good and substantial bridge over Combahee River from the causeway to the Town of Radnor. The bridge must have been built and no doubt shared the fate of most bridges of the kind at that period, viz: to be carried away by flood or freshet, for in July, 1766, another Act was passed<sup>1</sup> establishing a ferry over Combahee River from Combahee causey to the opposite shore "where a bridge lately stood" in lieu of the bridge and vesting the ferry in Stephen Bull for 14 years. The bridge seems never to have been rebuilt, as the later Acts all refer to, and grant it as a ferry.

In November, 1763,<sup>2</sup> a petition was presented to the Provincial Council by certain inhabitants of Granville and Colleton Counties, stating that if the Town of Radnor, which is situated on the south side of Combahee River, was made a port of entry for loading and unloading ships of burden, it being the most convenient place for such purpose between Charlestown and Port Royal, it would encourage people to settle there.

What action the Council took does not appear and neither Statutes nor Council Orders seem to have availed in building up Radnor. The town—if town it really ever was—disappears from mention.

It is denoted as a town on de Brahm's map made in 1757, but it is not on Mouzon's map of 1775, and there is no further mention of it as such in the Statutes.

The record does not disclose many sales of lots by Bull, and by his will, which was made in April, 1750, he devises a large number of lots to his children and grandson as if he still held, not having been able to dispose of them, viz: To his daughter Mary Henrietta—lots 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66; to his son William, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 68; to his son-in-law

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid, p. 217.

<sup>2</sup>Minutes of Council for 1763, p. 396.

Thomas Drayton—lots 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 91, 92, 83, 84, 85, 86, and to his grandson Stephen Bull—lots 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

The map published with this is taken from one in the office of the State Historical Commission at Columbia, and is no doubt either the original mentioned in the Act of 1737 or an authentic copy.

### EDMUNDSBURY.

The Town of Edmundsbury, sometimes misspelt Edmondsbury, was located on the west bank of the Ashepoo River, where the main public road from Charles Town to the southward crossed that river. It was situated on a tract of 600 acres on the Ashepoo River originally granted to the first Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, as part of his patent for 48,000 acres. By his will, dated 10th October, 1705, Landgrave Edmund Bellinger devised this tract to his son Thomas Bellinger, who dying intestate, it went to his brother Edmund Bellinger, the second Landgrave of that name.<sup>1</sup>

The Town was laid out in 1740 on a part of this 600 acres, apparently not during the lifetime of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, but presumably received its name from him.

The public road crossing the river where the Town was subsequently located, was originally laid out under an Act passed 10th November, 1711, which directed that a road be laid out from St. Helena and Port Royal, to that part of Ashepoo River most convenient for crossing said river in the road to Charleston, and appointed Mr. Edward Bellinger one of the commissioners for the purpose.<sup>2</sup>

By an Act passed on 5<sup>th</sup> March, 1736/7, the commissioners are directed to build "a good and substantial bridge over Ashepoo River at the place where the

<sup>1</sup>Office Hist. Com<sup>o</sup>. S. C. Memorial, Bk. 3, p. 136.

<sup>2</sup>Statutes at Large, S. C., Vol. IX, p. 14.

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"high road leading from Charles Town to Port Royal  
 "now crosses the same that is to say, from that part  
 "of a bluff on the plantation of Mr. Edmund Bellinger  
 "commonly called Oketys where the said high road is  
 "now laid out to the land of Benjamin Godin Esq' op-  
 "posite thereto on the said river."

Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, the second Landgrave, left a will dated 21 February, 1739.<sup>1</sup>

He died about 5 March, 1739, as on that day his burial is recorded in the Parish Register of St. Andrew's. His will is not now to be found on record. The will books of that date are non-existent, but his will is recited in deeds executed by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellinger, who was his executrix.<sup>2</sup> The record does not show that any lots in Edmondsbury were transferred before his death, nor is there any mention in the deeds examined on the record of any part of his will referring to the Town.

The first public mention of the Town is in the statute of 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1741<sup>3</sup>. By that statute the commissioners were directed to lay out and keep in repair a road from the Town or Village of Edmondsbury, near Ashepoo Bridge, into the Salt Catcher road.

In the volume of the Council Journal for 1742 the following occurs under date of 28<sup>th</sup> May, 1742:

"A Plan of the Town of St. Edmondsbury, situated  
 "on the South side of Ashepoo river, in the Parish of  
 "St. Bartholomew, in Colleton County in the Province  
 "of South Carolina was laid before his Honor, the Lieut.  
 "Govr. in Council and a Majority of His Majesty's  
 "Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council being present for approbation and the  
 "same was thereupon accordingly approved of by His  
 "Honor, the Lieut: Gov' in Council Pursuant to the

<sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 56.

<sup>2</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. G. G., p. 162.

<sup>3</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A. A., p. 10.

<sup>4</sup>Statutes at Large, Vol. IX, p. 118.

"Act of Gen<sup>l</sup>. Assembly in that case made and provided."

In November, 1744, two lots, N<sup>o</sup>. 3 and 13, in Edmondsbury, were conveyed by Elizabeth Bellinger, widow and executrix of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, to William Buchanan of St. Helena Parish Merchant,<sup>7</sup> one of these lots, N<sup>o</sup>. 13, had been previously sold to Richard Webb, who transferred his interest to William Buchanan. From the description of the lots in this deed it appears that one street, fronting on the river, was known as the "Bay."

This word "bay" is one which seems very generally to have been applied in Lower South Carolina at that period in Towns on rivers or water courses, to the streets which fronted directly on the water.

Very few transfers of lots appear on record, and there is little except the scanty notices in the public statutes to show anything of the history of the Town.

An Act was passed 25 May, 1745,<sup>8</sup> for founding and establishing a Chapel of Ease at the Town of Edmondsbury. This statute recites; that a petition had been presented, stating that the Town or Village of Edmondsbury on Ashepoo River was very conveniently situated for a Chapel. This Chapel was commenced in 1753, and built of brick and sufficiently finished in 1760 as to be used for divine worship.<sup>9</sup> It fell down in 1810 and was replaced by a wooden building.<sup>10</sup>

By the Act of 11 Sept., 1779,<sup>11</sup> a public ferry was established over Ashepoo river, where Ashepoo bridge stood, and vested in Edmund Bellinger, Jr., in trust for the estate of Benjamin Webb, dec<sup>d</sup>. and Ann Bolton.

By the Act of 19 Decr., 1807,<sup>12</sup> it was enacted "that

<sup>7</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A. A., p. 45.

<sup>8</sup>General Statutes, Vol. III, p. 652.

<sup>9</sup>Dalcho, p. 371.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 373.

<sup>11</sup>General Statutes, Vol. IX, p. 272.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid, p. 429.

"a toll bridge shall be established across Ashepoo river  
 "opposite the Town of Edmondsbury in St. Bartholo-  
 "mew's Parish at the same place where the bridge com-  
 "monly called Ashepoo bridge was formerly erected."

This bridge evidently did not long hold its own against freshet, for on 7 Decr., 1808," an Act was passed providing that a public *ferry* be established on Ashepoo River, at the place laid out for the Town of Edmondsburgh, where the late toll bridge in William Skirving and Phineas Smith stood. And in December, 1815," another Act provided that the ferry on Ashepoo river at the village of Ashepoo otherwise called Edmondsberry, should be re-established and vested in the widow and children of Phineas Pierson.

The place thus seems to have long retained the name of the Town or Village of Edmondsbury, but it is probable that all it retained was the name, and that beyond the Church and possibly the residence of a ferryman there were no other buildings.

It is put down on de Brahms map of 1757 as a village, but is not noted as such on Mouzon's map of 1775, or on Mills' Atlas of Colleton County, published in 1826, or even mentioned in the account of Colleton County in Mills' Statistics of South Carolina, published in 1825. Divine service continued to be held in the Church at Edmondsbury until the War Between the States. About the close of that war, the Church was destroyed by fire, either started by accident or set by one of the parties of the vandals who were then under the direction of the United States military commanders ravaging the lower part of the State, and it has never been rebuilt.

All that now marks the site of the Town are the ruins of the Church and the graves that surround it.

The map of the old Town published with this article

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<sup>19</sup>Ibid., p. 436.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid., p. 479.

is taken from the map in the office of the Historical Commission at Columbia and is evidently the map approved by the Council at the meeting held 28 May, 1742.

### JACKSONBOROUGH.

The old town of Jacksonborough was laid out about the same time as Radnor and Edmundsbury—between 1730 and 1740.

On 28 August, 1701, a grant of 400 acres on the south side of the South Edisto or Pon Pon river was made to John Jackson.<sup>1</sup>

The main high road from Charleston, or Charles Town, to the southward as established in 1711,<sup>2</sup> crossed the Edisto river at a point opposite this tract of land granted to John Jackson. That portion of the Edisto river, from the point where it reaches Edisto Island on the coast running up for some 20 miles, and above the ferry which was afterwards well known as Parker's Ferry, was commonly denominated the Pon Pon river. The Pon Pon river was really only the lower part, the last 20 miles or thereabouts, of the South Edisto, or Edisto river.

By the Act of 12 June, 1714,<sup>3</sup> a bridge was ordered to be built over the South Edisto river at the most convenient place on South Edisto River at the plantation of Capt. John Jackson.

By the Act of 9 Decr., 1725,<sup>4</sup> it was provided that the ferry theretofore established at the plantation of James Wrixham be removed and established at the plantation of Mr. John Jackson, across the Pon Pon river.

On 9 April, 1734, another Act,<sup>5</sup> directed the commissioners to rebuild a bridge over the Pon Pon river,

[Book] <sup>1</sup>Grant ~~Book~~, 38 (Proprietary Grants,) p. 403.

<sup>2</sup>General Statutes, Vol. IX, p. 14.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 33.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 64.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 86.



where the bridge formerly stood at the plantation of Capt. John Jackson. This last bridge also must have lasted not a long time, for in 1751<sup>6</sup> an Act recited that the bridge formerly built over Pon Pon river had been destroyed by a flood or rising of the river, and directed the commissioners to build a good and substantial bridge over the Pon Pon, not far from where the old bridge stood.

By the will of John Jackson, made in March, 1737, and probated in May, 1748,<sup>7</sup> he empowers his executors to sell "any of my lands or Town lotts not yet disposed off in Jacksonborough which my said executors shall "think fitt."

Whether this John Jackson was the same as the original grantee of the 400 acres or a descendant of the same name the record so far as examined does not disclose.

On 16 March, 1757,<sup>8</sup> his executors, viz, his wife, Jean Jackson, who had by marriage become Jean Harley, and his brother, George Jackson, conveyed to Gideon Dupont, for £773 currency of South Carolina, 290 acres adjoining the village of Jacksonborough, being part of the original grant of 400 acres out of which the village was taken.

By an Act in 1779<sup>9</sup> a public ferry was established over the Pon Pon river, near Jacksonborough; and by the Act of 26<sup>th</sup> February, 1786,<sup>10</sup> the Commissioners of the Parishes of St. Paul's and St. Bartholomew's were directed to build a bridge over the Pon Pon at Jacksonborough.

In December, 1803, an Act was passed,<sup>11</sup> which recites that the bridge across the Pon Pon at Jacksonborough

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 156.

<sup>7</sup>Probate Court, Charleston County, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 43.

<sup>8</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Y. Y., p. 66.

<sup>9</sup>Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. IX, p. 271.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 312.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 408.

had been carried away by the frequent passing of rafts down the river.

Lieut. Anthony Allaire, of the American Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Patrick Ferguson, on the march from Savannah to join the army under Sir Henry Clinton, in March, 1780, makes the following mention of Jacksonborough in his diary, under date of 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1780: "After crossing, continued our march to Jacksonborough, a village containing about sixty houses, situated on Pon Pon, or Edisto river. The most of the houses are very good; the people tolerable well to live; some large store houses for rice, from which they convey it by water to Charleston market. In short, it is a pleasant little place, and well situated for trade, but the inhabitants are all Rebels—not a man remaining in the town, except two, one of whom was so sick he could not get out of bed, and the other a doctor, who had the name of a friend to Government."<sup>12</sup>

Jacksonborough is not mentioned in de Brahm's map of 1757, but is on both Mouzon's maps of 1775 and the reprint of 1794.

The place attained a temporary eminence when in January, 1782, the Legislature of the State was there convened—Charleston being then in the hands of the British. It was this Legislature which passed the famous confiscation and amercement Act, and for a short period Jacksonborough attained the dignity of the seat of government and the place of publication of a newspaper.

This soon passed, but Jacksonborough continued to be the County seat of Colleton County, where the Court House and Jail were located until 1817, when the County seat was by statute changed from Jacksonborough to Walterborough.

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<sup>12</sup>King's Mt. and Its Heroes, by Draper, p. 487.

The village seems then, as other low country villages of the time situated in unhealthy localities, to have gradually gone to decay. In Mills' Statistics of South Carolina, published in 1826, it is stated: "The old court-house and jail are still standing, and two or three dwellings," and in Mills' Atlas, published in 1825, it is still noted as a village.

The construction of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, in 1859, has given a new life to the village; a village of the same name, but not on the same site as the old. The old village of Jacksonborough was located on the public road about a half mile from the present railway station on the railroad about which the new village has grown up.

The writer has been able to find no map of Jacksonborough. One existed, for the deeds refer to lots as marked on the map or "model" of the town, but no copy is now to be found among the records in Columbia.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE  
PROVINCE OF SOUTH CARO-  
LINA, 1692-1700.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

May 9, 1682,\* James Witter appeared before Robert Gibbes and made oath that he was present and saw Maurice Mathews and James Moore sign a deed conveying property to Magnus Pople. Recorded December 11, 1682. (Page 339.)

December 6, 1682, Magnus Pople, shipwright, of Carolina, conveyed to Anthony Shory a tract of land which had been conveyed to him by "Maurice Mathews & James Moore, of ye pvince of Carolina aforesd Esqrs." \* \* "by one Certaine Writeing or Lettr of Attorney undr the hands and seales of James Jones & his Wife, bareing date the 3d day of August (1681)" in consideration of £20, reciting that this land had been "taken up by & granted unto ye sd James Jones & Elizabeth, as by the Record of the grant thereof now remaining in ye Registrs office may appear ffifty Acres of the sd Plantation lately sold by the sd James Jones Unto James Witter of sd pvince Marrinr, Conteyning Two hundred and thirty Acres of Land or thereabouts" \* \* "and being upon ye South side of James Towne Creek", bounding on the creek, lands of John Foster, Hugh Wigglesworth, Thomas Shory and the fifty acres sold to James Witter, being 230 acres. Witnesses: — Samways, — Atkinson and J. Oldys." Recorded December 11, 1682. (Pages 339-340.)

December 8, 1682, "Peaceable and quiett possession of Turff and Twigg" of the above mentioned premises

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\*Several pages from an earlier volume were bound in here, when the volume was rebound many years ago.

was given unto Anthony Shory by Magnus Pople. Witnesses: William Pharoah and Mrs. Wilkeson. (Page 340.)

August 31, 1682, Joseph Smith and Thomas Gun, cooper, entered into a contract. Recorded December 22, 1682. (Page 340.)

Commission [written in Latin] from John, Lord Berkeley, Palatine of Carolina, to James Colleton, brother of Sir Peter Colleton, constituting him a Landgrave of Carolina. Recorded January 20, 1682/3. (Page 341.)

May 10, 1682, Philip Doldridge conveyed to John Beresford an island containing seventy acres of land, which he had bought from Philip Brady, bounded by lands of John Norton and Capt. Robert Daniell. Recorded January 23, 1682/3. (Page 342.)

October 3, 1679, Joseph West, Governor, granted to Anthony Shory a tract of 200 acres of land on "Wampacheroone Creeke." Signed by Governor West, and William Fuller, Richard Conant and William Owen, members of the Council. (Page 343.)

March 20, 1782, "William Earle of Craven Pallatine and the rest of the true and absolute Proprietors of the province of Carolina", through the Governor and Council of the Province, granted unto John Stevens lot No. 23 in Charles Town. Signed by James Moore, Joseph Morton, John Archdale, Maurice Mathews and Arthur Middleton. Recorded May 12, 1683. (Page 343.)

June 4, 168 [last figure gone], the Proprietors, through the Governor and Council, granted to Paul Grimball a tract of thirty acres of land on Cooper River. Signed by Maurice Mathews, John Godfrey, Joseph [name gone] and Arthur Middleton. [The page is much mutilated, and other names might have been torn out.] Recorded October 26 [year gone]. (Page 343.)

May 5, 1683, John Sullivan, for £20, conveyed to Christopher Smith, merchant, 150 acres of land on Ash-

ley River, originally granted to him by the Lords Proprietors. Witnesses: John Beresford, Thomas Holton and Ralph Marshall. Registered May 11, 1683. (Page 344.)

Will of Mary Crosse, widow, made August 28, 1698, and proved before Governor Blake, November 10, 1698, gave son, William Bayley, the corner lot in Charles Town, which was formerly "Capt. John Clapps whereon ye. great house stands yt. he lately lived in", together with the house and all other buildings thereon, also half of a tract of land near "Bermudas Town", containing fifty acres, which she had purchased with her son. Capt. Charles Basden, also another lot in Charles Town, which had formerly belonged to Capt. Clapp, whereon Capt. John Flavell then lived, together with all houses thereon, during his lifetime and at his death to go to her daughters, Mary Basden, widow, and Susannah Rawlins; gave daughter, Mary Basden, one half of a lot in Charles Town, next Capt. Rhett's, where Mr. Buckley had lately lived, and fronting the wharf where testatrix then lived; gave daughter, Susannah Rawlins, the other half of said lot; directed that her three lots near the Market Place in Charles Town be divided into three parts, to wit: the front to "Broad Street alias Cooper Street" and the front to the little street that runs by Dr. Franklin's and Mr. Simonds's to be divided into thirds, then said lots to be divided by straight lines running northward and southward; gave son, William Bayley, the third part of the lots which lay westward for life, to go to Mary Basden and Susannah Rawlins at his death; gave easternmost third of the lots to Susannah Rawlins; gave the third part of the lots, which lay between the other two, to Mary Basden; directed the half town lot purchased of Henry Samways, and lying southward of the two lots that were formerly Capt. Clapp's, to be sold to pay her

debts; gave her two daughters all of her household goods; gave Mary Basden an Indian girl, Rayner; gave son and daughters all of her shop goods and all property not mentioned in the will, to be equally distributed among them; appointed William Bayley and Mary Basden and Susannah Rawlins, executor and executrixes. Witnesses: Mildred Shory, Ann Pawley, Edith Hyrne, Jonathan Armory. Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., March 6, 1700. (Part on page 345 and the rest on page 368 of the present volume, the pages having been so mixed in rebinding.)

Will of Edward Rawlins, of Charles Town, Carolina, made September 24, 1699, and proved June 17, 1700, before Governor Blake, gave wife, Susannah Rawlins, all of his estate, real and personal, for life, allowing her the privilege of selling, or disposing of it, as she should have occasion, for her maintenance and the bringing up of his children, and at her death the estate was to be distributed equally among such of his children as were then living, and in case all of his children should die it was to be divided equally between the children of Charles Basden and William Bayley, gentleman; appointed wife Susannah executrix, and after her death Robert Daniell, James Stanyarne and Capt. Job Howes were to act as executors. Witnesses: John Buckley, Capt. William Smith, John Cock, Jr., William Welch. Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., June 17, 1700. (Pages 346-347.)

October 6, 1685, the undernamed officers of the Province took the following oath:

"Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed doe promise to beare faith and true allegiance to our Sovraigne Lord King James the Second his heires and Successors and fidelitie and submission to the Lords Proprietors and the forme of Government by them established by their Fundamentall Constitutions"

Joseph Morton, John Godfrey, Robert Quarry, Paul Grimball, Stephen Bull, John Farr, Barnard Schenck- ingh, Humphrey Primatt, Richard Conant, Richard Baker, Benjamin Blake and William Dunlop. On November 19th, Joseph Morton<sup>1</sup> subscribed to the same oath.

October 6th the same oath was taken by the following: Joseph Oldys, William Popell, J. Dugué, P. Bacot, Anthony Poitevin, D. Trezevant, P. Dutartre, René Rezeau, Jo: Alexander and John Hamilton. October 12th by James Gilbertson; 13th, by Phineas [undecipherable], Rogers; 20th, by I. Fleury; 31st, by Adam [undecipherable], [undecipherable], Royer, Gyles Russell, Joseph Blake, William Bower, William Peter; November 21st, by Peter DuMoulin; May 6, 1686, by William Brockkus. October 15, 1686, Andrew Percival took the following oath: "I doe hereby promise to bare faith & true alliegiance to or: soveraigne Lord King James ye second & fidellity to ye Lordes Proprietors of Carol—according to ye fundamentall Constitucons, dated ye XXI<sup>th</sup>: July 1669". The same oath was taken by John Francis de Gignilliat, January 20, 1688/9; by George Pawley, January 22nd; by Daniel Carty, February 14th; by D. Hooglant, April 13, 1689. (Pages 347 and 348.)

March 2, 1695/6, William Edwards, planter; John Bray, planter; William Fuller and Thomas Gerie returned their inventory and appraisement of an estate, and Edwards made oath to that effect before John Beresford and Bray to the same effect before William Smith. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Deputy Secretary. (Page 349.)

Will of Paul Grimball, Esq., of Edisto Island, Colleton County, made December 13, 1695, and proved before Thomas Cary, Secretary, February 20, 1696, gave

<sup>1</sup>The first signature is that of Joseph Morton, the Governor, the last that of Joseph Morton, son of Governor Morton.



wife, Mary Grimball, his plantation on Edisto Island, containing sixteen hundred acres of land, with the buildings thereon, for life, at her death to go to his son, Thomas Grimball; directed Thomas Grimball, in consideration of receiving the plantation aforesaid, to pay, within one year after his wife's death, to his daughters, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Linkly and Providence Grimball, £10. each: gave son-in-law, Christopher Linkly, and his wife, Ann, his four hundred acres of the eight hundred acres of land which he and Linkly had purchased in copartnership from the Lords Proprietors, said Linkly paying to testator's son, John Grimball, £10. one year after testator's death; gave wife, Mary, all rings, plate and jewels, with her choice of feather beds, one bolster, two pillows, two pairs of sheets, a blanket, curtains, counterpanes, a ring, and a negro girl, Ginny, and one-third part of the remainder of his personal estate, and, besides the foregoing, legacies to the value of £40, "which shee hath made of severell things yt. I gave her ye benefitt of & yt. shee shall not bee accountable for the same"; gave the remaining two-thirds of his personal estate to his children, Thomas and John Grimball, Mary Hamilton, Ann Linkly and Providence Grimball, to be equally divided among them; appointed wife, Mary, sole executrix. Witnesses: James Williams, Jonathan Amory, Mary Mullins and Sarah Powys, "when Mr. Grimball gave to ye. Honble. ye Governr. Archdale a good ring to be pd. by his executor as a token of his respect." Recorded by Odingsells, D. S., February 22, 1696. (Page 352. The recording of the will of Paul Grimball was started on page 350, but so much as had been recorded was scratched out and the recording done on page 352. Page 351 is blank.)

Will of Robert Adams, of Carolina, "Phisition", made June 18, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake, June 16, 1697, gave son, Robert Adams, in England (if alive),

£100., but if dead the bequest was to go to his brother, Thomas Adams, when it should be received from Benjamin Hust, of Carolina, planter, whose bond for £150 was held by testator; gave Benjamin Hust £5; gave Jean Lawson, of Carolina, £8; gave Susannah "Steavins", of Carolina, widow; 40 shillings; gave Thomas Rose, 40 shillings; gave remainder of his estate in Carolina to Samuel Williamson and Richard "Tread", Sr., of Carolina, whom he also appointed his executors. Witnesses: Francis Filding, Nicholas Marden, John Jones, Thomas Rose. Letters testamentary and a warrant of appraisement were granted to Samuel Williamson and Richard Tradd, as executors and administrators, by Governor Blake, June 16, 1697. (Page 352.)

October 3, 1698, John Birde, William Smith and Abraham Eve executed a bond to Governor Blake for Birde's faithful performance of his trust of executor of the estate of Joan Futter. Witness: Patrick Martin. (Page 353.)

In July, 1698, Governor Blake directed John Birde to administer on the estate of Joan Futter, at the same time directing Capt. Jon: Collins, John Pendarvis, Charles Burnham, Thomas Stanyarne and Daniel Donovan to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Pages 353-354.)

September 5, 1698, John Farr, Abraham Waight and Thomas Farr, acting under a warrant from Governor Blake, dated August 11, 1698, made an inventory and appraisement of the estate of Margaret Morris. (Page 354.)

November 11, 1698, Judith Royer, Capt. J. F. Gignilliat and Jonas Bonhoste executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Royer's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Noë Royer. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 355.)

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

## RECORDS FROM THE ELLIOTT-ROWAND BIBLE.

ACCOMPANIED BY AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST THOMAS  
ELLIOTT AND OF SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By Mabel L. Webber.\*

This Bible, which is a folio, and was printed in 1715, is now the property of Mrs. S. Lewis Simons, of Summerville, S. C., who has kindly allowed the several family records which it contains to be copied and printed.

It appears from a careful examination of the Bible, that it was originally the property of Thomas Elliott, of St. Paul's, (1699-1760) and became the property of the Rowand family through his daughter, Mary Elliott, who married, first Robert Mackewn, Jr., and second Robert Rowand.

The earliest records are all copies, fragments of the originals existing still in the Bible, which has been mutilated by time and use.

An account of the first Thomas Elliott and of his descendants for two or three generations is here prefixed to the records as of interest in giving the ancestry of some of the people recorded in the Bible.

Thomas Elliott, a Quaker, of Berkley County, sometimes called Thomas Elliott of "Long Point," from his plantation of that name on Charles Town Neck, came to South Carolina prior to April 24, 1696, for on that date he receives a grant of land, "Being Cypress Swamp . . . Colleton County, North Branch of Stonoe River," bounded on one side by land already his.

He married first, according to the family tradition, Mary Gibbes, but nothing has yet been found to con-

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\*The Editor is greatly indebted to Mr. D. E. Huger Smith for invaluable assistance in this work, and for the extracts from the Quaker Records in Philadelphia, which were sent to Mr. Smith by Mr. George Vaux, of that place.

firm or refute this tradition. That he had a wife, Hebzibeth, (or Hebzibah) who died September 27, 1719, is proved by extracts from the Quaker Records in Philadelphia, which also give us the date of his next marriage to Ann Clifford, whom he married May 1, 1721.<sup>1</sup> She was possibly a widow, as Thomas Elliott mentions a son-in-law, Thomas Clifford, in his will, this term being often used for stepson in the earlier records. Thomas Elliott died leaving will dated 9 June, 1731, and proved 21 January, 1731/2.<sup>2</sup> He had issue:

1. Ann. 2. Rachel. 3. Thomas. 4. William.
5. Joseph. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Martha. 8. Hepzibah.
9. Beulah.

1. ANN ELLIOTT, born April 15, 1695 [Bible Record]. Married first Jonathan Fitch, who died 30 October, 1723 [St. Andrew's Register].<sup>3</sup> She married second Roger Saunders, as whose wife she was baptized May 15, 1726, with two of her children by Jonathan Fitch, Thomas and Stephen Fitch. [St. A. Reg.] Roger Saunders was buried October 13, 1741 [St A. Reg]. By him she had a son, Thomas

<sup>1</sup>Hephzibeth Elliott, wife of Thomas Elliott, Sen., died on 27th of the 7th month, 1719, and was buried in her husband's, Thomas Elliott's plantation, on Stono. . . .

172/ Thomas Elliott, Senr., and Ann Clifford tooke each Other in marriage at Meeting of the people called Quakers and others, in Charles Towne, So. Carolina, the 1 of ye 3d Mo. 1721, and certificate was signed the same day, according to order.—Record of Quakers in S. C., now in Philadelphia.

<sup>2</sup>Will of Thomas Elliott, of Berkeley Co.—Son Thomas, lot on Bay, with all the bridge or wharf and houses thereon.

Grandson Stephen Elliott, son of William, deceased. Grandson William Elliott, son of William. Son Joseph Elliott. Son Thomas Elliott, plantation at Stono, where he now lives. Daughter Beuler Elliott. Daughter Anne Saunders. Daughter Elizabeth Butler. Daughter Martha Fairchild. Son-in-law Wm. Clifford.<sup>4</sup> Grandson Thomas Fitch. Grand-daughters Elizabeth and Mary Elliott, daughters of Son William, deceased. Wife Ann. Son Thomas Ex'or. Dated June 9, 1731. Proved Jan. 21, 1731.

<sup>3</sup>Will of Jonathan Fitch mentions Son Jonathan, Son Thomas, Son Stephen, wife Anne Fitch—my 3 children, Jonathan, Thomas and Stephen. Ex'ors wife Ann, Friend Thomas Smith, Wm. Cattle, Thomas Wareing, and bro-in-law Thomas Elliot, Jr., dated, 24 Oct., 1723. Proved 5 Oct., 1724.

Saunders, who was baptized November 12, 1727 [St. A. R.] She married the third time—Waight, surviving him, she died in 1748, and was buried December 18 [St. A. Reg.]<sup>4</sup>

- 2 RACHEL ELLIOTT, born December 18, 1697. She apparently died without issue before her father's will was made. A deed of gift from Thomas Elliott to his son-in-law, Richard Godfrey, of 300 acres, and dated July 28, 1718 [Probate Ct. 1722-26, p. 232] would make it seem possible that either Rachel Elliott married Richard Godfrey, or that a previous wife of Thomas Elliott was a widow Godfrey when she married him.
3. THOMAS ELLIOTT, born January 15, 1699; was buried December 25, 1760 [St. A. Reg.]<sup>5</sup> He married first, April 2, 1720, Beulah Law.<sup>6</sup> Married second, August 17, 1727, Susannah ———; with her he conveyed lands, March 4, 1734/5 [M. C. O., Bk. N. p. 331.] He married January 30, 1744, Elizabeth Bellinger, widow of Edmund Bellinger, and daughter of Shem Butler [St. A. Reg.]

<sup>4</sup>Will of Ann Waight, widow, mentions—Sister Martha Fairchild, Cousen (Sic) Mary Fairchild, Cousen Ann Fairchild, Kinsman Tobias Fitch. Kinsman John Fitch. Kinsman Jonathan Fitch. Kinsman James Fitch. Kinswoman Mary Ann Paurineau [Peronneau], daughter to Tobias Fitch, Kinswoman Susanna Butler, daughter to Joseph Fitch. To Thomas Stock, son of Samuel Stock, in care of Mrs. Mary Woodhard [Woodward], until he is of age. Granddaughters Ann and Isbella Fitch. Ex'ors Brother Thomas Elliott, Kinsman Thomas Elliott, Jr., and Jehu Elliott. Dated November 28, 1748. Proved 10th March, 1748.

<sup>5</sup>Will of Thomas Elliott, Sr.—Son Jehu. Daughters Mary McKewn and Sarah Elliott. Son Charles Elliott. Granddaughter Mary Bellinger Elliott. Sister Martha Man and her two youngest daughters. Son Thomas Elliott's widow Claudia. Ex'ors. Sons Jehu and Charles, and son-in-law Robert McKewn, Jr. Dated Jan. 6, 1756. Proved Jan. 23, 1761. Codicil, dated Dec. 22, 1756, mentions daughter Sarah Stanyarne.

<sup>6</sup>Thomas Elliott, Junr., and Bulah Law, Tooke Each Other in Marriage att the publique Meeting House of the people called Quakers, in Charlestown, So. Carolina, the 10th day of Ye 2nd Mo. (called April), 1720. and a certificate was signed the same day, according to order."—Quaker Records.

## Issue:

- I. Mary Elliott, born March 30, 1721, d. y.
- II. Thomas Elliott, known as Thomas Law Elliott, born February 23, 1724, died December 10, 1756 [St. A. Register].<sup>1</sup> He married 1st May 19, 1746 [St. A. R.], Mary Bellinger, daughter of Edmund Bellinger; and 2nd, Claudia ———, daughter of Mary McKewn, widow, by whom he had no issue. She survived him and married 2nd, George Inglis, April 29, 1759 [*Marriage Notices . . .* by A. S. Salley, Jr.] Thomas Law Elliott had two children by his first marriage, Thomas, who died young, and Mary Bellinger Elliott, who married Barnard Elliott, April 27, 1766. [*S. C. Gazette and Country Journal*, Ap. 29, 1766], and died Dec. 11, 1774 [*S. C. and Am. General Gazette*, Dec. 19, 1774].
- III. Jehu Elliott, born Dec. 13, 1728, will proved Jan. 1, 1762.<sup>2</sup> He married first, May 1, 1757, Mary West [St. A. Reg.], and second, Sarah——. He had no issue.
- IV. James Elliott, born Oct. 27, 1730, d. y.
- V. Charles Elliott, born Nov. 20, 1732, d. y.
- VI. Mary Elliott, born Feb. 20, 1735. She married first, Robert Mackewn, and second, Robert Rowand. See the Bible Record for dates, issue, etc.
- VII. Charles Elliott, born Aug. 17, 1737; will

<sup>1</sup>Will of Thomas Law Elliott, dated Dec. 6, 1756; proved Feb. 25, 1757; mentions Wife Claudia, Son Thomas Elliott, Daughter Mary Bellinger Elliott. Brothers Jehu Elliott, Charles Elliott, and Robert McKewn, Jr.

<sup>2</sup>Will of Jehu Elliott mentions Wife Sarah; Brother Charles Elliott; Sister Mary McKewn; Sister Sarah Stanyarne; Brother-in-law Robert McKewn, Jr.; late Father Thomas Elliott; Aunt Martha Man; Martha Booth; Mary Bellinger Elliott. Dated September 29, 1761; proved January 1, 1762.

proved Jan. 18, 1783.\* He married, first, Jane Stanyarne, daughter of Joseph Stanyarne, whose will, proved June 5, 1772, mentions his grand-children, Charles and Jane Elliott, "children of Charles Elliott by his late wife, my daughter Jane Stanyarne." Charles Elliott married, second, Ann Ferguson, daughter of Thomas Ferguson. Of his two children, Charles died young, and Jane Reily married Col. William Washington, April 21, 1782 [See Bible Records].

VIII. Joseph Elliott, born Jan. 1, 1739, d. y.

IX. Sarah Elliott, born Nov. 30, 1742; married Archibald Stanyarne May 19, 1759, [*Marriage Notices . . .* by A. S. Salley, Jr.]. She died Oct. 27, 1767.

4 · WILLIAM ELLIOTT, born May 13, 1703, died intestate, administration was granted to his widow Elizabeth, February 28, 1731. He married Elizabeth Emms, daughter of Ralph Emms; she married, second, Jeremiah Miles and had a daughter, Susannah, who married James Parsons, [*S. C. Gazette*, June 4, 1753]. Elizabeth Miles married, third, Elisha Butler, Sept. 24, 1738, [*St. A. R.*]<sup>10</sup> William Elliott and Elizabeth Emms had issue:

I. Mary, died young.

II. Stephen Elliott, who married Elizabeth Butler, April 23, 1749 [*St. A. Reg.*], and died without issue, as is shown by his will, dated Dec. 28, 1750.

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\*Will of Charles Elliott—Wife Ann Elliott; daughter Jane Ryly Elliott; Niece Sarah Johnstone; Friend Elizabeth Pickering. Dated Jan. 11, 1781; proved Jan. 18, 1783.

<sup>10</sup>M. C. O. L. L. 98.—Deed of gift by Elisha Butler and Elizabeth, his wife, to "our sons, Stephen, and William Elliott," dated Oct. 28, 1738; and M. C. O. L. L. 186, deed of gift "to our son, William Elliott," with remainder to the heirs of his body, failing which to our daughters, Elizabeth Elliott and Mary Elliott.

- III. William married, first, Sarah Mullryne, April 11, 1756 [St. Helena's Register] She died Mar. 28, 1757. He married, second, Mary Barnwell, Aug. 6, 1760, [St. H. R.], by whom he had issue. His will was proved Aug. 3, 1783.<sup>11</sup>
  - IV. Elizabeth Elliott married William Butler Dec. 1, 1738. [St. A. R.], and had issue:<sup>12</sup>
- 5 JOSEPH ELLIOTT, born August 15, 1705; married Sept. 2, 1724, Edith Whitmarsh [St. A. R.] she was buried March 24, 1738/9, as the "widow of Joseph, son of Thomas Elliott". [St. A. Reg.] Joseph Elliott's will was dated Dec. 17, 1738<sup>13</sup>. He had issue:
    - I. Mary Anne Elliott, baptized 1735; married Francis Rose Feb. 23, 1743. She died March 3, 1756, leaving issue.
    - II. Joseph Elliott, bapt. 1735, married Sarah——, and had issue.
    - III. Sarah Elliott, bapt. 1735, married Jeremiah Savage.

<sup>11</sup>Will of William Elliott, the Elder.—Wife Mary; Son William, dwelling house, etc., at Beaufort; Sons Ralph and Stephen (minors); Thomas Savage; William Carson, Ex'ors. Stephen Bull, of Sheldon, Nathaniel and John Barnwell, Josiah Tatnell, Thomas Savage, James Parsons. Son William, when 21. and Nephew George Parsons, when 21. Codicil appointed Thomas Butler, of Ogeechee, son of Joseph Butler, Ex'or and guardian of children. Dated Feb. 30, 1778; proved Aug. 3, 1783.

<sup>12</sup>Will of Elizabeth Butler, Widow, of Ogeeche.—Miss Jane Butler; brother William Elliott; nephews William Elliott and George Parsons, plantation called the farm on Charles Town Neck; plantation in Georgia called Silk Hope; land near Fort Argyle, on Ogeechee River. Daughter Mary Elliott Savage; residue to "all my grandchildren." Nephews William, Ralph and Stephen Elliott. Trustees and Ex'ors, Jeremiah Savage, Thomas Savage and James Parsons, of Charlestown. Dated Nov. 21, 1775; proved 23 Oct., 1780.

<sup>13</sup>Will of Joseph Elliott Mentions—Son Joseph; Son Thomas; Daughters Mary Anne and Sarah; Mother Ann Elliott; Wife Edith Elliott; Brother Thomas Elliott. Dated Dec. 17, 1738.



IV. Thomas Elliott, baptized 1735; died 1768 without issue."

6 ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, born July 19, 1707; married, first, December 19, 1723, Thomas Butler. She was baptized with five children as the wife of Thomas Butler, July 23, 1734. [St. A. Reg.] She married, second, Robert D'Arques. He was buried May 2, 1748, [St. A. Reg.], and his will, dated April 22, 1748, left all his property to his wife, who married the third time, June 19, 1750, Robert Yonge, [St. A. Reg.], by whom she had no issue. His will, dated Nov. 12, 1751, and proved Dec. 20, 1751, mentions besides his wife, his adult son, Francis Yonge, and a daughter, Lydia Fuller. Elizabeth Elliott and Thomas Butler had issue:

- I. Thomas Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, died unmarried, and was buried March 6, 1746/7. [St. A. Reg.]"
- II. Mary Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, married May 25, 1742, Richard Wright; married, second, Jan. 17, 1747, Elisha Butler; she was buried July 18, 1750. [St. A. Reg.]
- III. Ann Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, died 1745, [St. A. Reg.]
- IV. William Butler, baptized July 23, 1734.
- V. Elizabeth Butler, baptized July 23, 1734.
- VI. Sarah Butler, baptized May, 1737.

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"Will of Thomas Elliott, of St. Bartholomew, planter, Sister Sarah Savage, wife of Jeremiah Savage, one-third of whole estate. Nephew Richard Rose, Nieces Elizabeth and Sarah Rose, daughters of Mr. Francis Rose, one-third. Nephew Gilbert Elliott, Nieces Edie and Sarah Elliott, son and daughters of my late brother, Joseph Elliott, remaining third. Ex'ors, Francis Rose and Benj. Fuller. Dated Feb. 3, 1768; proved 13th June, 1768.

"Will of Thomas Butler, of St. Bartholomews.—Mother Elizabeth Butler; Sister, Mary Wright; Sister Elizabeth Butler; Sister Sarah Butler, Ex'ors, Mother Elizabeth Butler, and sister Mary Wright. Dated March 3, 1746/7; proved July 5, 1748, when Elizabeth D'Arques, late Elizabeth Butler, qualified.

- 7 MARTHA ELLIOTT, born August 16, 1711; married William Fairchild, March 24, 1727, [St. Philip's Reg.]. She married, second, Feb. 2, 1748/9, John Man, [St. Andrew's Reg.]. Issue by her first husband:
- I. Ann Fairchild married Alexander Walker June, 1765, [Hayne Record], and had issue.
  - II. Mary Fairchild.
  - III. Henry Elliott Fairchild, born June 17, 1739, [St. A. R.].  
Issue by second husband:
  - IV. Elizabeth Man, born Sept. 5, 1750; married David Scott, Feb. 10, 1774.
  - V. Beulah Man, born Jan. 15, 1753.
- 8 HEPIZIBAH ELLIOTT, born December 22, 1716, not mentioned in her father's will; she apparently died young.
- 9 BEULAH ELLIOTT," born September 19, 1719; married Thomas Rose, Jan. 12, 1733, [St. P. R.]. They had issue:
- I. Ann Rose, born July 20, 1739. She married James Fitch, and had a daughter, Beulah Elliott Fitch, who in 1786 was the only surviving descendant of Thomas Rose and Beulah Elliott, [See M. C. O. R., 5. p. 347.]
  - II. Hepsibah Rose, born Aug. 6, 1746, [St. P. R.], married James Christie, Nov. 24, 1768; left no issue.

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"Hepsibah and Beulah Elliott were evidently the children of Thomas Elliott, by his wife "Hepzibeth." From a much mutilated deed in the Mesne Conveyance Office [Book I. p. 392.] which recites the will of Nathaniel Law, and mentions his six children, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Hepzibah, Beulah, and Ann Law, it looks possible for Hepzibah, the wife of Thomas Elliott, and Beulah Law, the first wife of his son, Thomas, to have been sisters. Unfortunately, the will of Nathaniel Law is missing, and the deed above mentioned is, for all practical purposes, undecipherable.

[The following note was received from Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., too late to be put in the proper place]:

January 23, 1689/90 "Thomas Elliott Carpenter & William Elliott Brick layer Exer<sup>ts</sup>. of W<sup>m</sup>. Cooke gen<sup>l</sup>. dec<sup>d</sup>. James Stanyarne & Thomas Booth executed a bond to the Governor for their proper administration of the estate aforesaid. (Records Ct. Ord. 1672-1692, P. 384, Office Hist. Commission, S. C.)

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### BIBLE RECORDS.

Ann Elliott was born in April: 15<sup>th</sup>, 1695.

Rachael Elliott was born in Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 18: 1697

Thomas Elliott was born in Janua<sup>r</sup>. 15: 1699.

William Elliott was born in May: 31: 1703.

Joseph Elliott was born in August: 15: 1705.

Eliz<sup>h</sup>. Elliott was born in July: 19: 1707.

Martha Elliott was born in Aug<sup>t</sup>. 16: 1711

Hep<sup>h</sup>. Elliott was born in Dec<sup>r</sup>. 22: 1716.

Beulah Elliott was born in Spe<sup>t</sup>. 19: 1719.

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Susannah Elliott was born in November y<sup>r</sup>. 20. 1711

Susannah Elliott was marred Auggust " 17 : : 1727

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Thomas Elliott Sen<sup>r</sup>. was born in January 15<sup>th</sup>. 1699.

Mary Elliott was born in March 30<sup>th</sup> 1721.

Thomas Elliott was born in February 23: 1723/4.

Jehu Elliott was born in December: 13: 1728.

James Elliott was born in October 27: 1730.

Charles Elliott was born in November 20: 1732.

Mary Elliott was born in February: 28: 1734/5.

Charles Elliott was born in August: 17: 1737.

Joseph Elliott was born in January: 1<sup>st</sup>: 1739.

Sarah Elliott was born Novem<sup>r</sup>. 30: 1742.

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<sup>1</sup>My Mother died y<sup>r</sup> 24 day of March in y<sup>r</sup> year 1742  
 —[?] aged —6 & Jehu B—r [?] died August y<sup>r</sup>. 5  
 1732, aged 23 [?].

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<sup>1</sup>These items are on a separate piece of paper, pasted in the Bible.

Charles Elliott Sen'. was born 17<sup>th</sup> August 1737

Charles Elliott was Born Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> December 1760

Jane Reily Elliott was Born Monday 14 March 1763

Jane Washington was born Friday August 1<sup>st</sup> 1783

Jane Washington was married to J. H. Ancrum— Nov<sup>r</sup>.  
1801 at Sandy Hill.

William and Jane Washington's nuptials were solemnized  
on Sunday the 21<sup>st</sup> day of April 1782

William Washington was born 17<sup>th</sup> September 1785

William Washington was married to Martha Blake Nov<sup>r</sup>.  
1807

Brig'. Gen'. Washington died on Friday 16<sup>th</sup> March 1810

William Washington died on Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> February 1830  
and was interr'd in the family Burial Ground.

M<sup>rs</sup> Martha Washington the wife of William Washington  
died on the 28<sup>th</sup> of September 1830 and was interr'd  
in the family Burial Ground alongside of William  
Washington

Mrs Jane Washington the wife of Gen' Washington died  
on the 14<sup>th</sup> December 1830 in her 69<sup>th</sup> year of her Age  
— She was interr'd in the family burial Ground along-  
side of her son William Washington.

William Washington was born at the corner of South Bay  
and Legare St on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of March in the year  
of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and ten.

The nuptials of Pinckney Lowndes and Margaret Wash-  
ington eldest daughter of William Washington Esq<sup>r</sup>  
were celebrated in the next house to the corner of  
Lamboll and Legare S<sup>t</sup> on the 17<sup>th</sup>. day of May in the  
year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Twenty  
nine.

William Washington Ancrum was born in Church S<sup>t</sup> on the  
31<sup>st</sup> of March in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hun-  
dred and eight — The nuptials of Tho<sup>s</sup> D Condy and  
Jane Washington Ancrum, eldest daughter of James  
H Ancrum Esq<sup>r</sup>. were celebrated at the corner of

Church and Fort St<sup>a</sup> on the 18<sup>th</sup>. day of April 1826 AD — Charles Elliott Condry was born on      day of January and died on      day of April 1827 Mary A Condry was born on 9<sup>th</sup> September in the year 1828 AD

Jane Washington Lowndes was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of February in the year 1830 in the next house to the corner of Legare & Lamboll S<sup>th</sup>.

The nuptials of D<sup>r</sup>. S. B. Rush Finley and Mary H. Ancrum second daughter of J. H. Ancrum were celebrated at St Michaels Church on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of January in the year 1828. and the aforesaid Mary departed this life on the 2[—] of July in the year 1828 and her mortal remains were deposited in the Perrenau [Sic] in the Circular Church yard

Robert Mackewn Ju<sup>r</sup> was married to Mary Elliott the 1 Day of March 1753

Susannah Mackewn was Born 28 March 1754

Sarah Elliott Mackewn<sup>a</sup> Born: 26 February: 1756

Mary Mackewn. Born 25 Sept: 1758

Elizabeth Mackewn. Born 22 of Aug<sup>r</sup>. 1759

Ann Mackewn Born 13 Sept: 1760

Robert Elliott Mackewn Born: 11 January 1763

Robert Mackewn Born: 18 June: 1764

Susannah<sup>a</sup>      Dide the 8 of April 1778

Mary - -      Dide the 7 of October 1758

Elizabeth      Dide the 19 November 1759

Ann - - -      Dide the 28 of March 1762

<sup>a</sup>Marriage] Andrew Johnston, Esq.; to Miss Sarah Elliott Mackewn, Daughter of the Deceased Robert Mackewn.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*; March 2, 1772.

<sup>a</sup>Married] Dr. George Haig to Miss Susanna Mackewn, Daughter of Robert Mackewn, Esq; deceased.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*; May 1, 1769.

Robert Elliott Dide the 23 of January 1763  
 Robt Mackewn Dide the 26 of January 1765  
 Thomas Elliott Sen'. Dide 23 of December 1760

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born 4 June 1738 Robert Rowand was married to Mary Mackewn 12 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1765 by Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Robt Cooper

Harriett Elliott Rowand born Friday 25 July 1766 between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. — Chrestened by Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. James Tonge on Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> Feby 1767 at Sandy Hill.

Mary Rowand was born Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> October 1768 about 1 o'clock P. M. — Christened by Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Hewitt on Sunday died at Tom Cain's Stono Sunday 28 May 2 o'clock P. M. 1769—buried by Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Tongue.

Charles Elliott Rowand was born Thursday between 3 & 4 o'clock P. M. 8<sup>th</sup> August 1771 — Chrestened Monday 11 Novem<sup>r</sup>.-1771 by Rev<sup>d</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Hewett M<sup>rs</sup> Wels[?] M<sup>rs</sup>. Elliott, Sukey, M<sup>r</sup> Webb D<sup>r</sup> Haig [rest illegible.]

Robert Rowand was married to Mary Mackewn 12 Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1765 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Robert Cooper

Harriett Elliott Rowand born 25 July 1766 between 1 & 2 o'clock A. M. christened by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. John Tonge on Sunday 22 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1767 at Sandy Hill.—

Mary Rowand was born on Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> October 1768 about 1 o'clock P. M. christened by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Hewatt on Sunday — Died at Tom Cain's Stono Sunday 28<sup>th</sup> May 2. o'clock P. M. 1769. buried by M<sup>r</sup> Tonge —

Charles Elliott Rowand was born 8<sup>th</sup>. August 1771 on Thursday between 3 & 4 o'clock P. M. christened Monday 11<sup>th</sup>. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1771 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Hewatt—

Charles Elliott Rowand was married to Henrietta Sommers (the Eldest Daughter of John Sommers) at Golden Grove in the Parish of S<sup>t</sup>. Paul Stono on Thursday the 1<sup>st</sup>. of December 1796 between 7 & 8. o'clock P. M. by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. George Buist. —

Henrietta Sommers Rowand the first born of Charles Elliott & Henrietta Rowand was born in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street Charleston on Monday the 16<sup>th</sup>.

of October 1797 was Christened on Sunday by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Buist — She departed this Life (in the same Room she first drew her Breath) on Monday the 23<sup>rd</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1799 about twenty two minutes after four o'clock in the Afternoon and on Tuesday the 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> Prayers were read over her in the front Room down Stairs by Mr. Buist after which her Body was conveyed in a Boat to the family Burial Ground at Stono where it was interred among her Ancestors— She fell a Victim to the fever called the Black Vomit which then raged violently in Charleston . —

Charles Elliott Rowand was born on Friday the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October 1799 in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street about half an hour after six o'clock in the Morning and was Christened on Sunday the        of November 1799 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Buist.

Robert Rowand was born on Friday the 10<sup>th</sup>. of April 1801. about 20 Minutes after nine o'clock P. M. in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street and was christened on Sunday the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Buist— R. R. had the Thrush in the Mouth— July 24<sup>th</sup>. On Friday the 24<sup>th</sup> July he departed this life about 20 Minutes after four in the Afternoon— in Hasell Street N<sup>o</sup>. 39, the next day his Body was conveyed up to the family Burial Ground at Stono where he was interred and placed along side of his Sister H. S. Rowand.

Mary Rowand the Wife of Rob<sup>t</sup>. Rowand and Mother of Harriott Elliott Maxwell and Charles Elliott Rowand was taken sick of a violent Nervous Fever on Sunday the 28<sup>th</sup>. day of March 1802. and departed this life on the Saturday following the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of April 1802— Prayers were read over her in the front Room down Stairs in Friend Street by the Reverend D<sup>r</sup>. Buist after which conveyed to the family Burial Ground at Stono where she was interred among her ancestors — Aged 67 years 1 Month & Six days—

Robert Rowand was born at New Haven, Connecticut on

Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> Sept'. 1802 between 7 & 8 oclock P. M. and was christened on Sunday the 4<sup>th</sup>. Dec'. 1802 in Charleston S°. Carolina by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. D' Geo. Buist. —

John Sommers Rowand was born on Tuesday the 26<sup>th</sup>. day of August 1806, about 20 Minutes after nine oclock in the Morning in the front Room up Stairs N°. 2 Friend Street — and was christened on Sunday the 21<sup>st</sup>. Sept'. 1806 out of the large Bowl— by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. D'. Geo. Buist— Charleston S°. Carolina. —

Mary Elliott Rowand was born on Sunday the 17<sup>th</sup> July 1808, about 2 o'clock in the Morning in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street — and was christened by D'. Geo. Buist out of the large Bowl on the 31<sup>st</sup>. July 1808. — NB D'. Buist died of a few days illness of a bilious fever on the 31<sup>st</sup>. day of August 1808.—

Martha Sommers Rowand was born on Thursday the 24<sup>th</sup> of August 1809 at about half after 2. oclock A. M. in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street— christened at the Horseshoe by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Montgomery Adams in April 1810.

Thomas Elliott Rowand was born on Friday the 7<sup>th</sup> of January 1814 at 8 oclock in the Morning in the Front Room up Stairs in Friend Street and christened on the 27<sup>th</sup>. of February by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M'. Leland— NB. The large Bowl was made use of.—

Robert Rowand—the father of Harriott Elliott Maxwell & Charles E. Rowand was taken ill on Saturday the 11<sup>th</sup>. of May 1816 at Poplar Grove, with a shivering & chilliness which brought on the fever, on Monday the 13<sup>th</sup> was removed to Charleston, on Thursday 16<sup>th</sup>. confined to his Bed and terminated his existance in N°. 48 Meeting Street on Saturday the 25<sup>th</sup>. May [illegible] being exactly that day fornight he was taken sick— He was interred in the Scotch Church yard on the 26<sup>th</sup> in [illegible] spot he had long before chosen and a Monument [illegible] — A large & respectable



- train of friends accompanied the corpse to [illegible.]  
aged 73 [illegible]
- 1832 Martha Sommers Rowand was married to Alfred Rose Drayton on Thursday the 8<sup>th</sup> day of November 1832 by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Aurthur Buist.
- 1833 Robert Rowand was married to Eliza Maria Bee on Thursday November 7<sup>th</sup> 1833 by The Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Fran<sup>s</sup> Rutledge
- 1834 Alfred Tidyman Drayton was born in Rutledge Street on Thursday 4 December 1834 at 8 o'clock in the morning—He was chrestened in St Paul's Church by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Chrestian Hanckel on the 7<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>- 1835—God fathers and god mother C. E. Rowand and A. R. Drayton— Hester T. Drayton.
- 1835 Rob<sup>t</sup> Fra<sup>s</sup>. Rowand was christen'd March — 1835 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Dalcho— He was born on Jan<sup>y</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1835—God fathers C. E. R—[owand?] M<sup>r</sup> Labruce & Miss S. B [illegible.]

Family of T. Y. S. Rowand & C. M [illegible]

- 1874 Lottie Elliott Rowand born 5 June 1874 in Charleston S. C. at 3 P M.— died Jan. 28 1894
- 1876 Thomas Young Simons Rowand born August 19<sup>th</sup> at 1 O'clock in Philadelphia Penn.
- 1878 Eliza Sommers Rowand born September 10<sup>th</sup> at 1 o'clock in Charleston

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Caroline M. Rowand D [illegible]  
Lottie Elliott Rowand D [illegible]  
T. Y. S. Rowand D [illegible]

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE GRAVESTONES IN THE CHURCH YARD OF OLD ST. PAUL'S, STONO.—The original parish of St. Paul was created under the Church Act of 1706, and the Parish Church, built under the provisions of that Act, was located on a high plat of land near New Cut on a piece of 30 acres of land donated by Landgrave Edmund Bellinger. "New Cut" is the cut that connects the Stono River with Wadmelow River and the site of the old Church is near a small creek running out of the Stono River and is immediately on the bank or bluff of high land where it rises above the marsh on the mainland or Colleton County side of Stono River.

The Parish Church was built of brick on this spot in 1708 with a parsonage and outbuilding which latter were destroyed by the Indians in the Yemassee war of 1715. The creation of the parish of St. John's Colleton in 1734 out of the Parish of St. Paul left the old Parish Church in an inconvenient place for the residents of the residue of the Parish, and in 1756 the Parish Church was moved to a more central spot near the road leading from Rantowles ferry to Parker's ferry across the Edisto River. Nothing now remains of the old Church "on the salts" near New Cut except the foundations of a brick church in an irregular mass or mound and the following gravestones:

Here lyes Buried  
y<sup>r</sup>. Body of M<sup>rs</sup>.  
Sarah Seabrook,  
dec<sup>d</sup>. June y<sup>r</sup>. 16<sup>th</sup>., 1715  
in the 47 year  
of her age.

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Here lyes the  
Body of M<sup>r</sup>.

Robart Seabrook,  
dec<sup>d</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup>., y<sup>r</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>.  
1710, in y<sup>r</sup>. 59 year,  
of his age.

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Here lyes y<sup>r</sup>.  
Body of M<sup>r</sup>.  
Benjamin Seabrook  
Son of Mr. Robart  
& Sarah Seabrook,  
Dec<sup>d</sup>. Jan<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>r</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>., 1717,  
in y<sup>r</sup>. 19 year of his age.

These three gravestones are all of a dark slate with foot-stones of the same material marked with the initials of the respective names and were on the 19<sup>th</sup>. March 1899, in good preservation.

Alongside of these stones were two others of some softer, whitish stone deeply buried in the earth and apparently so decomposed by weather and moisture as to have nothing legible left.

On the other side of the old foundations from the stones above mentioned was the following one :

In Memory of  
M<sup>rs</sup>. Amerinthia Lowndes  
the affectionate  
and much beloved wife  
of Mr. Rawlins Lowndes,  
of Charles Town, who lies buried here  
at her own particular Desire  
near her deceased Parents  
Jn<sup>o</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup>. & Mary Elliott  
of this Parish—She died the 14<sup>th</sup>.  
of Jan<sup>r</sup>., 1750—Aged 21 years.

This last stone is a hard brown sandstone, and the inscription on it is as clear and distinct as the day it was cut.—*Contributed by Mr. Henry A. M. Smith.*



Handwritten notes:  
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# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. XI.

APRIL, 1910.

No. 2.

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## THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The term "Barony," as frequently used in relation to estates in South Carolina, has been both misunderstood and misapplied. It did not mean merely an estate of a large number of acres, nor was it a "barony" although held by a person however wealthy or prominent unless he was one who, by his official dignity in the province, was entitled to hold a barony.

According to the Fundamental Constitutions as originally adopted by the Lords Proprietors, a signiory and a barony consisted each of twelve thousand acres.<sup>1</sup> A "signiory" was the estate of a Proprietor, and each of the eight Proprietors was entitled to a signiory in each county. A "barony" was the estate of a Landgrave or a Cassique. Each Landgrave (and there was to be one for each county) was to have four baronies, and each Cassique (and there were to be two for each county) was to have two.<sup>2</sup> The term barony was thus in strictness applicable only to the estate of twelve thousand acres granted to either a Landgrave or a Cassique as an estate attached to his title and dignity. With the passing of the dominion of the Lords Proprietors, when the Crown took over the colony, there passed also the existence of Proprietors and the provisions for Landgraves and Cassiques.

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<sup>1</sup>*Carroll's Hist. Coll. of S. C.*, Vol. 2, p. 363.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid*, p. 364.

No more such dignities were conferred and lands could be no longer granted as signiories or baronies.

As the Proprietors transferred their interests to the Crown in 1729, for an estate to have been strictly a barony it must have been either actually granted or agreed to be granted before that date to either a Landgrave or a Cassique.

## I.

## THE ASHLEY BARONY.

The Ashley Barony, so called, was properly the "Signiory" in Berkeley County granted to the Earl of Shaftsbury, one of the Proprietors.

Of all the Proprietors who embarked in the enterprise of developing the magnificent territory in North America undertaken to be given to them by King Charles II, none took a more active and zealous interest than Anthony Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftsbury. In addition to his contribution to the common stock or capital subscribed by the several Proprietors, he endeavored on his own part, and as his individual undertaking, to take up estates and cultivate and settle plantations.

He at one time contemplated coming out in person and joining in the settlement.

In the very first instructions given by the Lords Proprietors to Gov' William Sayle, in charge of the intended settlement, and dated 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1669, they direct him:

"12. Yo<sup>a</sup> are to cause y<sup>r</sup> Land to be laid out in  
 "Squares containeing each 12000 acres, every of w<sup>ch</sup>  
 "Squares that shall be taken up by a Propriet<sup>r</sup> is to  
 "be a Signiory. And each Square that shall be taken  
 "up by a Landgrave or Cassique is to be a Barrony,  
 "and each of those squares w<sup>ch</sup> shall be taken up or  
 "planted on by any of the people shall be a Collony,  
 "And reserved wholly for y<sup>r</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> people as they  
 "come to settle, keeping the proporcon of twenty-  
 "fower Collonyes to eight Signorys & eight Bar-  
 "ronyes."

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<sup>a</sup>Collection of S. C. Hist. Soc., Vol. 5, p. 121.



These instructions were in accordance with the provisions of the Fundamental Constitutions, but it was much easier to prescribe methods of survey and plotting on paper in England than carry them out on the spot amid the rivers, swamps, morasses and forests of South Carolina.

It was never attempted. To lay out the territory as prescribed was wholly beyond the means or the power of the infant settlement.

For purposes of common defence and of common support it was necessary that the settlers should be in as close proximity and touch with each other as was compatible with the pursuit of their occupations, and as soon as the settlement was established grants of land were made preferably in close neighborhood.

In the case of Carolina, when the lands nearest the main settlement—Charles Town—were taken up, the more distant lands were granted out, but on no discernible system. Grants of land were as a rule made irregularly and in spots, as suited the fancy or selection of the person receiving the grant.

The land in South Carolina was not laid out nor taken up in squares, nor were signories and baronies of 12000 acres laid out for the Proprietors, Landgraves and Casiques. The grants at first were for comparatively small amounts in acres. The first grant for so large an acreage as exceeded 5,000 acres, is the grant of this Signiory to the Earl of Shaftsbury.

A small tract of land, or plantation, was settled at the very beginning for the joint account of the Proprietors on the west (or south) side of the Ashley River, where the present village of Marysville stands.

This, however, was settled more to be worked as a farm or plantation for the purpose of supplying food, of experimenting on proposed objects of agriculture, and of demonstrating to the settlers the method of profitably utilizing their lands.

Lord Ashley very early took steps to have a signiory allotted to him, to be cultivated as his individual estate.

On 15<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1671, he wrote to Sir John Yeamans, then just appointed Governor of the Province.<sup>1</sup>

"I desire you would doe me the particular kindnesse to  
"take with you M<sup>r</sup> Mathews my Deputy M<sup>r</sup> West and  
"Captain Halsted if hee be there and with them take  
"up for me a Colony of 12000 Acres in some conve-  
"nient healthy fruitful place upon Ashley River."

And on the next day—the 16<sup>th</sup> December, 1671—he wrote to Capt. Halsted:<sup>2</sup>

"I have writt to Sir John Yeamans to take you and  
"M<sup>r</sup> Mathews with him and to take me up a Colony on  
"Ashley River I would have it a commodiouse pleas-  
"ant Place in a healthy and fruitfull soyle wherein I  
"very much depend upon your skill and assistance."

On the same day he wrote to M<sup>r</sup> Maurice Mathews, notifying him that he had appointed him his Deputy in South Carolina,<sup>3</sup> and,

"In particular I desire you would consult with Sir  
"John Yeamans and that he and you would togeather  
"lay out for me 12000 of fruitfull healthy Land in the  
"most convenient place for a pleasant seat upon the  
"River Ashley"

The formal appointment of Maurice Mathews as Deputy for Lord Ashley bears date 18<sup>th</sup> Decr., 1671.<sup>4</sup>

On 15<sup>th</sup> Jany., 167½, Lord Ashley wrote to M<sup>r</sup> Mathews:<sup>5</sup>

"The bearer hereof M<sup>r</sup> Man is one whom I have  
"sent over with a designe to imploy there; and 'tis not  
"unlikely he may be an assistant to you in the man-  
"agement of that Plantation I desire to have there  
"upon my owne private account, the care and gov-  
"ernment whereof I intend to intrust to you as my chief  
"overseer."

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid, p. 362.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, p. 365.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, p. 363.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 362.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, p. 375.

And again on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 1672, (having in the meantime been created Earl of Shaftsbury) he wrote to Mathews:\*

"I desire you to choose out for me a commodious  
"Signiory to plant on when I am sattisfied of your  
"choice I intend to stock it and to lay out a good deale  
"of money in making a Plantation for myselfe, the  
"ordering whereof I intend to commit to your care."

And on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1672, to M<sup>r</sup> Joseph West:†

"I would alsoe desire your care in the choice of a  
"Signiory for me either on Ashley or Cooper River in  
"a place of the greatest pleasantness and advantage  
"for health and profit which must be where there is  
"high Ground neare a navigable River and if it be  
"above the tydes flowing 'tis the better."

Matthews had some time prior to these letters made an exploration of the Ashley River, which he had described in a letter to Lord Ashley, dated 30<sup>th</sup> August, 1671.‡ He went by land towards the head of the river:

"About 30 miles or more vpwards wee came Among  
"the Cussoo Indians our friends; with whome I had  
"been twice before; from whome taking a point of  
"the Compass We steered towards the head of the  
"river; y<sup>e</sup> after noone as wee traviled we found Cypress  
"trees innumerable, very tall and large, they y<sup>e</sup> have  
"ye best skill here say it is the very best sort itt was  
"not above 3 hours before wee came to the river  
"which wee found very narrow & betweene & upon  
"A continued Rock Like Barbadoes sandstone, there  
"about We saw Ceedar & Cypress in noe small numb;  
"this done wee came home & y<sup>e</sup> next day after went  
"up again by Watter in A boate and in one tide went  
"up farther then the aforesaide shallop had been. Be-  
"tween 20 or 30 mile up from y<sup>e</sup> Towne in this Journey

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\*Ibid, p. 399.

†Ibid, p. 406.

‡Ibid, p. 335.

"we saw severall excellent savanas containing A vast quantity of Land; in one about 500 Acres wee saw "dide & y' which wee call in England Withy: y' "marshes of each side cease; & the river is wholly be- "tweene & upon A Rock, very good Land, timber "abundance & cheifly while oakes, Cedar much near "y' water side, & not a little Cypress, when wee went "up About 60 miles from the rivers mouth wee were "stopt by trees y' Lay thwart y' River throwne downe "by weather or fallen by age, wee did severall times "carry our boate over the trees; but y' Tide spent and "night approaching & our victuals not soe much as "wee thought wee came back."

The instructions of the Earl to Matthews were carried out, for at a meeting of the Grand Council, held March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1672/3," it is entered that,

"Capt: Maurice Matthews reports that he has "marked 12000 acres of land for my Lord Ashley on "the first bluff bank upon the first Indian plantacon on "the right hand in the Western branch of the North "river commonly called y' Mulberry tree; and alsoe a "sevanoe with the land about it for about 3 or four "miles above the passable tree that lyes over Ashley "river both which the Grand Council have resolved be "so reserved till further orders."

The location of the "passable tree" in March, 1672/3, cannot be now definitely settled. It was no doubt one of the trees encountered by Matthews in August, 1671, which lay "thwart" the river. If the land so marked by him and reserved by the Grand Council was the same as afterwards granted to the Earl of Shaftsbury, then if it ran three or four miles above the passable tree, it would place that tree at about the "Booshooe" bluff, the site of the future village of Dorchester, where the old fort now stands. Here the river narrows considerably, and while, for some distance below, the marl (which Matthews likens to "Barbadoes

<sup>12</sup>*Journal of Grand Council*, published by Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>. of S. C., p. 55.

sandstone") is evident first on one bank and then on the other, yet at Dorchester and above the river runs "wholly" between banks of marl in a bed scooped, as it were, out of the marl.

The land reserved on the western branch of the Cooper River at the "Mulberry tree" was not granted to the Earl of Shaftsbury; but was in 1679 granted to another Proprietor, Sir Peter Colleton."

On the 18<sup>th</sup> March, 1675, a formal grant for 12,000 acres on Ashley River was issued to Anthony, Earl of Shaftsbury, which supposedly included the land marked by Matthews and reserved by the Grand Council in March, 1672/3."

For some reason the Earl of Shaftsbury does not seem at first to have taken very kindly to his signiory on Ashley River, but inclined to establish himself elsewhere.

On 23<sup>d</sup> May, 1674, he writes to M<sup>r</sup> West:"

"Though by the great tracts of land taken up upon  
"Ashley River; whereby there is little convenience left  
"to those who would come thither, and that smale care  
"was taken by the people there to set apart for me a  
"comodious Signiory who had designed to come and  
"plant amongst them. I am driven to seeke out some  
"other new place to settle in."

And on the same day to Maurice Matthews:"

"My thoughts were to have planted on Ashley  
"River but the people tooke soe little care to allow  
"or provide me any accomodacon neare them having  
"taken up for themselves all the best conveniencies on  
"that river and left me not a tolerable Place to plant  
"on nearer then two Miles from the Water that I am  
"forced to seeke out in another place and resolve to  
"take me a Signiory at Edisto River."

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<sup>12</sup>Grant Bk., Vol. 38, p. 15.

<sup>14</sup>Grant Bk., Vol. 38, p. 1.

<sup>15</sup>*Collection Hist. Society of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 446.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid*, p. 448.

The place selected by him was on Edisto Island (then called Locke Island), and the person selected to take it up was M' Andrew Percivall. Percivall seems to have been some sort of connection of the Earl of Shaftsbury. In the letter to Matthews the Earl describes Percivall as one"

"Who hath a Relacon to my Family."

Percivall was not only to take up a signiory for the Earl," but he was also to make a settlement there for the Lords Proprietors, and was to be independent of the Government at the settlement on Ashley River."

M' Henry Woodward was directed to treat with the Indians of Edisto for the island and buy it of them."

This projected settlement at Edisto Island seems to have soon been abandoned. It was difficult enough to protect and keep going the infant settlement at Ashley River, and another small independent community was impossible. Even as late as 1686, after the Province had had sixteen years of growth, the Spaniards were able, with the assistance of their Indian allies, to destroy the Scotch settlement at Port Royal and ravage and plunder the plantations on Edisto Island.

It is probable that Percivall himself on his arrival in the Province recognized the futility of the projected enterprise. Nothing seems to have been done on Edisto Island, and the only lasting reminiscence of this plan of the Earl's is the following, which the writer gives only as a suggestion, viz.: from time as long as oral tradition can go that part of Edisto Island nearest the mainland on the South Edisto River has been known as the "borough." No explanation of the use of the term as applied to that part of the Island has ever been given to or found by the writer, and he has only been able to conjecture that it originated in this scheme of the Earl of Shaftsbury, in 1674, for an independent settlement and town on Edisto Island.

The Ashley River signiory seems then to have been

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid, p. 448.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, p. 443.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, p. 443.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 445.

taken up and placed in charge of Percivall as early at least as October, 1674.

Henry Woodward, in his account of his Westoe voyage, written to the Earl under date of 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1674, states that he began his voyage from the head of Ashley River on 10<sup>th</sup> October, 1674.<sup>a</sup>

"Haveing received notice at Charles Towne from M<sup>r</sup>  
"Percyvall y<sup>e</sup> strange Indians were arrived at y<sup>e</sup>  
"L<sup>ds</sup>hips<sup>b</sup> Plantation, Immediately I went up in y<sup>e</sup>  
"yawle were I found according to my former con-  
"jecture in all probability that they were y<sup>e</sup> Westoes  
" \* \* \* \* \*

"The tenth of Oct<sup>ber</sup> being Saturday in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon I  
"accordingly set forth \* \* We travelled y<sup>e</sup> remain-  
"ing part of y<sup>e</sup> afternoon West & by North through  
"y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>ds</sup>hips land towards y<sup>e</sup> head of Ashley River pass-  
"ing divers tracks of excellent oake and Hickery land  
"w<sup>th</sup> divers spatious Savanas \* \* \* \* y<sup>e</sup> weather  
"continuing wett wee tooke up our quarters having  
"steered exactly by Compass from St Giles Plantation  
"according to y<sup>e</sup> forenamed Course."

After describing his voyage, which lasted into November, he adds:

"& y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Instant in safety I arrived at yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup>  
"Plantation at y<sup>e</sup> Head of Ashley River."

The formal grant of the Signiory of 12,000 acres is dated 18<sup>th</sup> March, 1675.

The Earl seems to have thought it advisable to establish his title by a purchase from the Indians occupying the land. The Cussoe, or Kussoe, or Cussoo, Indians occupied the territory on the south-west side of the Ashley River near its head, about opposite Booshooe, or the future village of Dorchester, over to the Edisto River and down to Stono River. On 10<sup>th</sup> March, 1675, a deed of grant was obtained<sup>a</sup> from

<sup>a</sup>Ibid, p. 456.

<sup>b</sup>Office Hist. Com<sup>rs</sup> Bk., 1683-1690, p. 10.

"Wee the Cassiques naturell Born Hears & Sole owners & proprietors of great & lesser Cussoe lying on the "River of Kyewah the River of Stonoe & the freshes "of the River of Edistoh"

of all the territory called 'great & lesser Cussoe.' to the Right Honourable Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Baron Ashley of Wimborne, St. Giles, Lord Cooper of Pawlett, and the rest of the Lords Proprietors. The consideration was "a valuable parcel of cloth, beads and other goods and manufactures."

King Charles II had already granted the land irrespective of the claims of the existing occupants. The Earl of Shaftsbury supplemented this grant by a peaceful title from Indians.

In so doing he preceded William Penn, whose celebrated treaty and purchase was in 1682. Penn obtained a grant from King Charles II for the great domain of Pennsylvania in like manner as the Proprietors of Carolina had obtained their grant. Following the example of Shaftsbury in the case of the Cussoe Indians, Penn also obtained a title by purchase from the Delaware Indians, the Lenni-Lenape. The consideration paid in each case was, so to say, trifling when compared to the territory acquired. Unfortunately for Shaftsbury, he has had no historian, and especially no Benjamin West. A huge live oak at the Cussoe settlement would have become as famous as the elm tree at Shakamaxon, and Shaftsbury (or Percivall for him) might well have been depicted with a benignant smile extending to a number of unclothed red men a few strings of blue grass beads as the price of their homes and heritage.

The signiory was called St. Giles (the Earl of Shaftsbury was Lord Baron Ashley of Wimborne, St. Giles, and the family seat was St. Giles in Dorsetshire) or Cussoe. On 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1675, the Earl addresses a letter to "M<sup>r</sup> Percivall at St. Giles Plantacon on Ashley river in Carolina."<sup>2</sup>

The Earl also forwarded settlements in his neighborhood. Andrew Percivall himself took up a grant for 2,000 acres

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<sup>2</sup>*Collect<sup>ns</sup> Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol. 5. p. 465.*



a few miles higher up Ashley River at a place called "The Ponds," but by him "Weston Hall."

Jacob Waight, a quaker, recommended by the Earl to the Governor and Council in a letter dated 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1675, took out a grant for 764 acres on Ashley River south of and adjoining to the signiory.

John Smith, also recommended by the Earl, 14<sup>th</sup> June, 1674, and afterwards created a Cassique by the Lords Proprietors, took out a grant for 1,800 acres at Booshooe, (afterwards Dorchester) on the Ashley River opposite the signiory; and Robert Smith, also highly recommended by the Earl, took out a grant for 600 acres on the Ashley River, also opposite the signiory, at the place afterwards known as Oak Forrest.

It will thus appear how active the Earl of Shaftsbury was in his endeavours to settle the colony.

At a meeting of the Grand Council held 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1677, it was resolved<sup>a</sup>

"that if any of the nation of the Westoes happen  
 "at any time henceforth to arrive upon the Borders of  
 "this settlement either by the way of St. Gyles als  
 "Cusoe, the plantation of M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Percivall, or  
 "the plantation of Capt. William Walley managed by  
 "M<sup>r</sup> James Moore or by the way of Sewee where the  
 "Sewee Indians are seated, that the said M<sup>r</sup> Percivall  
 "and y<sup>e</sup> said M<sup>r</sup> Moore as the said Westoes shall hap-  
 "pen to come to their habitations or pass through their  
 "Plantations doe take care to lett them know that they  
 "are not to proceed farther into the settlement."

And at another meeting of the Council 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1680, it was resolved that:<sup>b</sup>

"Capt fuller shall take and receive into his care and  
 "Custodie y<sup>e</sup> publick powder att Cusoe house there  
 "formerlie Intrusted under y<sup>e</sup> care of M<sup>r</sup> Andrew  
 "Peircevall"

The Earl of Shaftsbury was forced to fly from England

<sup>a</sup>Journal of Grand Council, p. 82.

<sup>b</sup>Ibid, p. 84.

in 1682 and died in exile 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1683. His troubles and difficulties at home no doubt put an end to his efforts and expenditures on his Carolina investment. To what extent he settled it and where was the exact site of "Cussoe" house, it is impossible now to say. Probably it was at the spot where Wragg afterwards established his residence. The map attached to the grant is non-existent, or at least is not to be found among the records in Columbia.

The earliest map known is that made in 1716 by Col: Herbert, when the property was sold to Wragg. The property at the Earl's death supposedly descended to his son, the second Earl, at whose death it went to the latter's eldest son, the third Earl, who, on the 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1698, transferred his proprietorship, including the signiory of St. Giles, to his brother, the Honourable Maurice Ashley. What was done with the estate in the meantime in the way of utilizing it does not appear.

Andrew Percivall returned to England in 1694 and appears to have soon after died there.<sup>22</sup>

On 3<sup>d</sup> August, 1717, the Honourable Maurice Ashley conveyed the property to Samuel Wragg.

M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Wragg was a merchant of means and standing, who had been for some time connected with the Province. As early as 1712 he was a member of the Provincial House of Commons, and in April, 1717, had been appointed a member of the Council under the Proprietary Government in Governor Robert Johnson's administration. On acquiring the property, or just before, he had in November, 1716, a plat made of it by Col: John Herbert.

Shortly after acquiring the property he subdivided it. On 6<sup>th</sup> August, 1720, he conveyed to Jacob Satur,<sup>23</sup> for £300 sterling, 3,000 acres, and on the same day he conveyed, also for £300 sterling, 3,000 acres to Alexander Skene,<sup>24</sup> retaining 6,000 acres for himself, on which he established his residence.

At his death in 1750 the property went to his son, William Wragg, who was one of the most eminent and opulent

<sup>22</sup>*Collection S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 5, p. 440.

<sup>23</sup>*M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. D, p. 7

<sup>24</sup>*Ibid*, p. 317.

citizens of the Province. He had been educated in England and filled many of the prominent posts in the Province, was a member of the Provincial House of Commons and of his Majesty's Council, was appointed Chief Justice, but declined the office.

He was a consistent and loyal supporter of the Crown in the struggle preceding the Revolution. For his attitude, and especially his refusal to sign the non-importation agreement, he was by the General Committee, appointed by the Revolutionary Provincial Congress, ordered to confine himself to his barony on Ashley River. He was later compelled to leave the Province. On his voyage to Europe in 1777, the vessel was wrecked near the coast of Holland, and he was drowned whilst endeavoring to save the life of an infant son.

A small tablet to his memory is on the wall of Westminster Abbey.

At his death the property passed to his son, William, who left two daughters, one of whom married the Hon. William Loughton Smith, some time member of Congress from South Carolina, and also at one time Minister from the United States to the Court of Portugal. To the latter's son, William Wragg Smith, the property went. M' William Wragg Smith was a gentleman of education and culture, who contributed by his investigations and publications to the knowledge of the botany of the low country of South Carolina. He died in 1875 without children, the property having continued in the same family 158 years, from 1717 to 1875.

The family residence was, it is said, destroyed in 1865 during the civil war. After that it became the site of a phosphate mining establishment, so that the old garden, fish ponds, etc., around the old house have been practically obliterated, and the whole spot marred by the remnants of the old sheds and machinery, and an unseemly heap of detritus washed off the phosphate in its preparation for market. A few handsome oak trees survive. The family graveyard is on the edge of the high land between the site of the old mansion and the river. There are the remains

of an old brick fence around the graveyard. In the north-east corner are the broken parts of the foundation of a monument. On this once lay a thin marble slab. This slab (in 1899) was broken into small pieces which, when put together, showed the following inscription:

Under this Marble  
lieth the Body of Samuel Wragg Esquire  
who  
Having in 1717 purchased the Tract of Land  
called Ashley Barony  
and  
dying the \* \* \* \* \* day of November 1750  
\* \* \* \* \* ve Directions  
To have h \* \* \* \* mains deposited in this Part of it.  
The filial Piety of William Wragg  
towards the best of Fathers  
caused this inscription to be made

In the centre of the lot was a truncated marble pyramid which had been overturned and lay on its side, and on which was the following:

Here lie the Remains of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Henrietta Wragg  
who died on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of January  
1802 aged 64 years and 28 days  
She was the widow of  
William Wragg Esq<sup>r</sup>  
who on his passage from  
Charleston to Europe in 1777  
was cast away on the coast of  
Holland and drowned.  
Here are also deposited  
the remains of  
William Wragg Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Son of the above mentioned  
William and Henrietta  
Wragg  
who departed this life on the  
6<sup>th</sup> day of August 1803  
aged 33 years and 7 months

And in the northwest corner is a slab on a brick foundation with the following:

M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Loughton Smith  
Born May 14<sup>th</sup> 1774. Died Feby 6<sup>th</sup> 1852  
To the fondest of mothers

Elizabeth Wragg  
Born March 17<sup>th</sup> 1773. Died May 24<sup>th</sup> 1849  
In memory of a Kind and affectionate Aunt

M<sup>r</sup> E. O. Lowndes and W<sup>m</sup> Wragg Smith have consecrated this spot.

At the death of M<sup>r</sup> William Wragg Smith, in 1875, the estate was substantially in extent as it had been retained and established by Samuel Wragg the original purchaser. Two pieces had been conveyed away, viz, in 1766 William Wragg had conveyed off some 1,082 acres from the southeastern portion, which was subsequently known as the "Salt Hill" plantation, and about the same time, or a little later, a plantation of some 600 acres on the Ashley River was also separated from the estate. This last became the "Uxbridge" plantation, the residence of the Hon. John Matthews, Governor of the State in 1783.

By the census of 1790 it appears that, notwithstanding the ravages of the war, William Wragg still had settled on his barony some 200 slaves.

Owing to the long ownership by the Wragg family the property was sometimes referred to as the Wragg barony; its proper title was as has been stated the "Signiory of St. Giles," although commonly styled the Ashley Barony.

Alexander Skene, to whom Samuel Wragg sold 3,000 acres in 1721, was also a man of prominence in the Province.

He had originally come from Barbados and was a member of the Council with Samuel Wragg in 1717, and afterwards took a prominent part in the overthrow of the Proprietary Government in 1720. He early conveyed away a

tract of 1,000 acres from the southern part of his purchase to William Douglas," who transferred it to John Walter, of Woking Park or Tooting, County Surrey, England, and in 1727 he also conveyed 300 acres to Thomas Gadsden," the ancestor of the Gadsden family of South Carolina.

The 1,300 acres remaining Skene continued to hold. He apparently called his plantation "New Skene,"<sup>21</sup> and at his death it passed to his son, John Skene.

John Skene died in 1768. He bequeathed to the Commissioners of Fortifications<sup>22</sup>

"All my Great Guns for the use of the Magazine  
"and Fort at Dorchester, Reserving to the officers (for  
"the time being) of the St Georges Troop the Liberty  
"of using them on any Public day Especially on his  
"Majesty's birthday and the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April"

To Miss Judith Wragg he bequeathed his gold watch and seal with "my dear Mother's Coat of Arms, viz<sup>t</sup>—a Buck's head the Motto *Lucio sed no Uro*" (sic); to the church wardens of St. George's Parish, his large silver cup and his large Bible with brass clasps; his other large Bible to the Parish Library.

His real and personal property he devised to his friend, William Wragg, Esq. William Wragg in 1770 sold the 1,300 acres to William Haggatt, who renamed it "Haggatt Hall." William Haggatt was an Englishman, who married Elizabeth Walter, the daughter of William Walter, and grand daughter of John Walter, of Woking Park. She had been educated in England, where she married Haggatt.

After Haggatt's death the property was acquired by Samuel Wainwright, who further subdivided it, conveying off 200 acres to William Morgan, and also disposing of 398 acres opposite the Town of Dorchester, which was subsequently owned by Thomas Waring, of Pine Hill, and called the "Laurels." The remaining 700 acres Samuel Wainwright in 1784 devised to his nephew, Richard Wain-

<sup>21</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, p. 53.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid, Bk. I, p. 178.

<sup>23</sup>Memo. Bk., Vol. 5, p. 129.

<sup>24</sup>Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761-1777, p. 235.

wright, as "Haggatt Hall." The name Haggatt Hall still survives locally, but corrupted to "Hackett's Hill."

The 1,000 acres acquired by John Walter was called "Wampee" plantation, and was devised to his son, William. John Walter owned considerable real estate in South Carolina, viz.: a plantation called "Red Bank," on the Cooper River, and a tract of 12,000 acres, called Walter's Barony, on Day's Creek, or New River, in Granville, now Beaufort County. William Walter devised the "Wampee" plantation to his son, John Alleyne Walter, who was for a time a lieutenant in Col. William Moultrie's regiment, and married Jane Oliphant, the daughter of D' David Oliphant, a member of the Council of Safety, a prominent figure in the Revolutionary councils, and director of the general hospital in the Continental army under Lincoln at the siege of Charleston.

The 3,000 acres sold to Jacob Satur soon underwent great subdivision. Satur was a merchant, and disposed of it rapidly, selling the bulk in 1721 to William Wallace for £5,900 currency, equivalent to about £843 sterling, and the tract was broken up into comparatively small plantations, which frequently changed hands.

The other plantations, viz., Wragg's, Uxbridge, Salt Hill, Haggatt Hall, The Laurels, Wampee, and the 300 acres of Gadsden, remained practically intact as estates until the close of the civil war—that political, financial and social cataclysm which completely broke up the landed system and society of low-country South Carolina.

The map published with this article is a map showing the lines of the signiory according to Col. Herbert's map of 1716, with the later subdivisions and adjacent roads and settlements.

# RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

(Continued from the January number.)

## MARRIAGES.

1770.

John Jones C Town Mary Sharp S. Jacksonburg Dec'  
28-69

Edw<sup>d</sup>: Lightwood C Town Elizab: Peronneau S C Town  
Jan 1<sup>st</sup>.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Blott C T Ann Parks W Jany.

W<sup>m</sup>. Morgan C T Mary Chanler S C Town Jan 1<sup>st</sup>

Rob: Cripps Mary Trail [?] S Jan<sup>r</sup>.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Mathewes Goosecreek Sally Scott S. Boston Jan

W<sup>m</sup> Carson C Town Rebecca Lloyd S. C Town Jan 9<sup>th</sup>

Rev<sup>d</sup> Hugh Allison C Town Dorothy Smiser S C Town  
Jan 11<sup>th</sup>

Daniel Bourdeaux C Town Martha Smith S C Town  
Jan 11

Nathan': Greene Hiltonhead. Susan': Chanler S C Town  
Jan 15

'alias Samuel (Timothy) Elias Jaudon Mary Dixon S  
P W<sup>m</sup> Feb.

John Simpson Georgia Elizabeth Dale S S<sup>c</sup> Carolina March

W<sup>m</sup> Doughty C Town Rachel Porcher S C Town Feb:

Benj<sup>r</sup>: Mathewes C Town Sarah Sams S Jh<sup>r</sup>: Isl<sup>d</sup>: Mar:

James S' John C Town Eliza: Boomer S C Town Mar

Capt<sup>r</sup>: Tho<sup>s</sup> Heyward of y<sup>e</sup> Ship Martin Ann Sinclair S  
C Town Mar

Joseph Bee James Island E Sandaford S Ja<sup>s</sup> Island Mar

W<sup>m</sup> Glen C Town Martha Miller S S' Thomas April 5<sup>th</sup>

Thomas Smith S' Bart Hannah Cochran S S' Bart Apr: 19

John Saunders S' Bart Elizabeth Palmer S S' Bart Apr: 26

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'Married] Mr. Elias Jaudon, to Miss Mary Dickson, Daughter of the deceased Capt. Thomas Dickson.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Feb. 14, 1770.



John Law Connecticut Mary Glover W S' Bart May 6  
 Joseph Brailsford P William Eliza: McPherson S  
 P. William May 3  
 James Carson Esq' Johns Island: Ann Stuart Beaufort  
 May  
 John Robert [Indian Land] Elizabeth Dixon May  
 Bryan Cape C Town Mary Hetherington W S' Thomas  
 May 13  
 James Hume Georgia Mary Tannard S Georgia May  
 David Gillespie A B C Town Mary Rogers W C Town  
 May 14  
 Capt: Edw' Darrell' Bermuda Ann Smith S C Town  
 May 15  
 Robert Rose S' Andrew Rebecca Rivers S S' And':  
 May 10  
 Tho': Rose' S' Andrew Mary Ann Clerk Sanders S  
 S' Pauls May 26  
 William Saunders S' Bart: Eliza: Saunders S S' Bart  
 June  
 Ulysses McPherson P Williams Sarah Laird' S C Town  
 June  
 Samuel Hopkins C Town Frances Dandridge' W C Town  
 June 21.  
 Mark Morris C Town Margaret Tew S Ja': Island  
 June 14  
 Jn' Chestnut Sarah Canteys S S' Johns June  
 Charles Johnston C Town Mary McKenzie' S C Town  
 June 17  
 Jonathan Sarazin C Town Sarah Prioleau' W C Town  
 June 22  
 George Flagg C Town Mary Anderson' S C Town July

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\*Married.] Captain Edward Darrell, to Miss Ann Smith, Daughter of the Rev. Josiah Smith.—*S. C. and American General Gaz.*, May 23, 1770.

\*Married.] Mr. Thomas Rose to Miss Mary—Anne Clark Saunders, Daughter of the deceased Joshua Saunders Esq; of St Bartholomew's Parish.—*Ibid*, May 30, 1770.

\*Only child of Mr. John Laird.—*Ibid*, June 15, 1770.

\*Widow of W<sup>m</sup>. Dandridge.—*Ibid*.

\*Only child of Mr. Robert Mackenzie, Merchant.—*Ibid*, June 22, 1770.

\*Widow of Elijah Prioleau, Esq.—*Ibid*, July 25, 1770.

\*Daughter of Mr. John Anderson.—*Ibid*.

William Hopkins C Town Eliza: Welch S C Town  
Aug 12

William Air C Town Mary Stephenson S C Town  
Aug 2

Thomas Jervey C Town Grace Hall S C Town Aug

John Waring C Town Charlotte Williamson W<sup>r</sup> Ditto

Sept. 16

Stephen Miles Cainhoy Mary Roche S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>r</sup>. Sep 22

David Guerard Santee Martha Barnwell S Beaufort

Sep 16

James Leslie Hobcaw Mary Stokes W C Town Sep 22

Peter Delancy Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town Elizab: Beresford S C Town

Oct<sup>r</sup> 2

D<sup>r</sup> James Weems Moore C Town Susan<sup>a</sup>: Jones S S<sup>r</sup>

Pauls Octo: 4

John Wilkie Jane Hext W<sup>th</sup> Edisto Oct:

Joseph Smith N. York Elis: Gordon C T Oct:

- James Taylor B. binder C To Ann Chopard S C Town  
Oct<sup>r</sup> 1

James Jordon Overs: S<sup>r</sup> Bart Sarah Christie S S<sup>r</sup> Bart:

Oct:

Elias Horri Esq<sup>r</sup> P George Elizab: Brandford S C Town

Nov<sup>r</sup> 15

Alexander Mazyck C Town Charlotte Broughton S

St John's Nov<sup>r</sup> 15

Edward Kirk Merch New Province Charlotte Bennit

C Town Nov<sup>r</sup>

Andrew Lord Merch<sup>r</sup> C Town Ann Gadsden W C Town

Nov<sup>r</sup> 22

James Boswood: Bl: Sm<sup>th</sup> Edmundsbury Mary Jack-

son S Jacksonburg Sep<sup>r</sup> 20

\*Dan<sup>r</sup> Huger C Town Sabina Elliott C Town Nov 1

Thomas Screven Eleanor Hart March

Isaac Peace Elis: Gibson S Barbadoes Aug<sup>r</sup>

Joseph Bee Jas Island Elis: Sandaford Ja<sup>r</sup> I Oct<sup>r</sup>

[Above line erased in original.]

Peter Simons S<sup>r</sup> James S Mary Greenland S Dec<sup>r</sup>

John Ruberry Elis. Wilkie Nov 1 [1772]

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\*Widow of Champernown Williamson.—Ibid, Sep. 17, 1770.

\*Widow of Alexander Hext.—Ibid, Oct. 31, 1770.

\*See note on opposite page.

George Greenland C Town Martha Simons S S' Ja'  
San Dec

\*Stewart Nicolas Elis Frederick S— Nov' 1

W<sup>m</sup> Shepherd Elis: Steel

\*Chas Harris Elis: Christie S. Dec. 31

\*James Bryan Mary Sanks S June 16

## 1771.

Major Pierce Butler 29<sup>th</sup> Regi': Mary Middleton Spin  
Beaufort. Jan': 10

John Brewton Mercht C Town Mary Weyman Spinster  
C Town Jan': 8

Andrew Broughton C Town Sarah Glaze S C Town  
Jan':

• John Potter Shoemaker C Town Sarah Hinds S C Town  
Jan':

Rob<sup>t</sup> Williams Jun': Att' C Town Ann Roper S C Town  
Feb: 7

Arnoldus Vanderhorst Esq' C Church Elizabeth Raven S  
C Town March 5

René Peyre Planter S' Stevens Elizabeth Cantey S March

John Nevin Attorney C Town Ann Baker March

• Edward Forshaw. Taylor Jacksonburg Elizabeth Price.  
Widow S' Barth: March 20

William Scott Jun'. Mer C Town Elizabeth Legare S  
C Town April 2

Nathan Tart Planter C Church Frances Garden S S'  
Thomas April

Peter Spence D' Jacksonburg Frances Brown Geo: Town  
April 7<sup>th</sup>:

Isaac Chanler M D. C Town Sarah White Ap':

Michael Muckinfus 73 C Town Susannah Mollosa: 51  
W. S' George April

William Roper Esq' Att' C Town Hannah Dart S C  
Town May 5<sup>th</sup>

Daniel Heyward Planter S' Helena Marg' Heyward S.  
C Town May

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\*Daniel Huger, Stewart Nicholas and James Bryan were married in 1772, and Charles Harris in 1773.—See *Marriage Notices in The South Carolina Gazette* . . . by A. S. Salley, Jr.

- Thomas Bull Carpenter C Town Sarah Simons S C Town  
May 12
- John Linning Planter C Town Mary Rivers S Wappo  
May 30
- Henry Crouch, Clerk C Town Josepha Watson S. Eng-  
land May 30
- John Fraser C Town Mary Stobo S Willtown June 23
- D' Benj: Willply Combahee Sarah McGaw S C Town  
July
- Benjamin Wigfall Plan: S' Thomas. Martha Dutarq: S.  
Aug': 1
- Col<sup>r</sup>. Daniel Heyward Plan. S' Helena Elizabeth Sim-  
mons S C Town Sept': 8
- Acquilla Miles S' Peter — Dunn W. Purysburg Sept'.
- Edward Simons C Town Lidia Ball S. Goose creek.  
Octo'. 18
- William Swallow Merch: C Town Sarah Prince S Oct' 26
- Robert Porteous Merchant Beaufort Ann Wigg S. Beau-  
fort Nov':
- John Glen Esq'. Att': Savannah Sarah Jones S  
Savannah Nov'
- Paul Trapier Jun': Plant: Geo Town Elizabeth Foissin S  
C Town Nov'.
- James Wakefield Merch': C Town Sarah Cannon S C Town  
Nov'. 26
- William Garner Planter S' Pauls Sarah Murray S. S'  
Bart: Dec'.
- Audeon S' John Planter Mary Law W S' Bart Oct' 31.
- W<sup>m</sup>. Oswald, Planter S' Bart Tamer Perkins S S' Bart  
Nov' 12.
- Barnet Talor Mary Lennox S Dec':
- John Brown Jn<sup>o</sup> Island Elis Graves Ja<sup>s</sup> Island Feb' 7<sup>th</sup>
- Col<sup>o</sup>. Cha<sup>s</sup> Christopher. Rowe Orangb<sup>e</sup>. — Cheville W.  
Orangeb<sup>e</sup> July
- Francis Bayle Frances Minott S Sept':
- Charles Imrie Elis: Russell W. Sept'
- Edw<sup>d</sup> Germane Sara Cahusac S Nov'
- Jn<sup>o</sup> Miott Frances Harden S Nov'

1772.

W<sup>m</sup>. Wilson, Merchant C Town Mary Hervey Sp: C  
 Town Jan':  
 W<sup>m</sup> Hort. Factor C Town Alice Gibbes S C Church Jan':  
 Peter Fayssoux. M. D. C Town Sarah Wilson S  
 C Town Jan': 29  
 John Screven. Planter Ja'. Island Patience Holmes S  
 Johns Isl. Feb:  
 Andrew Johnston. Planter P. George Sarah McKewn S  
 S' Pauls Feb. 25  
 Ja'. Ballentine. Merch'. C Town Sarah Buchannan S  
 Mar: 6  
 Edward Gunter. Apothec: C Town Martha Mellichamp S  
 S' And<sup>m</sup>. March 29  
 \*Blake Leay White, Carp'. C Town Elisabeth Bourquin S  
 Apr': 7  
 John Smith Merchant C Town Susan- Richardson S  
 C Town Apr':  
 Joseph Hunt Planter S' Bart: Mary Gray S. S' Bart:  
 May  
 Tho'. Lynch Jun' Planter Santee Elizabeth Shubrick S  
 C Town May 14<sup>th</sup>  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Price Merchant C Town Ann Nicolls Widow C Town  
 May 13. "T says 23<sup>d</sup>  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Woodberry Merch' C Town Sarah Anderson S.  
 May 14  
 Joseph Slann Planter Slanns Isl<sup>d</sup>: Jane Baron S S' Pauls  
 May  
 James Brisbane Planter C Town. Sarah Stanyarne S  
 Johns Isl May 24<sup>th</sup>  
 Stephen Bull Esq': Planter Sheldon Ann Middleton W  
 Beaufort May 24  
 Alex' Moultrie C Town Charlotte Lennox S C Town  
 May 27  
 Tho'. Horry Planter Santee Ann Branford S C Town  
 June 13<sup>th</sup>

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"Refers to Peter Timothy's paper, *The South Carolina Gazette*.

Capt\*. Jn\* Somers Planter S' Pauls Martha Roper S  
C Town June 22<sup>d</sup>

James Stanyarne Planter S' Pauls Susannah Scott S  
S' Andrew June 25<sup>th</sup>

Jn\* Simson Esq' Planter Georgia Ann M'Kensie S Savan-  
na July

Charles Smith S' Bart: Mary Blinco S' Bart: July 2<sup>d</sup>.  
Benj\*: Cattel Planter S' Andrews Mary McCall S.  
Philadelphia July:

W<sup>m</sup> Hull Planter Euhany Sarah Field W Chehaw Aug'  
Ja' Strickland Innskeeper C Town Elisabeth Henning-  
ton S C Town Aug 30

Richard Shubrick Planter St Pauls Susannah Bulline S  
Goosecreek Octo': 1.

• W<sup>m</sup> Bower Watchmaker C Town Catherine Lind W  
C Town Oct':

Philip Tiddyman Silv: Smith C Town Esther Rose S.  
C Town Oct'. 13

Richard Proctor Planter S' Helena Ann Vinson S  
S' Barth Oct':

Rob' Miles Planter Stono Elizabeth Smith S Stono  
Oct:

Dan' Huger Planter C Town Sabina Elliott S— C Town  
Oct':

Hobson Pinckney C Town Elizabeth Quash S S' Tho'  
Nov' 22<sup>d</sup>

Alex'. Chovin Factor C Town Mary Tart S S' Tho'.  
Nov'

Benj: Huger Esq' Planter C Town Mary Kinlock S  
C Town Dec' 1<sup>st</sup>:

Josiah Perry Esq' Planter S' Pauls Sarah Lowndes W  
S' Bart Dec' 17<sup>th</sup>

Cha' Matthews Corslett. Ass'. Judge Ann Grimké S C Town  
Dec' 17

John Dart Esq' Attorney C Town Henrietta Somers S  
C Town Dec' 20

D' Alex'. Baron C Town Sarah Cleiland S C Town  
Dec' 31.

Robert Hurst Goosecreek Jane Egan Bl. river Sept'  
 W<sup>m</sup> Burnside Mary Carter S Oct'  
 John Ruberry Elis Wilkins S Nov'  
 Stewart Nicolas Elis Fredirick S Nov'  
 D' John Wells Jn<sup>o</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> Mary Winburn Jn<sup>o</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> Dec'  
 Leonard Askew Sarah Ellis S Dec'  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Stent Rachel Rivers S Dec'  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Corkel Grizel Keir [?] S Ja<sup>a</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> July  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Gough E Barnwell S 1772  
 Capt Benj Darrel Kesiah Boone W Jan'  
 Robert Mackay Augusta — Chilcotte W Rh<sup>d</sup> Island  
 Jan'  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Maverick C Town Lidia Turpin S C T Jan'  
 Joseph Turpin C Town Hannah Caskin S C T May  
 Geo M<sup>c</sup>Intosh Georgia Ann Houston S Georgia May  
 Tho<sup>a</sup> Ashby S<sup>t</sup> Stephens Ann Peyre S S<sup>t</sup> Stevens May

## 1773.

Peter Stevenson Planter C Town Mary Jones Snelling S.  
 C Town Jan<sup>r</sup>: 7<sup>th</sup>  
 Tho<sup>a</sup> Crafton Karwon, Merch<sup>t</sup> 25 Mary Marion 65 S'  
 Thomas Jan<sup>r</sup>: 16<sup>th</sup>  
 Alex<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Kensie, Patroon Sarah Whitle W Jacksonburg  
 Feb: 9<sup>th</sup>  
 Tho<sup>a</sup> Bee Esq<sup>r</sup>. Planter & Attorney C. Town. Sarah  
 M<sup>c</sup>Kensie W. C. Town March 16<sup>th</sup>  
 Hon<sup>ble</sup>: Rawlins Lowndes. Planter C Town Sarah Jones  
 S C Town Feb: 25<sup>th</sup>  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Ladson Esq<sup>r</sup> Planter & Attorney C Town Sarah  
 Fleming S C Town March 18<sup>th</sup>  
 Joseph Hamilton 68 Edisto Elis: Dunmire 61 Edisto  
 March  
 James Smith, Merchant C Town Ann Thomas S. S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>a</sup>.  
 March 18  
 Tho<sup>a</sup>. Eveleigh. Merchant C Town Ann Simmons S.  
 C Town March 23

<sup>12</sup>A few days ago Mr. Thomas Crafton Karwon, of Pedee, merchant, aged twenty-five years, was married to Mrs. Mary Marion, relict of the late Mr. James Marion, of St. Thomas's parish, aged sixty-five years.—*S. C. Gazette*, Jan. 21, 1773.

- W<sup>m</sup> Johnson, Planter Longbay Ann Smith S. S' Pauls  
March 20<sup>th</sup>
- Doct': Thomas Elder Charlotte Hartley S. S' Tho'. April  
Benj': Smith Planter Goosecreek Cather: Ball S. S'  
Johns April
- Tho' Heyward Esq': Plant: & Att' C Town Elisa: Mat-  
hews S C Town April 20<sup>th</sup>
- Alex' Inglis Merchant Georgia Mary Deas S. C Town  
April 27<sup>th</sup>
- James Cusack Customhouse Beaufort. Ann Brown S  
Goosecreek April 29<sup>th</sup>
- W<sup>m</sup> Hazard Wigg Planter. S' Helena Esther Hutson S.  
S' Barth: May 11<sup>th</sup>
- James Jamieson Merchant C Town Rebecca Simons S  
C Town May 25
- Rich<sup>d</sup> Estis<sup>m</sup> Mary Hickey S' Bart May 22<sup>d</sup>
- Charles Dalton Planter S' Bart: Mary Packer [or  
Parker?] June 13
- And<sup>m</sup> Hewatt Wine merchant C Town Cath: Elliott<sup>m</sup> W.  
C Town June 19.
- George Swadler Planter S' Barth Mary Balfour W C  
Town June
- Oliver Cromwell Taylor C Town Elisa: Warham S.  
C Town July 15<sup>th</sup>
- Alex' Hogg C Town Eunace Brisbane W. C Town  
July 18
- W<sup>m</sup> Harvey, Waggoner S' Bart: Mary Wheatly W  
Jacksonburg July 19

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"Married.] Captain Richard Estes, to Mrs. Mary Hickey.—*S. C. Gazette and Country Journal*, Tuesday, June 1, 1773.

"She was Catherine Brisbane, daughter of William Brisbane, and became the second wife of Joseph Elliott, March 24, 1763. [*Marriage Notices* . . . by A. S. Salley, Jr.] This is the Joseph Elliott, (Son of Joseph No. 5), mentioned on page 62 of the January issue of this magazine. He died May 2, 1767, "at his plantation on the river May". [*S. C. & American General Gazette*, May 8, 1767.] He had issue by his first wife Sarah—(who died in Sept., 1762) Gilbert, born 1756, buried Oct. 22, 1760, Edith, born Jan. 6, 1759; Sarah, born Dec. 11, 1760; Gilbert, born Jan. 27, 1762; By his second wife Catherine Brisbane, he had James, born Feb. 12, 1764. His three eldest children, Edith, Sarah, and Gilbert, were christened Jan. 12, 1772, as the children "of Joseph Elliott and Sarah his wife deceased." Catherine, wife of Joseph Elliott, was christened May 23, 1765. [Data from St. Andrew's Register.]



John Harmon, Baker Jacksonb:<sup>a</sup> Martha Peter W Ditto  
July 22<sup>d</sup>

Rev<sup>d</sup> Edward Jenkins S' Barth Susan: Reid W S' Barth  
July 31<sup>st</sup>

Doct': Sam' Greville C Town Mary Pendarvis S S' Pauls  
Aug<sup>t</sup>.

Jn<sup>n</sup> Kenward S' Augustine Mary Eli: Welchuysen S  
C Town Aug<sup>t</sup>: 17

John August Mary Cook S Camden August 10<sup>th</sup>

Jehu Wilson Planter S' Pauls Ann Stevens W S' Barth:  
Sept':

David Gaillard, Planter Joanna Dubois Sept':

Richard Chitteh. Clerk Jacksonb<sup>a</sup> Elis: Saunders S S'  
Barth Sept' 23<sup>d</sup>

C C Pinckney Esq': Plan: & Att'. C Town Sarah Mid-  
dleton S C Town Sept': 28

Jn<sup>n</sup>. Lewis Gervais, Merchant C Town Mary Sinclair S  
C Town Oct': 7

W<sup>m</sup> Milligan. Merchant C Town Rebecca Stoll S C  
Town Oct': 5

John Wilson: Merchant C Town Mary Bonneau S. C  
Town Oct': 12

Tho<sup>a</sup>: Powell, Printer C Town Mary Brown S. C Town  
Nov' 3

Thomas Farr C Town Eliz: Waring S C Town Nov' 18

John Edwards, Merchant Beaufort Mary Barksdale S  
Spring Isld. Nov'.

W<sup>m</sup> Ladson Planter S' Pauls Jane Freer S Johns Isl<sup>a</sup>.  
Dec<sup>r</sup>

Joseph Stanyarne Plant. S' Pauls Mary Hartley W. S'  
Pauls Dec' 9

Williamson Butler. Overseer. S' Bart: Ann Monro S'  
Barth Dec' 24

Jn<sup>n</sup> Edwards Esq' Merchant C Town Rebecca Holmes W  
C Town Dec' 30

D' Mathew Kennedy Jacksonb<sup>a</sup>: Ann Glass S. S' Pauls  
Apr'. 8<sup>th</sup>

Thomas Hutson Esther Maine Oct': 21

Sam' Johnson Mary Ficklin S Jan'

John Brockington Mary Fowler S May  
 D' Tho' Elder S' Tho' Char. Hartley S S' Thos May 1  
 [Above line erased in original.]

James Darby Shipyard Marg' Elliott S S' Philip May 4  
 James Bentham C Town Eleanor Philips W. Jamaica  
 May 5

James Coachman Peedee Ann Johnson W. C Town  
 May 6

George Mullins S' Pauls Sarah Cattell S. June  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Jas Stuart Prince Geo Ann Waties W Sept'  
 Lewis Lestargette C Town Elis: Burnham Elliott S  
 S' Philips Sept'.

John Cross C Town — Strother S C Town Dec'

## 1774

John Berwick C Town Ann Ash W S' Pauls Jan' 2  
 Mathurin Guerin S' And<sup>m</sup> Mary Peacock S C Town  
 [Jan.] 7

Rob' W<sup>m</sup> Powell C Town Alice Hopton S C Town  
 [Jan.] 11

Alex' M<sup>c</sup>Queen C Town Elis: Fuller S S' And [Jan.] 14  
 W<sup>m</sup> Somersall C Town Sarah Crostwaite W. P W<sup>m</sup>

Jn<sup>o</sup> Miles S' Bart Kesiah Perry W S' Bart [Jan.] 17

Ja<sup>s</sup> Green Williams Elis: Tomlinson W Jn<sup>o</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> [Jan.] 25

John Prioleau P. W<sup>m</sup>. Jane Broadbelt S P W<sup>m</sup>

James Neilson C Town Hester Singletary S [Jan.] 30

Cap. Arthur Clarke Diligence Packet Cath: Inglis S.  
 C Town Feb: 3

James Ohear C Town Ann Gordon S C Town [Feb.] 10

Jn<sup>o</sup> Allen Walter Ash: River Jane Oliphant S C Town

Rev<sup>d</sup> Rob' Smith S' Philips Sarah Shubrick S C Town

[Feb.] 17

D' Cha' Drayton C Town Esther Middleton S C Town  
 [Feb.] 24

Nathan Legare C Church Elis: Daniel S C Town

Donald Bruce Orangeb<sup>s</sup> Marg' Lockhart S Oranb<sup>s</sup> Feb:

Edward Rutledge C Town Harriet Middleton S C Town

March 1

Daniel Singelton S' Barth: Ann Bowler S S' Bart  
 [Mar.] 7  
 Peter Cooper D°— Mary Stevens W D° [Mar.] 10  
 Edmond Cossens Amelia Rachel Jones S S' Bart  
 Frederick Burks S' Bart: Ann Taun [?] S' Bart  
 [Mar.] 13  
 Philip Hext S' Bart Susan. Webster W. S' Bart  
 Jacob Millagan C Town Marg' Bennet S March  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Oliver Hart C Town Ann Grimball W C Town  
 April 5  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Remington Jun' C Town Sarah Donavan S C Town  
 [Apr.] 6  
 Nicholas Lechmere Col'. Beaufort Cath Deveaux S Beau-  
 fort [Apr.] 10  
 John Hall C Town Mary Ann Dodd C Town [Apr.] 10  
 John Creighton Q' House Mary Murray S [Apr.] 13  
 Edward Stacey S' Bart: Hester Little S. S' Bart April 24  
 Francis Smith S' Bart Sarah Hull [April] 28  
 Benj<sup>n</sup> Reynolds Sarah Smelie W Ap':  
 Gideon Tilghman S' Bart Mary Pounds May 4  
 Nicolas Eveleigh C Town Mary Shubrick S C Town  
 [May] 5  
 Rich<sup>d</sup>: Bohun Baker S' Andrew Elis: Miles W S' Bart  
 James Rantowle C Town Elisabeth Ives S  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> James Henderson Edisto: Hannah Sands W  
 C Town  
 Keating Simons C Town Sarah Lewis S Goosecreek  
 June 9  
 Charles Ramadge C Town Frances Swallow W C Town  
 [June] 28  
 D' Tho': Tudor Tucker C Town Esther Evans S S'  
 George [June] 30  
 James Donnom S' Bart: Jane Pepper W S' Luke  
 Richard Lushington C Town Charity Ball W. C Town  
 July 9  
 Benj<sup>n</sup> Coachman S' George Rebecca Singellton S S'  
 Bart  
 W<sup>m</sup> Hannahan Edisto Mary Rippon S Edisto

- Tho' Ferguson S' Pauls Elis: Rutledge W C Town  
Aug' 4
- Joseph Scott Aet 18 Edisto Catherine Adams Aet 12  
Edisto
- John Boomer C Town Elisabeth Cleator W. C Town  
[Aug.] 11
- James Stevenson Elis: Eccles W. S' George [Aug.] 14
- John Dutarque C Town Lidia Gaillard S S' Stevens  
[Aug.] 24
- D' Nathan': Brownson Georgia Elis: Martin W. S'  
Bart:
- Jeremiah Boower C Town Christina Miller S Sep 6
- Jn° Wilson Aet: 20½ Edisto Mary Rake W. Aet 79½  
Edisto [Sept.] 7
- Josiah Bonneau C Town Susan. Eberson S S' Bart  
[Sept.] 20
- Nathan'. Hall Georgia Mary Gibbons
- Patrick Murray — Oats S C Town
- Joseph Atkinson C Town Mary Burrows S. C Town  
Oct' 13
- Thomas Rose S' Andrew Mary Blake S C Town
- John Imrie Marg' Esmand W Oct' 2
- William Easton Susannah Knowlin S. G Town
- Job Palmer C Town Sarah Morgan S [Oct.] 23
- Thomas Middleton Crowfield Mary Gibbes S. Jn° Island  
Nov'
- Capt° Jn° Sommers S' Pauls Martha Perry S. S' Pauls
- Hawkins Martin S' Pauls — Vanderhorst S. C C P.  
[Nov.] 21
- Tho' Broughton S' Johns Elis: Lesesne Dan' Is<sup>d</sup>:
- Charles Cogdell Jane Wilkie W
- David Rhind C Town Elis: Cleiland S. C Town Dec' 22
- Tho' Karwon Cath: Bonneau S
- William Webb S' Bart Marg' Doyley S. C Town

1775.

William Elliott<sup>a</sup> Beauf: Mary Cuthbert W. Georgia  
Jan'.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Howley C Town Sarah Fuller W S' And<sup>r</sup>

Paul Mazyck C Town — Hamon S Ireland

D<sup>r</sup> David Ramsey C Town Sabina Ellis S C Town Feb: 9

Jn<sup>o</sup> Purvis 96 Ann Pritchard Orangb:

Jacob I'on C C P. Mary As [h] by. S' Tho<sup>r</sup>

George Heriott G Town Sarah Tucker S C Town

William Allston Jun<sup>r</sup> P George Rachel Moore S

Daniel Hall C Town Susannah Mathewes S. Jn<sup>o</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>.

[Feb.] 21.

Andrew Cummings Mary Baker S

Capt: Isaac Burton Ann Remington S C Town

George Jn<sup>o</sup> Fardo C Town Elis: Godfrey S S' Bart:

Ja<sup>r</sup>. Hamden Thomson C Town Elis. Mary Trezevant S.

C Town

Rev<sup>d</sup> James Latta Jn<sup>o</sup> Island Sarah Wilson S. March

John Lintot Mary Runnel S

John Bradwell Elis: Lloyd S [Mar.] 30

Rowland Rugely C Town Hamilton Dawson S. [Mar.]

16 or 18.

Plowden Weston C Town. Mary Ann Mazyck S. C Town

Mar.

John Drayton Ash: River Rebecca Perry S S' Pauls

Daniel Holmes Elisab: Freer S Jn<sup>o</sup> Island

Rob<sup>t</sup> Moncreef C Town Mary Dewar S C Town Apr' 2

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<sup>a</sup>Married] William Elliott, Esq; of Beaufort, to Mrs. Mary Cuthbert, widow of James Cuthbert, Esq; late of Georgia.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, January 6, 1775.

Mrs. Cuthbert was Mary Hazzard, daughter of Col. William Hazzard and his wife Elizabeth. She married first, Feb. 22, 1738, Edward Wigg, he died in 1755. She married second, Feb. 24, 1758, James Cuthbert, and had issue by both these marriages. [Data from St. Helena's Register.] This was William Elliott's third marriage also; his earlier marriages with Sarah Mullryne and Mary Barnwell are given on page 62 of the Jan. number of this magazine. For the ancestry of Mary Barnwell, see this magazine, V. 2., p. 52. Wm. Elliott left issue by his second wife, Mary Barnwell; I. William, Jr., b. July 9, 1761; married 22 May, 1787, Phoebe Waight, daughter of William Waight and Phoebe Jenkins. II. Ralph Emms Elliott, b. Feb. 7, 1764; married Susannah Parsons Savage. III. Stephen Elliott, b. Nov. 11, 1771; married Esther Wylly Habersham. [Dates from St. Hel. R.]

Hext Prioleau C Town Marg' Williams S C Town 9  
 John Bush C Town Mary Miles W S' Andrew 20  
 Benj' Webb S' Bart: Ann Doyley S C Town Mar: 14  
 W<sup>m</sup> Burt C Town Ann Jones S  
 Edward Legge Ash: Ferry — Waldren W. S' George  
 [Apr.] 30  
 Paul Porcher Jun' S' Peter Jane Jackson S. S' Bart:  
 May 6<sup>th</sup>  
 Sam Eaton Providence Jenkins W  
 Hamilton Stevenson J—— Murray S  
 John Cordes S' Johns Judith Banbury S C Town  
 D' W<sup>m</sup> Clarkson Ann Hutchinson  
 Jacob Tobias C Town Rachel Dacosta S C Town  
 James Bentham C Town Mary Hardy S  
 David Burger C Town Cath: Cleator S  
 John Frierson Walne Davis S  
 John Raven Mathewes C Town Elis: Holmes S C Town  
 June  
 John Glaze Dorchester Marg' McNeil W. Dorchester  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Moses Allen C C Par Elis: Odinsell Georgia July.  
 Sam' Jaudon Elis: Atkinson S  
 Col<sup>o</sup> Pearce Pawley G Town Constant Michau W  
 Rob' Sutton Marg' Guerry S S' Tho'.  
 Charles Shepheard S' Bart Elisabeth Gibbes S C Town  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 27  
 Thomas Ellis C Town Ann Glaze S. C Town  
 Benj Smith Goosecreek Sarah Smith S C Town  
 Capt: Tho' Tucker C Town Mary Flin W G. Town  
 Philotheos Chiffelle C Town Rebecca Hutchenson S'  
 Bart Sept 17  
 Jervis Henry Stevens C Town Elisabeth Davis S. Dec'  
 D' James Clitherall C Town Elisabeth Smith W. C Town

*(To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.)*

## NOTES ON SOME COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND THEIR FAMILIES.

By M. Alston Read.

Sir John Yeamans, baronet, born 1610?—died 1674,  
Landgrave and Governor of Carolina.

*Arms*: Sable, a chevron between three cronels of spears argent. *Crest*: A dexter arm holding a spear proper.<sup>1</sup>

The will of Sir John Yeamans, now printed in full for the first time as far as I am aware, gives valuable material for his family history, which has not been used even in the most recent published accounts of himself or family. On the other hand, the results of recent work on Yeamans has appeared in print too late to be incorporated in the latest history of South Carolina—that of General McCrady. It therefore seemed advisable to bring the whole of this material together in this magazine, particularly as the printed material referred to is not readily accessible.<sup>2</sup>

All the historians of South Carolina, as well as Oliver in his recent *History of Antigua*,<sup>3</sup> where he gives an extensive pedigree of Yeamans, follow the account of John Burke in his *Extinct Baronetcies*,<sup>4</sup> who makes Sir John Yeamans, and his brother, Sir Robert Yeamans (who was also a baronet), sons of Robert Yeamans, royalist Alderman of Bristol, who, for trying to deliver up the city to Prince Rupert for the King, was hanged in 1643, by order

<sup>1</sup>Burke, "*Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*"; also "*General Armory*."

<sup>2</sup>For the public career of Sir John Yeamans, and the offices held by him, see;—*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Volumes I, II, III, which contain abstracts of State Papers in the Public Record Office, London, which relate to South Carolina; *Ibid*, Vol. V, *Shaftsbury Papers*, edited by Langdon Cheves, Esq; *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, American and West Indies*, London, (for the period desired); *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, Volumes I and II; as well as the various Histories of South Carolina, particularly that of Gen. McCrady.

<sup>3</sup>*History of Antigua*, by Vere L. Oliver, three volumes—

Vol. III, p. 268.

<sup>4</sup>*Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland*. By John Burke, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1844—See "*Yeamans of Bristol*."

of Nathaniel Fiennes, Governor of Bristol for the Parliament. Burke goes on to say of Sir John Yeamans, the subject of this account, that "in consideration of the loyalty and death of his father [he] was created a Baronet in 1664-5, and settled in Barbadoes." The English scholars, however, who have prepared the accounts of Sir John Yeamans, "baronet, and colonial governor," and of Robert Yeamans, "royalist," for the *Dictionary of National Biography* [British], say that "both these affiliations are fictitious." Mr. A. F. Pollard in his article on Robert Yeamans or Yeomans (d. 1643), royalist,<sup>8</sup> says that he "came of a numerous Bristol family," was a "well-known merchant and alderman of Bristol, and in 1641-2 served as sheriff." "He is said in the royalist accounts to have left by his wife, a kinswoman also named Yeamans, eight very young children, and a ninth was born posthumously. The eldest son is said to have been Sir John Yeamans (q. v.), and the second Sir Robert Yeamans, who, like his brother, was created a baronet on 31 Dec., 1666, and died without issue, being buried in St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, on 7 Feb., 1686-7. But both affiliations are fictitious; Sir John was born not later than 1611, and Sir Robert was baptized on 19 April, 1617, and both were apparently sons of John Yeamans, brewer, of Redcliffe, whose will is dated 1645. Many other members of the family are mentioned as taking prominent part in local affairs at Bristol and at Barbados. (*Cal. State Papers, Dom. and America and West Indies*, 1660 sqq. passim.) The only child of the royalist, whose relationship to him is established, is his daughter Anne, who married Thomas Curtis, the quaker of Reading, and interceded for George Fox's release in 1660 (*ib. Dom.*, 1660-1, p. 455; Fox, *Journal*, 1891, i, 479). Other members of the Yeamans family were quakers, and one of them married Isabel, daughter of Margaret Fell, and step-daughter of Fox (*ib. passim*; Smith, *Cat. Friends' Books*, p. 968).<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup>See Vol. LXIII (1900) ; under *Yeamans*.

<sup>9</sup>References given by Pollard—"The Severall Examinations and Confessions, ..... London, 1643 4<sup>to</sup>; *The Two State Martyrs*, London, 1643, 4<sup>to</sup>; Addit. Ms. [Brit. Museum] 24121, ff. 366, 368; Rushworth's Collection, III, ii, 152-154; Lists of Sheriffs, 1898; *Cal. State Papers, Dom.* 1640-3, p. 462; *Clarendon's Rebellion*, ed. Macray,



Mr. J. A. Doyle gives the following personal items in regard to Sir John Yeamans, in his article for the *Dictionary of National Biography*:—"Eldest son of John Yeamans (d. 1645), brewer, of Bristol, was born at Bristol and baptized at St. Mary Redcliffe on 28 Feb., 1611. He attained the rank of colonel in the royalist army, and about 1650 migrated to the Barbados. In July, 1660, he was on the council of that colony. In 1663 a number of planters in Barbados made arrangements with the proprietors of Carolina for establishing a colony at Cape Fear. The proprietors, by the exercise of their influence at Court, secured a baronetcy for Yeamans, conferred on him 12 Jan., 1664-5, and on 11 Jan., 1665, they appointed him governor of their colony - - - - - When in 1667 Locke drew up for Carolina a fantastic paper constitution entitled the 'fundamental constitution,' - - - Yeamans was created a landgrave'. - - - In April, 1674, the proprietors superceded Yeamans, - - - and in the same year he returned to Barbados, where he died in August. Sir John's considerable wealth in Barbados passed to his son, Major Sir William Yeamans, second baronet, and great-grandfather of Sir John Yeamans, of Barbados, whose son, Sir Robert (d. 19 Feb., 1788), was the last baronet."

In corroboration of the authors quoted from the *Diction-*

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Vii, 53; Gardiner's *Civil War*: i, 99; *Hist. Mss. Comm.*, 5<sup>th</sup> Rep. App., p. 323; *Commons' Journal*, iii, 97; Duke of Portland's Mss., i, 47, 107, 114, 118; Warburton's *Prince Rupert*, ii, 140-1; Leyer's *Memoirs of Bristol*, i, 408; Washbourne's *Bibl. Glouc.*, Vol. ii, pp. xl, cli; Hunts' *Bristol*, pp. 146-9; Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*; *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, ii, 94-5, V, 307-8, 431."

\*Vol. LXIII (1900), under Yeamans.

\*An error in date—McCrary gives it correctly—1671. (See List of Landgraves, p. 717 of *So. Ca., under Prop. Govt.* Also *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*, 1669-1674, p. 190. 1671, April 5. "Draft patent for a Landgrave of Carolina to Sir John Yeamans." [*Shaftsbury Papers*, Section IX, Bundle 48, No. 78]. See also, *Coll. S. Ca. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftsbury Papers*, p. 314—note.

\*Doyle's references—"Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*; *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, 1884, ii, 95, and 1894, v, 307, 431; *Colonial State Papers*, Ed. Sainsbury; Carroll's *Historical Collection of South Carolina*; McCrary's *Hist. of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, 1867, pp. 8, 69, 75, 79, 81, 82, 122, 131, 139, 141, 150, 154-8, 160-5, 171, 345; Brown's *Sketch of the Hist. of South Carolina*; Hewat's *Hist. of South Carolina*, 1779; Winsor's *Hist. of America*; Appleton's *Cyclop. of American Biography*."

ary of *National Biography*, it is worth adding that the statement that Sir John Yeamans was one of several "very young children" in 1643, is shown to be absurd by the fact that his son, William Yeamans, was a *Major* of militia in 1664, and if only 21 years of age at that date, he, William Yeamans, would himself have been born in 1643." Again, Burke's statement as to the reason for Sir John Yeamans being created a baronet is shown to be wrong by the following abstract of a letter: "1665, Jan., 11., Cockpit. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sir John Yeamans. Having received a good character of his abilities and loyalty from Sir John Colleton with an assurance that he will vigorously attempt the settling of a Colony to the southward of Cape Romania, they have prevailed with His Majesty to confer the honor of a Knight baronet upon him and his heirs, and by their commission which goes with his son they have endeavoured to comprehend all interests," etc."

Sir John Colleton was himself one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina; he died in 1666, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Peter." The family was related to General George Monk, Duke of Albermarle, also one of the Lords Proprietors, as is shown by the following letter to the Governor of Barbadoes: "1663, Aug. 31, Duke of Albermarle to Lord Willoughby. - - - Has written to his *own cousins* Modyford and Peter Colleton to promote the *Carolina* plantation,"" The influence of this connection was amply sufficient to secure a baronetcy for Yeamans.

Oliver" give nothing of value as to the ancestry of Sir John Yeamans, merely repeating the old statement that he was the son of Robert and Anne Yeamans, and even gives erroneous dates in connection with Sir John himself, as he

"See articles of agreement between the Lords Proprietors of Carolina of the one part "and Maio' W<sup>m</sup> Yeamans of Barbadoes for an on the behalfe of S<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>n</sup> Yeamans Barr his father," and others of Barbadoes—7 Jan., 1664, pp. 29-33, *Collections of the So. Ca. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftsbury Papers*.

"*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 269.

"See McCrady, *So. Ca. under Prop. Govt.*, p. 715; and this magazine, Volume I, "The Colleton Family in South Carolina."

"*Cal. State Papers, Colonial series, American and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 157.

"*History of Antigua*, Vol. III, p. 268.

states that he was Governor of Carolina until 1680, and was dead by 1686!

Doyle has given us nothing in regard to the marriages and issue of Sir John Yeamans in his critical article for the *Dictionary of National Biography*, merely naming his son and heir, Sir William Yeamans, the second baronet. Burke, however, says—"he married first a daughter of Mr. Limp, by whom he had a son, 1 William, his heir; and secondly, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. John Foster," and had issue by her. This is corroborated, or perhaps simply repeated, by Oliver in his *History of Antigua*,<sup>2</sup> who gives, married *first* "a daughter of . . . . . Limp," by whom his son and heir, Sir William Yeamans, who married "Willoughby, daughter of Sir James Browne, Knt., she was of St. Lucy's and St. Peter's Parishes, 1676-80." By her Sir William had a son and heir, Sir John Yeamans, third baronet, who married "Margaret, dau. of Philip Gibbes, of Barbadoes, Esq.; aet. 45 and of St. Peter's, 1715; remar. William Foster, Esq.," etc., etc. Sir John Yeamans the first baronet, married *secondly*, "Margaret, dau. of Rev. John Forster of Barbados," by whom he had—"Robert Yeamans of Barbados, heir to his uncle, Sir Robert Yeamans 1686," married "Elizabeth, dau. of Elisha Mellows, Esq." issue.

How incomplete these two accounts are, the will itself will show. Oliver gives quite an extensive pedigree of some of the later generations, but seems to have done no original work among the public records of Barbadoes for his earlier generations.

The following record of the will of Sir John Yeamans appears on pages 2-7 of Registrars Records, book for the years 1675-1696—(Office of Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.).

"Decemb' ye 13<sup>th</sup> 1675

"A trew Coppye of y<sup>e</sup> Last will & testament of S<sup>r</sup> John Yeamans Kn<sup>t</sup>: & Barron<sup>t</sup>: Late of Carolina deceased: proved and approved of by S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>: Yeamans Barr<sup>t</sup>: Sone

<sup>2</sup>Vol. III, p. 268.

& hey': to ye saide deceased & sole Execut' in ye s<sup>d</sup> will Nominated (by ye name of W<sup>m</sup>: Yeamans Esq') as by the attestacon of S' Jona<sup>th</sup> Attkins Gov'nor of Barbadoes where unto he have set his hand & caused his Majt<sup>ty</sup>: great seale apoynted for s<sup>d</sup> Barbad: & oth' y<sup>e</sup> Caribbe Islandes to be afixed: together w<sup>th</sup> s<sup>d</sup> S': W<sup>m</sup>: Yeamans his Letter of Attorney to Coll Joseph West & Lt: Coll John Godfree or eith' of them attested w<sup>th</sup>: his hand & Seale, brought before proved & approved of by Coll Joseph West Gov'no': of this north pte of ye Province of Carol y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> of Sep': 1675.

"In the name of God Amen

I S' John Yeamans Barron': being ready to Imbarque my selfe to y<sup>e</sup> Province of Carol, & well consid'ing y<sup>e</sup> Incertanty of humane Condicon by Extraordinary hazards y<sup>e</sup> accompany such und'takings doe therefore for y<sup>e</sup> settling my worldly concernm<sup>t</sup>: declare this my last will & Testam<sup>t</sup> in manner following, hereby revoakeing all form' will what-soev'

first I will that all ye depts I duely owe bee paide Justly & w<sup>th</sup>: all dillgence & paid by my execut' here aft': named Item in y<sup>e</sup> first place as is my afection I give & bequeath unto my deare wife y<sup>e</sup> Lady Margeret Yeamans in full recompense of hir Dower Thirty thousand pounds of Muscavados sugar anually from y<sup>e</sup> day<sup>e</sup> of my death dureing hir natural Life & also dureing that terme aforesaide I give & bequeath to hir y<sup>e</sup> entire use of y<sup>e</sup> house where in I now dwell, together w<sup>th</sup>: all ye Landes belonging thereunto Cont: about forty five acres, bounding upon y<sup>e</sup> Lands of Hen: Mills Esq':, Thomas Merricke Esq': & the Landes that L': Coll Berrenger dyed seized: togeth' allso w<sup>th</sup>: all ye houses & Edifices thereon beeing Provided allways that my s<sup>d</sup> deare wife shall make habitacon thereon, & not lease it out & to bee the place — hir abode whensoever she please, soe that she continue — [*corner of page worn off*] Item I doe bequeath allsoe dureing my deare wifes life natural life [sic] these negroes following (vide) old Hannah & hir children Jupeter litle Tony & Joane allso I give and bequeath unto hir y<sup>e</sup> eight milch coves w<sup>th</sup>: have

ben accustomed to be milked about y<sup>e</sup> house & all the hogs turkeys, Ducks & fowles, that I have att p<sup>re</sup>sent in aney p<sup>ar</sup>te of my possessions and my will is that the p<sup>ar</sup>ticular of Stock in this last clause expressed shall bee in hir absolute power & disposall from the date of these presents, and allsoe all y<sup>e</sup> furniture of my saide dwelling house & household stufe whatsoev<sup>r</sup>: All my Plate Jewells, Rings, money, linen bedding & all Utensills in my saide dwelling house being or thereunto belonging, and allsoe my coach & y<sup>e</sup> fower horses & Harnesse & allsoe y<sup>e</sup> Choyce of aney one of my horses fit for rideing for hir owne use to bee & rem<sup>ain</sup>e [sic] to hir & hir hey<sup>er</sup> forever in recompence of the care & education of hir children & in full consideracon of hir Dower: Item I give & bequeath unto my said wife all the negroes young & old that L<sup>ie</sup>: Coll Berringer dyed possessed of & that came to hir afterwards by right of Administ<sup>r</sup>con & to mee by Inter-marriage w<sup>ith</sup>: hir togeth<sup>r</sup> allsoe w<sup>ith</sup>: all the increase. Item my will is allsoe that ye custody of all my Children unmarried & und<sup>er</sup> y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares & till they shall attaine it shall bee in my deare wife: & that she educate them in such mann<sup>r</sup> as shall seeme fit to hir Judgement, & they prove Capable of & notw<sup>ith</sup>: standing y<sup>e</sup> provision I have already made & ye Charge thereof may be lesse felt by my deare wife my will is that Execut<sup>r</sup> hereafter named provide att his owne charge one decent Suite of Apparrell for each of my Children yearly, the same to bee deliv<sup>er</sup>d to my sade wife for their use Item I give & bequeath to unto [sic] my Daught<sup>r</sup>: Willoughbye one hund<sup>red</sup> & twenty thousand pounds of Muscavados Sugar to bee paide by my Execut<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ith</sup>in ten yeares aft<sup>r</sup> hir marriage or when she Arive to y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares, w<sup>ith</sup>: — [*rubbed*] first hapen. Item I give & bequeath unto my Sone Ro — [*gone*] two hund<sup>red</sup> thousand poondes of good Muscavadoes sug<sup>r</sup> to — [*gone*] by my Execut<sup>r</sup> when hee shall arive to y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares Item I give & bequeath to my Daughter Anne one hund<sup>red</sup> and twenty thousand poondes of good Muscavados Sug<sup>r</sup> to be p<sup>aid</sup>. by my Execut<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ith</sup>in two yeares aft<sup>r</sup>: hir marriage or when she comes to y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares w<sup>ith</sup> of them shall

first hapen. Item I give & bequeath unto my two sons George & Edward each of y<sup>m</sup> one hund<sup>d</sup> & fivety thousand poundes of good Muscavadoes Sug<sup>r</sup> to be paide to each of them when they or each of them shall Arive to y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares by my Execut<sup>r</sup>. Item I give & bequeath to my wives daughter [sic] Margaret forever 17<sup>thous</sup> poundes of Muscavadoes Sugar w<sup>th</sup>: in three yeares to bee paid by my execut<sup>r</sup> after hir marriage or shee attaine to y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares w<sup>th</sup> shall first hapen. Item I give and bequeath unto my wives Sone John forty thousand poundes of Sug<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup> in three yeares next aft<sup>r</sup> he shall attaine to ye age of twenty one yeares. Item I give unto my daughter [sic] Mrs ffrances Hackett now wife of Rob<sup>t</sup>: Hackett Esq<sup>r</sup>: w<sup>th</sup> in fower years after my decease twenty thousand poundes of Sug<sup>r</sup> to buy hir a ring by my executor. Item I give to my wives Daught<sup>r</sup>: [sic] M<sup>r</sup>: Ma — [*teorn away*] Maycoke five thousand poundes of Sugar to buy hir a ring to bee paide by my Execut<sup>r</sup>. Item I give to my wives son Symon the choice of my horses for his owne use, and to be deliv<sup>d</sup> by my Execut<sup>r</sup>. Item I give to my nephew Samuel Woorey twenty thousand poundes of Sugar to bee paid by my execut<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup> in three yeares after my decease in furth<sup>r</sup> Lieu of his time sp — w<sup>th</sup>: mee. Item my furth<sup>r</sup> will is that If my wife dye before my children or aney of them arive to theire Age or time of mariadge as aforesaid, that then my Execut<sup>r</sup> doe pay yearely ev<sup>y</sup> yeare five thousand poundes of Musc<sup>o</sup> sugar for each of them maintenance & education to whomsoever my saide wife shall Apoynt to have y<sup>e</sup> Custody of them, or for want of such Apoyntment to whomesoev<sup>r</sup>: shall have them in Custody to edu— educate [sic] them & maintaine them untill they Arive respectively to their Age or dayes of marriage. Item I make my Sone William Esq<sup>r</sup> [sic] my whole & sole Executor for y<sup>e</sup> paym<sup>t</sup>: of my debts & legacies herein menconed & for ye due & punctual pf of all oth<sup>r</sup> matters that to ye duty of an Execut<sup>r</sup> belonges and doe bequeath unto my saide Sone all my Estates real and psonall undisposed of in this my will w<sup>th</sup> all reversions and remaind<sup>r</sup> to him & to his hey<sup>n</sup>: for ever upon expresse condicon that

hee doe punctually pforme all y<sup>r</sup> bequests and ord<sup>m</sup> in this will expressed And to this my last will & testam<sup>t</sup> I have put my hand & Seale this twentyeth day of Maye in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord one thousand six hund<sup>d</sup>ed seventy one

Test

John Yeamans (Seal.)

Will Browne

Tho: Bamfield

Nich<sup>o</sup>: Carteret

Item I doe farth<sup>r</sup> will that my deare wife have my vessell Ketch caled by y<sup>r</sup> name of the Hopewell now in a voyage to Virginia & expected hith<sup>r</sup> to enioye for hir and heyres for ever. Item I give & bequeath unto my s<sup>d</sup> deare wife two pcells of land containing twenty acres ten acres in each the one I bought of Phelps bounding on M<sup>m</sup> Sandiford, & on Thomas Jones the oth<sup>r</sup> bought of James Mast<sup>m</sup> and Henry Jones bounding on M<sup>m</sup> Gay, my broth<sup>r</sup> ffo<sup>r</sup>st<sup>r</sup>. and on Rob<sup>t</sup>: Clifton, to hir & her hey<sup>r</sup> forever. To this Addicon allsoe of my last will annexed to the oth<sup>r</sup> sheet I have hereunto set my hand & Seale this 20<sup>th</sup> day of May 1671.

Sealed & deliv<sup>d</sup>ed theise

John Yeamans (Seal.)

two sheets conteyneing

my will in ye prsence of

W<sup>m</sup> Browne

Tho: Bedingfield [sic]

Nich<sup>o</sup> Carteret.

"Barbadoes.

"By his Excellency

"M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>: Browne this day psonally apeared before me and made oath on the holy Evangelists that hee did see S<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>: Yeamans Barron<sup>t</sup>: Signe Seale & publish this will as his last will and testament and that he was att ye doeing thereof of sound & disposing memory to the best of this Deponents Knowledge given und<sup>r</sup> my hand y<sup>r</sup> first day of Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1674

Jonathan Attkins

"A trew Coppy attested  
ye 15<sup>o</sup> days of June 1675

p Edwyn Steede Dep<sup>r</sup>

Secret<sup>r</sup>

"Barbadoes

By his Excellency

"These are to certifie all whome theise psents shall concerne that upon the fiveteenth day of June in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hund<sup>th</sup> seventy & five, and y<sup>e</sup> seven & twentyeth yeare of ye Reigne of o<sup>r</sup> Sov<sup>e</sup>igne Lord Charles y<sup>e</sup> Second by y<sup>e</sup> Grace of God of Engl Scot-land ffrance & Ireland King defend<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> ffaithe &"": psonally apeare before mee John Prysse aged twenty five years or thereabouts, Clark to Edwyn Steede Esq<sup>r</sup> Dep<sup>r</sup> Secretary of y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Island and made oath on ye Holy Evangelists, that the annexed pages coppies of ye last will & Testamen<sup>t</sup>. of S<sup>r</sup>: John Yeamans Barron<sup>t</sup>: and of y<sup>e</sup> lett<sup>r</sup> testamentary thereon both attested und<sup>r</sup> ye hand of y<sup>e</sup> say<sup>d</sup> Edwyn Steed, were by him sayde John Prysse examined & compared w<sup>th</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> Recordes now remaining in the sayde Secretaries office, & that they are trew coppies of ye sayde Recordes in testamony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & caused His Maj<sup>ties</sup> great Seale appoynted for this & oth<sup>r</sup> ye<sup>e</sup> Carribbee Islandes to bee to theise p<sup>r</sup>sents afixed the day & yeare above wrighten

J Atkins

To all whome theise p<sup>r</sup>sents shall come or may concerne."

[Ibid, page 7]

"Barbadoes.

"By his Excellency"— Know y<sup>e</sup>— that 1<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1674, before mee the last will & testament of S<sup>r</sup> John Yeamans Bar<sup>t</sup>. dec'd was proved — & therefore S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Yeamans Bar<sup>t</sup>., son & heir to s<sup>d</sup> dec'd & sole Exec<sup>or</sup> is admitted to take into his custody & admin<sup>r</sup> all estate of s<sup>d</sup> dec'd 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec. 1674.

Jonathan Atkins

A copy attested by  
Edwyn Steede Dep. Sec.

15 June 1675.

[Ibid, page 8.] I, "S<sup>r</sup> William Yeamans Barron<sup>t</sup>: heire & sole Execut<sup>r</sup>: of the last will & testam<sup>t</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> John Yeamans Barron<sup>t</sup>: deceased", appoint "well beloved friends



Coll Joseph West & L': Coll John Godfrey" my lawful  
/Attorneys in the Province of Carolina — 16 June 1675.

[witnesses]

Will Yeamans

William Mayers

Dorcas Smith

Carolina.

By the Governor.

The aforesaid Wm. Mayers this day made oath before me that he saw said S'. W<sup>m</sup>. Yeamans sign etc. the above power of Attorney. At Charles Town, 8<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1675.

Joseph West.

The will above given shows us that Sir John Yeamans mentions a *brother Foster*. This accords with the statement of Burke and Oliver, before given, that Sir John's last wife was born Foster. The will, however, shows even more clearly that, at the time of her marriage to Yeamans, she was the widow of Lt. Col. — Berringer, of Barbadoes; unfortunately the Christian name of her first husband does not appear. The only mention of a person of that surname (in the records now accessible to me) *prior* to the date of the will, is that of "Benj. Beringer," who signs his name to the "Declaration of the Representative Body of Barbadoes," Nov. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1651, as member of the Council for that Island." In this document the Council and seventeen members of the Assembly announce their intention to "manfully 'stick' to Lord Willoughby, their Lord Lieut.-General, and fight under his command in defense of his government" against the Parliamentary forces sent to reduce the Island.

The wording of the will is too loose and ambiguous for us to be positive that the minor children mentioned by Sir John, were by this last marriage to Margaret Berringer, widow; they may have been his children by a former wife. That his last wife survived him is shown by the following grant, recorded on page 11 of the same book in which the will is to be found:

"The Coppy of a grant to y<sup>e</sup> Lady Margaret Yeamans for one thousand and seaventy Acres of Land bareing date y<sup>e</sup> ninth day of Feby 1674/5.

"John Lord Berkely Pallatine" and the Lords Proprie-

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<sup>a</sup>*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574-1660, pp. 364-5.*

tors of the Province of Carolina, "hereby Grant unto Margaret Lady Yeamans, Widdow a Plantacon" of 1070 acres of land now in possession "of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Lady Margaret Yeamans," bounding upon "Yeamans his Creeke in Ittawan River," etc., etc., 9<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1674. Joseph West Gov'.

The "Margaret Lady Yeamans" of the above grant, married shortly afterwards James Moore, as is proved by the public records of the State; he subsequently became Governor of South Carolina. The use of "Lady" as the title given to the wife and widow of Sir John Yeamans, baronet, is particularly interesting. As the wife of an English baronet her correct title was Dame, I believe; but Sir John was also a Landgrave of Carolina, and under the Proprietary government at least, the use of "Lady" to designate a Landgrave's wife was by no means rare. The use of the latter title by Sir John Yeamans in his will in referring to his wife, and its use in the grant just cited was, therefore, not incorrect. The land grant just cited brings up another point of interest—"Yeamans his Creeke." This is the well known *Goose Creek* of later days, as a deed of Edward Middleton's, dated 26 May, 1680. shows, for therein he describes a plantation he is selling as "scituate upon ye south side of Goose Creek, alias Yeamans Creek, in this province." The substitution of Goose Creek for the older name commemorating the connection of our first governor with the colony, can only be regretted, though Yeamans Hall, on Goose Creek, long the residence of descendants of Landgrave Thomas Smith, has carried the name down to the present day.

As before indicated, it is impossible to assign the known children of Sir John Yeamans to their respective mothers with any degree of certainty. But if the date of his migration to Barbadoes—"about 1650"—is correctly given by Doyle, then Sir John must have married his first wife in England, and must have had by her at least two children who reached maturity; a third child was probably hers, and one or more of the rest may also have been by the first wife. The following table gives the best approximation I am able to make at present:

By the first wife, ————— Limp,

- I. William Yeamans, his heir, second Baronet; a Major in the Barbadoes militia, 1664-5 (see ante), he was therefore at least of age, and probably several years older at that date, hence born 1643 or earlier. He remained in Barbadoes, rose to the rank of Colonel, was member of Assembly, etc." He married Willoughby, dau. of Sir James Browne, Knt., and had issue (Oliver).
  
- II. ————— Yeamans. I have not been able to recover the Christian name of this son, but the following notice of him is to be found in the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial series:"— "1668, Sep. 15. Barbadoes. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington— Complains of some - - - - This serves only to give account that a son of Sir John Colleton's last week killed a son of Sir John Yeamans in a duel: is informed both had their swords drawn, but Colleton by flying has incurred more guilt than otherwise he might. Presumes it will amount to a forfeiture of his estate, and unless his crafty father has provided for such accidents, is informed this brother has a third part of it, it being equally divided among the three brothers. This country generally say that estates so gotten ought to return to the King; though it his duty to acquaint his Lordship that Colleton's brother, Sir Peter, might by no indirect way surprise his Majesty or his Lordship." "1669, March 2, Whitehall. Petition of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., [to the King], for the estate of John Colleton, planter in Barbadoes, forfeited to his Majesty by killing one Yeamans, a planter there, with reference to the Commissioners of the Treasury to give order for it to him in such

<sup>1</sup>See *Cal. State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*; also *Coll. S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol V.

<sup>2</sup>*Cal. State Papers, Colonial Series, American and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 613.

manner as they shall find necessary."<sup>19</sup> Whether this son left issue is unknown to me.

- III. Frances Yeamans, married Robert Hackett, Esq. This daughter was married at the time her father made his will in 1671, if she was only sixteen and just married, she must have been born about 1655; she was quite probably a child of the first wife.

*Possibly by the second wife*,—Margaret, widow of Lt. Col. Berringer, and, according to Burke and Oliver, daughter of the Rev. John Foster of Barbadoes. These children following were at least under age at the making of their father's will, and were left in the guardianship of his wife, Margaret; it is, however, not positively clear from the will that they were her children.

- IV. Robert Yeamans. Said by Oliver to have been a son of Sir John by Margaret, and to have been heir to his uncle, Sir Robert Yeamans, Bart., who died 1686-7. Married Elizabeth, dau. of Elisha Mellows, Esq., issue.

- V. George Yeamans,

- VI. Edward Yeamans.

- VII. Willoughby Yeamans. [a daughter]

- VIII. Anne Yeamans.<sup>20</sup>

Sir John Yeamans *may* have had other children besides those shown in his will, for the absence of a child's name from a will does not prove that such a child never existed, as it may have been portioned off on reaching maturity, and hence have had no further interest in the estate. It is, therefore, barely possible that the "Mr. John Yeamans," who was in Carolina contemporaneously with Sir John Yeamans, was his son. Mr. Langdon Cheves says of him in an editorial note to the Shaftesbury Papers: "Came from Barbadoes? 1671, was chosen to Parliament 1672,

<sup>19</sup>Ibid, Volume for 1669-1674, p. 10. For an account of "The Colleton Family in South Carolina," see this magazine, Volume I.

<sup>20</sup>The succession of the children as given here, is, of course, arbitrary.

was Surveyor 1673, and of the Council 1674-1675."<sup>21</sup> That he was some near relative, in all probability, is shown by the following item from the Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina:<sup>22</sup> 28 April, 1677, "Mr. John Yeamans Attorney for Dame Willoughbie Yeamans Guardian to S'. John Yeamans a minor," etc., etc. What became of him, and whether or not he left descendants in South Carolina is not known to me. He may possibly have been the son of another member of the family in Barbadoes, whose name has some slight connection with the Province of Carolina, see—"Articles of Agreement had and made betweene - - - the Lords Proprieto" of the Province of Carolina of the one part and Maio' W<sup>m</sup> Yeamans Barbadoes for and on the behalfe of S' Jn<sup>o</sup> Yeamans Barr<sup>o</sup> his father - - - Robert Gibbs - - - Henry Milles - - - Tho: Maycoke - - - John Gibbs, Basill Gibbs, - - - John Godfrey - - - W<sup>m</sup> Forster Thomas Merricke, John Merricke, - - - Rob<sup>t</sup>. Hacket, - - - John Forster - - - John Forster [again] - - - Edward Yeamans, - - - Nicolas Browne - - - & himselfe Adventuro" to and Setlers of some part of ye Province aforesaid And of all others y' shall Adventure setle and plant in the said Province of the other part as followeth," etc."<sup>23</sup> The Edward Yeamans here mentioned was probably identical with the Edward Yeamans noticed in the following papers: "1667. Feb. 18. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. - - - Warrant to Francis Tyrwhitt and Capts. Edward Yeamans and James Walker to impress the Gilded Lion, brought in prize by one of his Majesty's frigates, for service in the Leeward Isles, and with John Reid to make inventory of her arms and ammunition, &c."<sup>24</sup> Again on Jan. 13, 1675, we find noted in the Minutes of the Assembly of Barbadoes— "A new Bill for Imposition on liquors,

<sup>21</sup>*Coll. So. Ca. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftesbury Papers*, p. 426, note 1. See also, same work, pp. 329, 408-9; 391, 452, 473, 453-4, 456, 463, 469, 471-5.

<sup>22</sup>*Jour. Grand Council, of S. C.*, 1671-80, edited by A. S. Salley, Jr., for the Hist. Comm. of S. C., 1907, page 81.

<sup>23</sup>*Coll. of the S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftesbury Papers*, pages 29-30; the whole list is there given, which has been abstracted here for names mentioned in connection with Yeamans.

<sup>24</sup>*Cal. of State Papers, Colon. Ser., American and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 447.

drawn by the Clerk, as the former Act is near expired. That the said Bill be in force for 12 months; that Lt.-Col. Wm. Bate be Treasurer and Majors John Hallett and Edw. Yeamans, Capt John Johnson, and Francis Bond or Edward Hussey, Comptrollers; and that the Bill pass." Possibly the Public Records of Barbadoes would show the relationship existing between these early members of the Yeamans family settled there.

The will of Sir John Yeaman is further interesting as throwing some light on the time of his arrival in Carolina in the year 1671. McCrady says:<sup>25</sup> We do not know exactly when Sir John Yeamans arrived in Carolina. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of November, 1670, he writes from Barbadoes to the Lords Proprietors, - - - He was still there in the early part of the year 1671, - - - And Lord Ashley addressed him there in April - - - As late as May the Proprietors instructed Captain Halsted if he traded at Barbadoes to consult Yeamans there. It appears, however, from a letter of Governor West to Lord Ashley that he had arrived in the colony, at the latest, early in July, and had expected to have been at once recognized as Governor by reason of his being a Landgrave." Cheves says:<sup>26</sup> "Sir J. Yeamans arrived in Carolina from Barbadoes about 1 July, 1671." The will of Sir John was dated 20<sup>th</sup> May, 1671, and the opening clause informs us that "being ready to Imbarque myselfe to y<sup>e</sup> Carol," he makes his will to settle his affairs. This still further reduces the limits of the period in which his arrival in Carolina must have taken place.

<sup>25</sup>*So. Ca. under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719, pages 154, 155.*

<sup>26</sup>*Coll. S. C. Hist Soc., Vol. V. Shaftsbury Papers, page 329, note.*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

*(Continued from the January number.)*

December 16, 1698, Mary Carter, Henry Harris, Love Williamson, Simon Valentyn, Edward Loughton and Henry Burge executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Carter, Harris and Williamson's faithful administration upon the estate of Thomas Carter, late of the Province. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 356-357.)

December 26, 1698, a warrant of appraisement for the foregoing estate was directed to Alexander Parris, Simon Valentyn, Edward Loughton, Abraham Eve and William Popell. (Page 357.)

March 15, 1698-99, Thomas Mann, Edward Loughton and Samuel Ward executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mann's faithful administration upon the estate of Joseph Rider. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 357-358.)

The same day a warrant of appraisement for the same estate was directed to William Smith, merchant; George Logan, Alexander Parris, William Popell and Simon Valentyn. (Page 358.)

Thomas Perriman, John Birde and Soloman Legaré executed a bond to Governor Blake for Perriman's faithful administration of the affairs of the estate of Thomas Valley. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 359.)

January 24, 1698-99, Landgrave Joseph Morton, James Stanyarne and Capt. Edmund Bellinger executed a bond to Governor Blake for Landgrave Morton's faithful administration of the affairs of the estate of his brother, John, "late of this Province deceased." Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 360.)

Governor Ludwell issued a warrant for a town lot to Robert Seabrook, September 26, 1692; for one to Peter le Chevalier, October 19, 1692; for one to James Du Gue, Sr., October 20, 1692; for one to James de Bourdeaux, October 20, 1692; for one to Jonas Bonhoste, October 20, 1692; for one to Peter le Chevalier, October 20, 1692; for one to James de Bourdeaux, October 19, 1692. (Page 361.)

✓ November 25, 1692, Governor Ludwell directed Stephen Bull "to cause to be admeasured & Laid out unto Hannah English Widdow" 500 acres in Berkeley County, formerly belonging to John Farr, deceased, and "now by ye: sd: Hannah English bought and purchased of & from ye: Rt: honoble: ye: Lords Propts: as by the Receiver Generalls receipt dated ye: 25th day of November 1692". (Page 362.)

November 25, 1692, Governor Ludwell directed Stephen Bull, surveyor, to lay out unto "Monsr: Anthony Boureau two hundred & twenty acres of Land due to him for ye:— arrivall of himselfe & Joane his wife above Sixteene yeares of age, Isaac his sonne Joane his daughter & Lewis Naudin his Servt: under Sixteene years of age ye: 29th. November 1686." (Page 362.)

A similar warrant was issued January 12, 1692-3, for land to be laid out to Thomas Huburd, carpenter. (Page 362.)

"Instructions Joseph West Esqr: one of the Landgraves & Governor: of that part of our Province of Carolina that lyes South & West of Cape ffeare" are recorded on pages 363 and 364.

March 20, 1689, John Godfrey conveyed real estate to Henry Symons. Witnesses: Joshua Hobson and Joseph Oldys, the former of whom proved the same before Robert Gibbes, March 5, 1691-2. Registered May 20, 1692, by Jonathan Amory, Deputy Register. (Page 365.)

In 1692, Findla Martin conveyed property unto Edward Rawlins, of Carolina, victualler. Witnesses: Jonathan Amory and Joshua Hobson. Registered July 1, 1692, by Jonathan Amory, Dep. Reg. (Page 365.)



Thomas Smith, as attorney for Landgrave James Colleton, conveyed property to Edward Rawlins. Registered by Jonathan Amory, Dep. Sec., July 1, 1692. (Page 366.)

John Moore of Carolina, gent., in conveying lands, recited that William, Earl of Craven, Palatine of Carolina, and the rest of the Lords Proprietors had granted unto John Francis Gignilliat a plantation containing 800 acres, July 12, 1690, and that Gignilliat had conveyed the same to him, August 4, 1690, and that Col. Andrew Percival, of Weston Hall, in the province of Carolina, had conveyed to him part of a tract of eleven acres, fronting to the Mill Creek and formerly the property of one Barnard, deceased. (Page 366. This record is very much mutilated.)

January 30, 1699-1700, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Sarah Rhett to administer on the estate of Mrs. Ann Amory and have an inventory and appraisement thereof made. (Page 367.) ✓

The same day Joseph Blake, "Governour and Ordinary", appointed "Sarah Rhett wife of Capt. William Rhett", guardian of Sarah Amory, infant and orphan of Jonathan Amory, merchant, committing to her the maintenance, schooling, clothing, and educating of the said infant. (Page 367.) ✓

April 23, 1680, Charles Buckley conveyed property to Thomas Clowter. Witnesses: Thomas Hutton, William Brockus and John Boone. Sarah Buckley renounced her dower, December 20, 1680, in the presence of Richard Conant and John Boone. Recorded, August 9, 1684, by John Beresford, Register. (Page 369. This is only the end of the deed. Page 368 contains the first part of the will of Mary Crosse, an abstract of which has been published.)

October 20, 1680, Nathaniel Wigmore, of Carolina, planter, in consideration of £10, to him paid by Thomas Clowter, conveyed to him 55 acres of land bounded by lands of said Clowter, Henry Simmons, Charles Buckley and said Wigmore. Witnesses: "Jeames Paply" and John Tomson. Ann Wigmore renounced her dower. Re-

corded August 9, 1680, by John Beresford, Register. (Pages 369-370.)

December 7, 1683, Barnard Schenckingh, of Carolina, gentleman, in consideration of £50. sterling, conveyed to Thomas Barrington, Esq., of Steeple Bumstede, in the county of Essex, a tract of 270 acres of land, bounded by the eastern branch of the T in Cooper River, by lands not run out and by lands of Jonah Lynch, Esq. Witness: Joseph Oldys. Recorded, August 13, 1684, by John Beresford, Register. (Page 370.)

In December, 1782, Samuel Cotman appointed Gyles Russell and Henry [name partially destroyed], merchants, for the purpose of conveying to John Palmer lands granted said Cotman for bringing over ten settlers. Witnesses: Mary Cotman, Joseph Himons and John Palmer, Jr. Recorded January 13, 1682-3. (Page 371.)

May 2, 1683, Daniel [name torn out] gave John Archdale a receipt for £135. sterling "in full of all accots dues or demands whatsoever from the beginning of the World unto the day of the date hereof." Witnesses: William Collings and Benjamin Elderkin, who at Charles Town on the 10th of May, 1683, appeared before Paul Grimball and made oath that they saw the said Daniel give said receipt. Recorded May 17, 1683. (Page 371.)

December 15, 1680, Philip Brady conveyed to Philip Doldridge a tract of land bounded by lands of John Norton and Capt. Robert Daniell. Witnesses: Edward Mayo, Sr., and other witnesses whose names have been torn out. Recorded January 23, 1682-3. (Page 372.)

July 6, 1680, Governor West and Richard Conant, William Fuller and John Smyth, members of the Council, signed up a grant in behalf of John, Lord Berkeley, Palatine, and the other Proprietors to Matthew Smallwood. (Page 372.)

October 10, 1693, Andrew Percival, for £80. currency of the Province, conveyed to Capt. Charles Basden, of Charles Town, one half of town lot No. 9, reciting that the said lot No. 9 had been granted by the Earl of Craven, Palatine, and the rest of

the Proprietors, to John Mitchell, who, in 1678, for 28s, had conveyed the same to John Cottingham, of Carolina, planter; that Cottingham made a will on the 23d day of December, 1682, nominating Edward Mayo and John Ladson as his executors and directing them to sell his lands and houses for the payment of his debts and for the use of his daughter, Sarah Cottingham; that the said Mayo and Ladson, in 1683, in consideration of £50. sterling, conveyed to said Andrew Percival said one half of the said lot which said half was bounded easterly by Cooper River, westerly on a lot then in possession of Henry Sweeting, northerly on the other half of said lot and southerly on a half lot then in possession of Henry Symonds. Witnesses: John Ladson, William Smith and Jonathan Amory. Proved by oaths of William Smith, vintner, and Jonathan Amory, before William Smith, October 10, 1693. Registered, November 10, 1693, by Jonathan Amory, Dep. Reg. (Pages 373-374.)

October 19, 1693, William Bradley, of Charles Town, in Berkeley County, Carolina, vintner, and Lidia, his wife, the only surviving daughter of Francis and Cicely Tunstead, late of London, tallow chandler, deceased, and heir to the said Cicely, also deceased, whose maiden name was Passhay, in consideration of £50. sterling, conveyed to Capt. Anthony Taylor, mariner, then sojourning in Charles Town, "one Croft or close of Land called Nether Swaynes Croft, conteyning four acres more or less and being near Church field between the Land now or late of Oliver Dixon" \* \* \* "and Two Acres of Arrable Land more or less called Black acres lying and being" \* \* \* "Graystone field in the Parish of St. Thomas in Dudley in the County of Worcester" \* \* \* "late were in the Tenure or Occupation of William Bayley." Witnesses: Robert Gibbes, Isaac Mazicq, Roberts, John Thomson, Nicholas Stapleton and Jonathan Amory. Proved by oaths of Isaac Mazicq and Jonathan Amory. Registered, November 13, 1693. (Pages 375-376.)

Paul Grimbball, Charles Colleton and Thomas Smith in behalf of William, Earl of Craven, Anthony, Lord Ashley,

George, Lord Carteret, Sir Peter Colleton, Seth Sothell, Thomas Archdale and Thomas Amy, Proprietors, granted a tract of land to Nicholas Barlicorn. Registered, October 3, 1693, by Jonathan Amory, (Page 377.)

In 1693 Stephen Bull, surveyor, certified that by virtue of a warrant from the Governor, bearing date June 12th, he had admeasured and laid out to Nicholas Barlicorn, shipwright, town lot in Charles Town, No. 113, on record of the town, bounding northward on a little street that led from the river by the lot of David Maybank into the country; southward upon the lot of Barnard Schenckingsh, deceased; eastward upon a street that led by the lots of Chapman Brutell and others and to Capt. Daniell's swamp; westward upon the lot belonging to said Schenckingsh, the form and shape of which lot could be found in "Grand Modell" of the town then in the Surveyor's office. Registered October 3, 1693, by Jonathan Amory. (Page 377.)

The final record of Book No. 1. (erroneously marked when rebound, "1692-93") is an agreement, written in French, and signed by James Dugue, Sr., Samuel Dubourdieu and Judith Dugue, and witnessed by Anthoine Bourau, who proved the same, September 15, 1693, Susanne Margueritte De Farcy and P. la Salle. Registered by Jonathan Amory. Dep. Reg. (Pages 377-378.)

## SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

ELIZABETH GORDON, Nightingale Lane, in the parish of St. John, Wapping, Middlesex, widow. Will 3 July 1763; proved 28 April 1767. To my Brother in Law James Gordon £5. To Sister in law Jane Gordon £5. To my Kinsman Richard Moncrief in South Carolina £10. Rest to my Kinsman in Law, David Becanquil of St. John Wapping, Mariner, sole executor. Witnesses: Samuel Blare, John Prince.

Legard, 135.

PHILIP DELEGAL, ESQUIRE, dwelling in St. Peters Port in the Island of Guernsey, Captain of a Company (in the honourable Lieutenant General Parson's Regiment) of Invalids. Will 22 January 1762; proved 14 September 1764. To my wife Eleanor Delegal, living at Phillip's Bluff in the province of South Carolina £200, if she do not survive me, to my daughter Catherine, wife of Mr, Hugh Campbell of South Carolina, mariner. To my eldest son Philip Delegal of Little Agahee in the Colony of Georgia £300. To son John Delegal of South Carolina, mariner, £200 Bank stock, receipt signed by Wm. Catsford. To my two sons George and Edward Delegal, dwelling in Georgia, planters, my land near my son Philip's. To son George £100 Bank stock, receipt signed by Mary Ann Duvaux. To son Edward £100 Bank stock, receipt signed James Scott. To my daughter Margaret, wife of — of South Carolina, Planter, £100 Bank stock, signed Thomas Littlebury. To youngest daughter Sophia, some time since living with her mother in South Carolina, £100. To Poor of St. Peters Port, Guernsey, 10s. Executors beyond the Seas: Wife Eleanor and son Philip. Joint Trustees or agents in Great Britain and Guernsey: Sir John Milne Baronet Bart, lieut. gov. of Guernsey, and Elisha Tupper of said Island. Witnesses:

Andre Migault, George Hawley, and Edward Knight. Proved by Abraham Le Mesurier, attorney for Executors in Georgia.

Simpson, 346.

JOHN DE LAUNE, late of Charles Town in South Carolina, Surgeon, living at present in Stepney, county Middlesex. Will 16 September 1727; proved 24 May 1727. All my estate to my cousin Robert Aubert of the old Artillery, Watch maker, and to my cousin Anne de Launay of Stepney to the use of my wife Mary de Laune and I desire my cousin Anne de Launay to live with her and take care of my said wife in the sorrowfull condition she is in. At my wife's decease as follows: To Robert Aubert £200. To said Anne de Laune £3000. To Peter de Laune £200. To Mary de Laune £200. To Susanne de Laune £200 and I divide among them the effects in America which I left to Mr. Isaac Chardon of Carolina to clear up. Executors: Robert Aubert and Anne de Launay. Witnesses: James Miffant, George Schutz, Clerk to Mr. Isaac Delpech, Notary Publick in Threadneedle Street.

Brooks, 145.

JOHN COLLETON of St. George Hanover Square, county Middlesex, Esquire. Will 2 April 1728; proved 24 December 1755. To Elizabeth Colleton an annuity of £200 out of my lands in parishes of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Lucy in the Island of Barbadoes. To my eldest son James Edward Colleton all my plantations, slaves, etc. in Barbadoes. To my son John Colleton all my plantations in South Carolina with stock, slaves, etc. To daughter Anne Colleton £6000 when 21 or married. Executrix: Wife Elizabeth. Witnesses: James Blythman, John Cornthwaite, and Henry Adams. Codicil 26 May 1731. To my wife Elizabeth my house in New Bond Street. To daughter Anne Colleton £2000 over and above the £6000 in my will. Joint Executors with my wife, my son James Edward Colleton, and Edwin Somers of London, merchant. Same witnesses as to will. Proved by James the son and surviving executor.

Paul, 310.

PETER COLLETON of South Carolina. Will 30 November 1740; proved 11 November 1754. To my dear brother John Colleton all my books. To my sister Susanna Colleton my little inlaid cabinet, also £50 to be applied to the purpose of the letter enclosed. Residuary Legatee: Brother Robert Colleton. Executors: Brothers John and Robert. Witnesses: Elianor Sandwell, Nathaniel Lade, William Hopton. Proved by Robert, surviving executor.

Pinfold, 295.

SAMUEL EVELEIGH, late of Charles Town in the Province of South Carolina, Merchant, now residing in the City of Bristol. Will 20 June 1764; proved 30 October 1766. To my Brother in Law George Eveleigh, my sister in law Elizabeth, his wife, and their five children, vizt. Elizabeth, Samuel, Thomas, Catherine, and Ann, £50 apiece. To my son George Eveleigh £6500, 3% Bank Annuities and my executors to manage for him until his apprenticeship with Mr. Remington is expired., and Mr. Thomas Remington of his own free will told me unasked that he would permit him to merchandize or trade a little on his own account, my executors to furnish him with funds to do so. The residue to my son Nicholas Eveleigh with two Negro men I have in South Carolina and my land there consisting of a lott on the Bay of Charles Town, and a tract butting on Combahee River, he is to pay the following little annuities: To Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, relict of Henry Newman, formerly of Arundell in Sussex, deceased, £5. To Mrs. Grace Foster, daughter of Mr. Farr, formerly Inn Keper at Arundell in Sussex, deceased, £3. 3s. To Mrs. Hull of New Sarum in Wilts £3. 3s. Executors and guardians to my two sons George and Nicholas till 21: Sir William Baker, merchant, and Alderman of London, George Austin Esqre, Mr. Benjamin Stead, both merchants lately in Charles Town, South Carolina, but now in England, and my aforesaid Brother in law George Eveleigh. Proved by son Nicholas, all the other executors renouncing.

Tyndall, 369.

HECTOR BERINGER DE BEAUFAIN, Charlestown. Will 27 September 1762; proved 7 February 1767. To my friend Colonel John Schutz £500. To my friend Peter Simons £500. To my friend George Schutz, son of Augustus, £500. To David Rhind of Charles Town £500 current money of this Province and all my books and my share in the Charles Town Library Society. To poor of both parishes in Charles Town £500 current money and my house and furniture including a clock. To William Dockwray, if he shall be my clerk at the time of my decease, £100. To ——— Beaufain, the only surviving son of my late Brother, all the rest of my estate, charging the same with an annuity of £50 a year to my said Nephews' mother and with an annual payment of £50 to my sister Clodre de Beaufain. Executors: George Schutz for my concerns in England, and David Rhind for my concerns in this Province. My pew in St. Michael's Church to the poor. South Carolina By his Excellency Right. Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Capt. Gen. Gov. and Commander in Chief over the said Province on 17 Oct. 1766. Hon. William Bull Esq. Lieut. Gov. and William Wragg Esqr. swear to the writing of said Hector Beringer de Beaufain. Thomas Skottowe, Secretary's Office, Secretary and Registrar of Province, certifies the copy.

Legard, 36.

*(Continued from Volume IX.)*



## HISTORICAL NOTES.

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS IN 1774.—The following advertisement, taken from *The South Carolina Gazette*, June 6, 1774, is of interest as showing in some detail the manner in which the homes of the wealthy planters and government officials were furnished prior to the Revolution.

The property advertised belonged to Sir Egerton Leigh, Attorney-general, Surveyor-general, President of His Majesty's Council in the province of S. C., and at one time Judge of Admiralty; he was the only son of Peter Leigh, born 1710, died 1759, Chief Justice of S. C. Egerton Leigh married in 1756, Martha, Daughter of Francis Bremar and Martha Laurens, a sister of Henry Laurens. An account of his career will be found in *South Carolina Under the Royal Government*, by McCrady, page 471-481. He left South Carolina for England, June 19, 1774, James Simpson, Esq. being appointed Attorney General during his absence [*S. C. Gaz.* June, 20 *et seq.*, 1774]; and returned in June 1780. He died September 15, 1781, in the 49th year of his age. [*Royal Gazette*, Sept. 15, 1781.]

Will be sold by Public Vendue,  
On Tuesday the 28th Day of June Inst.  
At Ten o'clock in the Forenoon,  
At the House of Sir Egerton Leigh,  
All his valuable Furniture

Books, Plate, Pictures, China and other Effects.

The Furniture consists of elegant white and Gold Cabriole Sophas and Chairs, covered with blue and white Silk, Window Curtains to match; one other Set of Sophas and Chairs, covered with black and yellow Figures of Nuns Work in Silk, inlaid Commodes, Card Tables, Several Suits of handsome Chintz Cotton Window Curtains lined and ornamented with Silk Fringe and Tassels, a complete Set of Chintz Cotton Bed Curtains, a curious and superbe India Cabinet, a Rose Wood Desk and Book Case with Chinese Paintings on Glass very masterly executed, Carpets, Beds, Bedsteads, Toutenag Grates, etc.

Also

An elegant large Six-stop Organ, with Ten Barrels, containing near Four Score of the most approved Tunes, consisting of Airs, Minuets, Cotillions, Country Dances, Songs, and Marches, besides Four Pieces of Musick; a fine musical Clock, by *Ellicott*, mounted in Or Molu, and a most elegant and light Coach (which has been used only a few Times) constructed upon a Plan to suit this Climate, with a compleat Set of handsome Town Harness belonging to the same.

The Paintings are by some of the first Masters, viz. *Paul Veronese*, *Carladolsci*, *Jordano*, *Ghisolsi*, *Corregio*, and *Guido*: There are also several excellent Minatures Pictures, particularly one of Queen *Elizabeth*, done in the year 1574, besides many other curious and ornamental Pieces.

Credit will be given, if desired, till June 1775 paying Interest, and giving Security for all Sums amounting to Two Hundred Pounds, or upward and all Purchases under that sum to be paid for in Cash.

*N. B.* The Negroes will be disposed of at private Sale.

## NECROLOGY.

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JAMES LOWNDES, of Washington, D. C., a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at Augusta, Georgia, January 15th, 1910.

He was born in Charleston, January 6th, 1835, and was the eldest son of Edward Rutledge and Lucia Guerard Lowndes. He was prepared for College at the well known school of Christopher Coates in Charleston, and was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1854 with the first honors of his class. Having completed his education at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn and Goettingen, he returned to Charleston, entered the bar, and was chosen by Mr. Petigru to assist him in the codification of the laws of South Carolina. On the outbreak of the Confederate war, after a brief service on the coast of South Carolina, he went to Virginia as an officer of the Hampton legion, and took part in the first battle of Manassas. Returning to South Carolina he was appointed Captain of Sharp Shooters, and subsequently served upon the staff of General W. S. (Live Oak) Walker. Accompanying General Walker to Virginia in 1864, he was present at the attack on Newbern, N. C., and was with the General when he was wounded at Clay's Farm on May 20th, 1865. He served afterwards on the staff of General Stephen Elliott, being present at the Battle of The Crater, July 7th, 1864, and surrendered at Appomattox. Coming back to Charleston, he resumed the practice of his profession, and at the same time performed editorial work for a while upon the Charleston News. He was a member of the firm of McGrath & Lowndes, in which Hon. A. G. McGrath was the senior member, and remained with him until the autumn of 1874, when he removed to Washington. He there built up a large practice. In the Court of Claims, in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District and in congressional practice he was alike successful. He was one of the Commissioners under

the treaty between Spain and the United States of February 10th, 1870. He had retired from practice some years before his death. On April 9th, 1891, he married Laura Walcott Tuckerman, eldest daughter of Lucius Tuckerman, of Boston, who survives him. Mr. Lowndes was much more than a lawyer of learning and capacity. His memory was remarkable and his mind enriched with ancient and modern literature. He had great social gifts, and took a high position in Washington society, in which his personal appearance, his distinguished manners, and literary accomplishments fitted him to shine. Though long absent from South Carolina, his interest in all that concerned the State never abated. His gifts to this Society, and to the Charleston Library Society, and to the Carolina Art Association were frequent and valuable. The Historical Society and those interested in this Magazine have special reason to feel his loss.

JUDGE JAMES ALDRICH, a Curator of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at Aiken, S. C., January 23, 1910.

He was born in Barnwell July 25, 1850. He was the son of James T. and Isabel C. (Patterson) Aldrich and the early part of his life was spent in Barnwell, where his early education was secured.

Soon after the War Between the States he entered Washington University (now Washington and Lee) at Lexington, Va., from which institution he graduated. He was a student there at the time Gen. Robert E. Lee was president.

After his graduation from Washington University he began the study of law in the office of his father in Barnwell. He was soon after admitted to the Bar and came to Aiken to take up the practice of his profession just after that city had been made county seat. December 15, 1874, he was married to Miss Fannie Lebby, of Charleston, who died December 26, 1908. Three children were born of this union, only one of whom survives, Mrs. Huger T. Hall, with whom he resided after the death of his wife.

Judge Aldrich played a prominent part in the politics of the State several years ago. His career began in the

troublesome period of 1876, when he was one of the most conspicuous figures. He, with the Hon. D. S. Henderson, the Hon. Leroy F. Youmans and Major T. G. Barker defended a number of Aiken County citizens in the Federal Court on the charge of participating in the Ellenton riot in the campaign of 1876. A mistrial was the result at the time, and the case was never brought to another trial.

Member House of Representatives from 1878 to 1882 and from 1884 to 1889, when he was elected Judge of the second circuit.

In 1878 Judge Aldrich was elected to the House of Representatives from Aiken County, and was re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he became a candidate in the Democratic Convention for Attorney General, being defeated for the nomination by only a few votes. In 1884 he was again honored with a seat in the House, and was elected to succeed himself consecutively until his elevation, in 1889, to the Bench, on the second circuit, to succeed his uncle, the late Hon. Alfred P. Aldrich. Judge Aldrich was a member of the judiciary committee continuously during his services in the General Assembly.

When Judge Aldrich was elected to his position on the Bench, he was opposed by Gen. James W. Moore, of Hampton, and former Judge J. J. Maher, of Barnwell. He served on the Bench until 1908, when ill health compelled him to resign. His health had been failing for some years, and it was only his realization of his duty that caused him to resign, for he dearly loved the duties of the Judgeship. As Judge, he was ever fair and impartial, and, as a rule, his decisions stood well the tests of the upper Courts, few reversals following his decisions.

When he gave up his duties as Judge, he was succeeded by his cousin, the Hon. Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell, who was the third Aldrich to ascend to the position of Judge of the second circuit.

Judge Aldrich is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Huger T. Hall, of Aiken, and four sisters, Mrs. H. H. Wyman, Sr., of Aiken; Mrs. W. A. Holman, of Charleston; Mrs. Baker, of Clinton, and Mrs. Addison, of Charleston.

Judge Aldrich was a member of St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church, and has frequently served as a warden and a vestryman. He was last year a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. He ever took a great deal of interest in the affairs of his Church.

# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. XI.

JULY, 1910.

No. 3.

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## COLONEL ROBERT GRAY'S OBSERVATIONS ON THE WAR IN CAROLINA.

The manuscript now printed, was presented to the South Carolina Historical Society in January, 1899, by Professor William James Rivers, through Gen. Edward McCrady. There is nothing to show where the original is to be found, and the only notes upon it are as follows:

"Col. Rob<sup>t</sup> Gray's observations on the War in Carolina—  
He was Col. of the Provincials, & after the War settled at Nova Scotia."

Gray resided in the Cheraws District, and was a Justice of the Peace for that district in 1776;<sup>1</sup> a Robert Gray was on the roll of a volunteer company of Rangers, Sept. 2, 1775,<sup>2</sup> from Camden District, if the same he probably went over to the British after 1776.

Robert Gray's property was confiscated by the Jacksonborough Assembly, and he is listed in Class V. in the Statutes at Large, [vol 6.] with "Those who have borne Commissions, Civil or Military, under the British Government, since the conquest of this Province."

Sabine (*American Loyalists*, p. 335) mentions him as holding a royal commission after the fall of Charleston; and we find in the narrative of Col David Fanning (*N. C.*

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<sup>1</sup>*Journal of the General Assembly; March-April, 1776.* Printed by the So. Ca. Historical Commission, 1906.

<sup>2</sup>See Vol. 1 of this *Magazine*, p. 196.

*State Records*, Vol. XXII, p. 229) a further mention of him in connection with the Loyalists in Charleston.

Gray's "Observations" were evidently written in Charlestown, sometime in the Spring of 1782, certainly after February 25<sup>th</sup>, and probably prior to the first of April.

### GRAY'S OBSERVATIONS.

The conquest of Charlestown was attended with the conquest of the back country because all the Continental troops in the Southern department were taken in that place except the party under Col Beaufort<sup>\*</sup> which was soon after cut to pieces at the Waxaws by Col. Tarlton. The people at that time not much accustomed to arms & finding no troops to support them submitted when they saw the Kings troops in possession of the back country. Posts were established at Augusta, Ninety-Six, Camden,<sup>\*</sup> Cheraw Hill & Georgetown. The conquest of the Province was complete. The loyal part of the inhabitants being in a number about one third of the whole & these by no means the wealthiest, readily took up arms to maintain the British government, the others also enrolled themselves in the Militia party because they believed the war to be at an end in the Southern provinces & partly to ingratiate themselves with the conquerors, they also fondly hoped that they would enjoy a respite from the Calamities of war—and that the restoration of the Kings Government would restore to them the happiness they enjoyed before the war began, with these views on both sides, the Whigs & Tories seemed to vie with each other in giving proof of the sincerity of their submission & a most profound calm succeeded. This was not confined only to the Country within the new established posts. The panic of the Whigs & the exultation of the

<sup>\*</sup>Abraham Buford of Virginia. He was appointed colonel of Morgan's 11th Virginia regiment May 16, 1778. On 29th May, 1780, his command was surprised and cut to pieces by Col. Tarleton at Waxhaw Creek. They had set out for Charleston to relieve Gen. Lincoln, but hearing of his surrender, were on the return march.

[The following note is in the Mss. Copy.]

<sup>\*</sup>This post was withdrawn before the battle of Camden & never afterwards reestablished.



Tories produced the same consequences in the back Country beyond the reach of the posts, the people in many places coming in from the distance of fifty miles to take the Oath of Allegiance or to surrender themselves prisoners on parole. All the inhabitants seemed intent upon cultivating their farms & making money great quantities of produce were sent to Charlestown & great numbers of wagons even from the mountains crowded the roads travelling in every direction.

This tranquility was of short duration, the abuses of the Army in taking the peoples Horses, Cattle & provisions in many cases without paying for them, abuses perhaps inseparable from a Millitary Government disgusted the inhabitants, but this was by no means the principal cause of the disorders which followed, they flowed from another source, the disaffection of the Whigs. the establishment of the Kings government naturally & unavoidably occasioned an entire change of Civil & Millitary officers throughout the province. A new set of men were elevated into power & place, whilst their predecessors in office were stripped of their consequence & sent to cultivate their plantations. the pangs of disappointed ambition soon made these men view all our transactions with jaundiced eyes, and as Gen<sup>l</sup> Gates<sup>\*</sup> approach put an end to the hopes of tranquillity they had at first expected to enjoy, they were in general, especially the Millitia officers determined to avail themselves of that opportunity to reestablish themselves in power, never doubting of Gen<sup>l</sup> Gates being able to effect it, as, like other men they easily believed what they eagerly wished for. Lord Cornwallis with great sagacity foresaw what followed. he instantly ordered all the leadings Whigs who had been paroled to their plantations, to repair to Johns & James Island.

A great number obeyed while others went off & met Gen<sup>l</sup> Gates. the approach of the army seemed to be a signal for a general revolt in the disaffected parts of the back Country, but the speedy & successful issue of the action

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<sup>\*</sup>General Gates arrived on the confines about the end of July, 1780.

at Camden\* put an end to it immediately, and restored tranquillity to the Country.

Lord Cornwallis made some severe examples of the Revolters,\* a measure which was become absolutely necessary to deter others from the same conduct, as many of those who had taken up arms again had never had the smallest cause of Complaint, but had been treated with every mark of attention & respect by the Kings officers. A universal panic seized the rebels after the battle of Camden and had Lord Cornwallis had a sufficient army to have marched into North Carolina & to have established posts in his rear at convenient places to preserve his communication with South Carolina & to prevent the rebels from assembling in arms after he had passed along North Carolina would have fallen without a struggle, but the smallness of his numbers soon turned the tide against him. He marched from Camden to Charlotte with the army & at the same time directed Major Forgusson' with the Ninety Six Militia to advance into North Carolina, betwixt his left flank & the Mountains. The rebels despairing of being able to effect anything against his Lordship, resolved to make a grand effort against Major Fergusson, who, although he knew his danger & was ordered to join the army, yet after retreating 60 miles he loitered away two days most unaccountably at Kings Mountain & thereby gave time to the rebel Militia

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\*Battle fought near Camden, August 16, 1780.

'See Cornwallis's unjust order, McCrady, 1775-1780, pages 709-710.

'Patrick Ferguson, brevet lieutenant-colonel, major 71st Highlanders, inventor of the first breechloading rifle used in the British army, born 1744; (second son of James Ferguson of Pitfours, Aberdeenshire, Senator of College of Justice, and one of the lords commissioners of justiciary for Scotland, by his wife, Hon. Anne Murray, daughter of Alexander, 4th Lord Elibank.) Patrick Ferguson was ordered to Georgia from Stonypoint, with the troops under Major-General Pattison, royal artillery, which penetrated into South Carolina, where he was employed under Tarlton at the Siege of Charleston. On 26th Oct., 1779, Ferguson was appointed major in one of the battalions of the old 71st Highlanders, then serving in America. After the Siege of Charleston he was actively employed in organizing and training the loyal militia of South Carolina. With the army so raised he accompanied Lord Cornwallis in his march through the Carolinas. He was killed at King's Mountain Oct. 7, 1780. *Dictionary of National Biography*.

under the command of Gen<sup>l</sup> Williams<sup>a</sup> to come up with him, the rebels were greatly superior to him in number

He had about 600 Militia & 60 regulars, an action ensued<sup>b</sup> in which our Militia behaved with a degree of steadiness & spirit that would not have disgraced any regular troops. & the rebels were repulsed three times, but having changed their mode of attack & made an attempt on a small party of North Carolinians on our left flank who were not so well diciplined as the South Carolinians succeeded in breaking them, they soon communicated the disorder to the others & at this critical moment Major Fergusson fell. A total rout ensued.

This unfortunate affair gave a new turn to the War. All the country on Lord Cornwallis' rear was laid open to the incursions of the enemy, who, if they had made a proper use of their victory might have taken both Ninety Six & Augusta, nevertheless the consequences were very important. Lord Cornwallis was obliged to retreat & take a position at Winsburg<sup>c</sup> in the fork of Santee between the Wateree & Congaree Rivers, that he might be at hand to succor Camden & Ninety Six & to cover the country within these posts.

This gave new spirits to the rebel Militia on the Western & Northern frontiers, who began to turn out in great numbers & with more confidence. they were led by Sumpter & Marion who had both been field officers in the South Carolina State troops. the former commanded on the Western frontier beyond Camden & Ninety Six & the latter on the Northern betwixt Santee & peedee.

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<sup>a</sup>James Williams, born in Hanova Co., Va., in 1740, killed at King's Mountain, Oct. 8, 1780. He settled on Little River, Laurens district, S. C., in 1773; was member of the Provincial Congress of S. C. in Jan. 1775; was appointed lieut.-col. of militia in 1776, commanded a detachment at the battle of Stono June 20, 1779; defeated the British and Tories at Musgrove's Mills, 18th Aug., 1780, and rewarded by Gov. Rutledge with a commission of Brigadier General. McCrady's *History of S. C.*, vols. 1719-'76 & 1775-'80.

<sup>b</sup>The Whigs had a combined force of 1100 men, the whole number of mounted men chosen to attack Ferguson were 910, besides a squad of unmounted footmen.—McCrady, *South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780*, p. 784.

<sup>c</sup>Cornwallis's army arrived at Winnsboro Oct. 29, 1780.—*Ibid.*, page 810.

Both these countries were highly disaffected to us and the people wanted only leaders. It was therefore those people who formed & supported Sumpter & Marion & not any superiority of genius in those officers that formed & called for the Militia in those parts Sumpter was bold & rash, and run many risks from which his good fortune always extricated him. Marion was timid & cautious & would risk nothing, yet both succeeded in their attempts. During all this time the Continental troops in general kept a cautious distance & chiefly made use of Sumpter & Marion, who began to grow extremely troublesom & established a decided superiority in the Militia line—Major Fergussons' loss was now severely felt. The officers of Royal Militia being possessed themselves nor were able to inspire their followers with the confidence necessary for soldiers. While almost every British officer regarded with contempt and indifference the establishment of a militia among a people differing so much in customs & manners from themselves. Had Major Fergusson lived, the Militia would have been completely formed. He possessed all the talents & ambition necessary to accomplish that purpose & set out exactly in that line, he therefore would have achieved with the inhabitants of the country what the other British officers can only effect with important soldiers. the want of a man of his genius was soon severely felt & if ever another is found to supply his place he will go great lengths towards turning the scale of the war in our favor.

The want of paying sufficient attention to our Militia produced daily at this time the most disagreeable consequences. In the first place, when the Rebel Militia were made prisoners, they were immediately delivered up to the Regular Officers, who, being entirely ignorant of the dispositions & manners of the people treated them with the utmost lenity & sent them home to their plantations upon parole & in short they were treated in every respect as foreign enemies. the general consequences of this was, that they no sooner got out of our hands than they broke their paroles, took up arms, and made it a point to murder every Militia man of ours who had any concern in making

them prisoners, on the other hand when ever a Militia Man of our was made a prisoner he was delivered not to the Continentals but to the Rebel Militia, who looked upon him as a State prisoner, as a man who deserved a halter, & therefore treated him with the greatest cruelty.

If he was not assassinated after being made a prisoner, he was instantly hurried into Virginia or North Carolina where he was kept a prisoner without friends, money, credit, or perhaps hopes of exchange. This line being once drawn betwixt their militia & ours, it was no longer safe to be a loyalist in the frontiers. These last being overwhelmed with dismay became dejected & timid while the others increasing in boldness & enterprise made constant inrodes in small parties & murdered every loyalist they found whether in arms or at home. Their irruptions answered the descriptions we have of those made by the Goths & Vandals.

Whilst the inhabitants of Charles Town were amusing themselves with the aspect of the war in the different quarters of the globe, the unfortunate loyalists on the frontiers found the fury of the whole war let loose upon him. He was no longer safe to sleep in his house. He hid himself in the swamps. It was perfectly in vain to take a prisoner, he was either liberated upon parole to commit fresh murders & depredations, or if his character was very notorious, he was sent in irons to Charles Town, where after some months confinement, the witnesses against him not appearing, being deterred by the distance & uncertain of the time at which he would be brought to trial, he pestered the principal officers here with petitions until he was turned loose again, irritated with his confinement, to murder more loyalists. The effect of all this was that the loyalist, if he did not choose to retire within the posts, a ruined Refugee either joined them openly or gave them private intelligence of the movements of our parties for which he enjoyed real protection & was safe to go to sleep without danger of having his throat cut before morning. Had our militia been certain of being treated as prisoners of war by the enemy, many more would have sided with the royal Standard.

It may be said that bad treatment will make them desperate. It has at length had that effect, but for a long time it produced a very contrary one as they did not care to expose themselves in situations pregnant with every danger—and where they fought under peculiar disadvantages. The case of the regulars was very different. When made prisoners they met with the mildest treatment & were always sent to Charles Town upon parole until exchanged.

This mismanagement of the King's officers proceeded from their want of knowledge of the manners of the people. They sometimes interposed in behalf of the Militia, & hanged notorious murderers, but these efforts were not sufficiently frequent to produce any effect. Nothing will ever be able here to put our Militia here on a proper footing, but giving up to them all the rebel Militia when prisoners to be dealt with according to the laws of retaliation, subject however to the control of the commander in chief in the Southern department.

The regulars altho' they take perfect care of their own interests in war, will never take the same care of the militia. It is against all experience. No class of men will consider the interests of another class so attentively as they do their own.

About this time Lord Cornwallis being reinforced by General Lesly marched into North Carolina, but before the subsequent transactions are mentioned it will be proper to take notice of the situation of our affairs in South Carolina at this period.

Lord Rawdon" was left commanding officer on the fron-

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"Francis Rawdon, (1754-1826,) first Marquis of Hastings and second Earl of Moira; was appointed Oct. 20, 1773, to a lieutenancy in the 5th foot, embarking for America. After service in the north and at the Siege of Charlestown, he was employed in keeping the Americans in check until the arrival of Lord Cornwallis, and on 16th Aug. 1780, commanded the left division of the British forces at the battle of Camden. On April 25, 1781, he defeated the Americans under the command of General Greene at Hobkirk's Hill. Rawdon was a stern martinet, and was guilty of several acts of unpolitic severity during the American war. He went so far as to set a price on the head of every rebel. He showed remarkable military ability, and Cornwallis, in his *Correspondence*, vi. p. 97, describes his victory at Hobkirk's Hill "as by far the most splendid of this war."—*Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 25, p. 117.

tiers. His Head Quarters was Camden where he had about 800 men, a body sufficient to afford a detachment superior to the united force of Sumpter & Marion, especially when to that were added about five hundred men under command of Colonel Watson" who lay at Wright's Bluff. Besides the other posts at Ninety Six & Augusta, a new one was added at Friday's Ferry on the Congaree river betwixt the former of these places & Camden. These covered the western frontier. A chain of small posts were erected from Camden along the Santee to Monks Corner, to preserve the communication to Charlestown. The first from Camden was the Fort at Mottes house upon the South side of the Congaree river about three miles from the fork of Santee & about a mile from McCords Ferry. The second was Fort Watson at Wright's Bluff on the North side of Santee about 30 miles down the river. The third was at Nelson's ferry on the South side of Santee about 40 miles below McCords ferry, & 20 from Monks Corner, which last was on Cooper river & 30 from Charles Town.

The stores for the army at Camden were sent by water from Charles Town to Monks Corner, from thence waggoned to a landing on Santee near Nelson's ferry where they were embarked in boats for Camden. There was no post [port? R]" to the Northward of Charles Town except Georgetown. The rebel Militia under Sumpter & Marion were now highly elated, & made no doubt of Lord Cornwallis & his army being *burgoyned* if he should attempt to follow Gen' Greene into North Carolina, while they reckoned themselves able to cope with Lord Rawdon. This will not appear surprising when it is known that they were so grossly ignorant that at the distance of forty miles from Camden they were continously made to believe that Gen' Wayne or some other officer had invested Camden, that Lord Rawdon had not more than 300 men & Lord Cornwallis not more than 800 & that General Lesly had been

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"Col. John Watson; see McCrady, *Revolution 1780-1785*, pages 18, 107, et seq.

"This insertion is in the copy, and was probably made by Professor Rivers.

driven out of Virginia with great loss, by a vast army there which was the cause of his coming to South Carolina.

Full of these ideas & confident of being on the strongest side, they were ready for any enterprise; accordingly they were daily joined by many men of influence who had been a few months before admitted to become British subjects, after they had earnestly petitioned for that purpose, which however they only did to prevent their estates from being sequestered whilst their political sentiments remained unaltered, in the same manner as many of our friends go into the country at present & submit to the rebels to save their estates from confiscation.

Daily inroads were now made across the Santee & scarce a public waggons escaped to Nelson's ferry. Almost all the public boats on the Santee were destroyed & the communication with Camden was almost at an end.

All the loyal inhabitants at Ninety-Six district being about one half & living partly betwixt Broad & Saluda rivers, commonly called the Dutch Fork, & in other places of that district, all the inhabitants of Orangeburg District from a few miles to the Southward of Santee to the Salt-ketchers, being almost unanimous in favor of Government were the friendly parts of this province on the South side of Santee, the rest were enemies while Sumpter & Marion gave great uneasiness to our posts in their reach, one McKay<sup>19</sup> another partisan about Savannah river, & Col. Clark<sup>20</sup> of the ceded lands in Georgia harrassed the Country near Augusta. The rebel militia were now bold & elated, their partisans had hitherto escaped every attempt made to crush them & they were all become familiar with danger.

A few months before this when any party of troops marched into their country they were so alarmed that they retired back for 50 or 60 miles or hid themselves in the swamps, but now when in a similar situation, if unable to oppose the troops in the field they kept hovering round them in small parties, picked up stragglers & fired upon them from every swamp. The troops were obliged to act with

<sup>19</sup>Lieutenant James McKay—McCrary, 1780-1783.

<sup>20</sup>Col. Elijah Clarke, of Georgia.—Ibid.



caution & to keep within their pickets. The loyal inhabitants were still dejected & not sufficiently used to arms. On the frontiers they were continually harassed with small murdering parties of rebels, but in Orangeburg they were in profound peace; upon the whole however they could not in general be trusted upon any expedition by themselves. While the rebel Militia were every day growing more troublesome, the loyal inhabitants of Little Pedee had become in their turn extremely troublesome to Marion and his brigade. They inhabit the country betwixt the North Side of Pedee & North Carolina in one Direction & from the Cheraw Hill to Waccamaw Lake in the other. Their numbers are about 500 men fit for war. They had arms put into their hands when the post was established at the Cheraw Hill before Gen' Gates' arrival. When that Post was withdrawn to Camden at his approach they were the only people on the North side of Santee who did not join in the general revolt. The inhabitants of Williamsburg "Township" not yet headed by Marion made an unsuccessful attempt to crush them & they have ever since stood their ground.

They carried on a continual predatory war against the rebels & sometimes surprised them at their musters. In short, they carried on the war against the rebels precisely as they had set the example & as the post at George Town supplied them with arms & ammunition they overawed & harassed Marion's brigade so much that he was obliged to leave the inhabitants of the Cheraw District at home to protect their properties while he could only call out the people of Williamsburgh Township & the neighborhood of George Town; when a small party of the rebels ventured among them they were cut to pieces—when a large body invaded them, which they found they could not withstand they hung in small parties upon their skirts, harassed them with false alarms, killed their sentries, drove in their pickets, & soon compelled them to leave the Country. It may not be improper to observe here that the Rebel Militia did not at all times turn out voluntarily under their leaders, for when they were averse to an expedition they compelled

them on pain of death, & there have been often severe examples made of them. On the other hand the Little Pedee men only defended their own country & never went upon a more distant expedition than to Georgetown. The Rebel Militia from Bladen country in North Carolina at times also harassed the loyal inhabitants of Little Pedee, but with little effect.

Lord Cornwallis had now marched into North Carolina," & Major Craig took post at Wilmington. If I have time I shall mention in general terms the subsequent transactions of the militia in that Province where about one half of the inhabitants are our friends.

Lord Rawdon had no sooner taken the command than he found employment from Gen' Sumpter.

That Partisan called a general muster of his people & told them that L<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis has gone into N. Car—to seek a grave for himself & his army, that L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon had only 300 men at Camden & could not detach a man, that by making a sudden march to the Congaree they would surprise the Fort where they would get a quantity of stores & clothing—that by proceeding down the South side of Santee river they would be joined by McKay from Augusta, by Marion from Williamsburgh Township, that a general revolt would ensue, that all communication being cut off betwixt Camden & Charles Town, L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon would be compelled to evacuate that place & leave the back country, which would put an end to the war, & might be effected in a fortnight's time, after which they might return & plant their crops in peace forever after. This seemed so plausible that they set out in the highest spirits being about 300 men. They failed in surprising the Congaree Fort," but invested it closely, not dreaming that L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon could attempt its relief. In the third day they learnt that Col. Doyle with the volunteers of Ireland was crossing the river at a ford about 8 miles above. They were obliged to raise

<sup>18</sup>He began his march northward on the 19th of January, 1781—McCrary, *So. Ca. in the Rev., 1780-1783*, page 92.

<sup>19</sup>Fort Granby, Sumter arrived there Feb. 19, 1781.—McCrary, *1780-'83*, page 105.

the seige & marched down the South side of the river expecting to be joined by Marion who was to cross the Santee, & not expecting that the troops would follow them any distance from Camden. After they had proceeded about 20 miles they got a fresh alarm, they learnt that Major M'Intosh with the 64<sup>th</sup> Regiment, the cavalry of the N. York volunteers & a field piece was upon the march from Camden to McCords ferry after them, & that a detachment of troops & Militia from Ninety Six was approaching from that quarter, to add to their misfortune a party they had sent down the Congaree river to secure all the flats, canoes & boats there & on Santee for the purpose of crossing the river & making a junction with Marion, this party was surprised by some Militia & Regulars they had made prisoners, & all the boats &c carried to our post at Wright's Bluff. Sumpter's ruin seemed inevitable. He was left in an enemy's country with a large deep river before him, which he must cross to effect a retreat. In this dilemma Major M'Intosh's advance guard came in sight of his rear about 5 miles below Motte's house. To the astonishment of the whole province Maj. McIntosh instantly retreated above him on their way home to the Waxaws, certain that having got two small canoes carried his men & swam his horses across Santee unmolested, altho' it took up two days to effect it. Having crossed Santee they thought themselves safe, but they now found out that Col. Watson & 500 men were just at hand. By a rapid march they got clear of him when they found that L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon with his own regiment was hurrying over from Camden after them. Being all mounted they gave his Lordship the slip & got about 4 miles, where he lay looking on while Sumpter all danger was over. In this they were again disappointed. L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon finding they had out marched him sent for Major Frazer" of the South Carolina Regiment to march with it & intercept them at Lynch's Creek." They had just crossed the creek when Maj. Frazer came up with

"Probably Thomas Frazer of S. C., who was major of the S. C. Loyalists.—Sabine, *American Loyalists*.

"March 6, 1781.—McCrary, 1780-'83, p. 111.

them who attacked them & routed their whole body in a few minutes. They were now exceedingly dejected; instead of 300 men under L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon's command they had seen so many different detachments of troops superior to their whole force that they despaired of success & notwithstanding Sumpter who had carried off a number of negroes, offered one to every person who would enlist for ten months as a dragoon to form a body of State cavalry, he could hardly procure a single recruit & he began to grow extremely unpopular. They raised so great a clamor against him for deceiving them with regard to L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon's strength that he was obliged at a muster to enter into a long vindication of his conduct. All this however was ineffectual, & Marions followers began also to lose all hopes. In short So. Car. seemed to be on the eve of peace. The transactions that succeeded I shall pass over only observing that L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon adopted the plan of giving up all the Rebel Militia who were not prisoners of war to be tried by our Militia. This plan ought to have extended to all the rebel Militia without exception. At this period Gen<sup>l</sup> Green invaded this province what followed is publicly known. The more Lord Rawdons conduct is investigated the more blameless he will appear. We soon lost great part of the back country, the cruelty exercised by the rebels on our Militia exceed all belief. Lord Rawdon finding he could not bring Green to action embarked for England on account of his health."

The battle of the Eutaws<sup>20</sup> quickly followed and our army lay in the neighborhood of Monks Corner within 37 miles of Charlestown and abandoned the back country. The rebels determined that no Tories should live among them, ordered them & their families within the British lines or in other words to Charlestown. At this time, or rather just after Lord Rawdon sailed the loyalists seemed to have acquired a new character, their situation & sufferings had made them desperate, they became familiar with danger & acquired the use of arms. According to the usual theory

<sup>20</sup>August 2, 1781.—McCrary, 1780-'83, p. 424.

<sup>21</sup>September 9, 1781.—Ibid. p. 748.

of this war, it might have been expected that all the country above our army would have revolted and turned their arms against us & I make no doubt that almost all the inhabitants of Charlestown who wrote to England at this time represented the whole country as in the enemies hands, as they are in general perfectly ignorant of the back country the mistake may be natural but this was so far from being the case that from this place to what is called the Ridge betwixt Saluda & Edisto Rivers on the road to Ninety Six on one hand & from a few miles to the Southward of Santee to the Saltcatcher on the other, the inhabitants refused to submit to the rebels although left by the army & surrounded at most every hand the enemy who were in possession of Ninety Six district & the disaffected inhabitants of the Forks of Santee the country betwixt Saltcatcher & Savannah river & all the Rice lands from thence to Ashley river having revolted gave the enemy possession of the country, in short, the whole province resembled a piece of patch work, the inhabitants of every settlement, when united in sentiment being in arms for the side they liked best & making continual inroads into one anothers settlements. The country betwixt Cooper river & Santee as far up as Monks Corner seemed to be in dispute, the inhabitants at the greatest distance from the garrison taking up arms & the others who were more in reach although friends in their hearts to the rebels, yet not being used to arms refused to turn out when called upon by Marion, & compounded the matter by paying fifty silver dollars in lieu of a years service. This was in Sept. when Gen<sup>l</sup> Green lay at the high hills of Santee. When our army came to the Quarter House & Gen<sup>l</sup> Green crossed Santee, the rebels made them turn out to a man, without regard to the contributions they had paid. the district of Ninety Six being all this while much divided in sentiment suffered severely. the tories in many places would neither submit nor go to Charlestown, they hid themselves in the swamp, from whence they made frequent incursions upon their enemies. when opposed by a superior force they dispersed, when the storm blew over they embodied again & recommenced their operation. A petty

partizan startle up in every settlement & headed the Whigs or Tories, both parties equally afraid of the other dared not sleep in their Houses, but concealed themselves in swamps, this is called lying out. Both parties were in this condition in general all over Ninety Six District & every other part of the province wherever it was chequered by this intersection of Whig & Tory settlements.

Ninety Six district also suffered severely by the incursions of the loyal refugees, from the mountains on the one hand & from Charlestown on the other. As it had no great River or other natural boundary to defend it, nothing could prevent these incursions in a country covered with woods and "penetrable in every part." The cruelties the Whigs exercised upon the Tories, which seemed to be carried to their utmost excess under the auspices of Gen<sup>l</sup> Green when he invaded the province, were now returned upon them with interest, and both parties in this petty, but sanguinary war displayed prodigies of military skill & address & seemed to breathe the extirpation of their enemies. In a large Rebel settlement at a distance from a Tory country, the people were at peace except upon the alarm of a Tory invasion, & the center of Orangeburg District being in the heart of an extensive friendly country, was also at peace the people sleeping safely in their houses. nay they enjoyed so much tranquillity that many of the loyal refugees who came from Ninety-Six as late as August & Sept stopped in that country at the distance of 100 miles from Charles Town & leased plantations. The inhabitants there used to say that if our army kept off Gen<sup>l</sup> Green's they could defend themselves. In Nov. Gen<sup>l</sup> Green crossed the Santee & our army retreated to the Quarter House, giving up the whole country. Greene sent Gen<sup>l</sup> Sumpter with a detachment of 400 men to take post at Orangeburg & to reduce that Country. He pub<sup>d</sup> a general pardon to all who would submit except two. Our friends there did not upon this determine to submit. Maj. Giessandanoer, the commanding officer there sent an express to Gen<sup>l</sup> Lesly requesting assistance, & in the mean time kept Sumpter pretty much within his pickets, but unfortunately no assistance could

be given them. After a few weeks the people disheartened by being unsupported, gradually made a submission to the enemy, but the war was now too far advanced & both parties too much irritated against each other to coalesce easily. It was no uncommon thing for a party to submit & in a few days to turn their arms against their new master. The swamps were filled with loyalists, the rebels durst not sleep in their houses, & Sumpter irritated by the hostility of the Country, got the Catawba Indians to track the loyalists from the swamps, w<sup>h</sup> were at the same time traversed by large parties of armed rebels to kill or take the tories. Gies-sandanner was made a prisoner & without the least regard to the established cartel, he was thrown into the common jail, stripped to his shirt & breeches & threatened to have his two sons, boys ab' 10 or 12 yrs old carried off & made drummers to a continental regiment. He was therefore under the necessity of submitting to them. Our friends from thence & the other parts of the country are daily taking refuge in this place & it is certain that such as have submitted are more irritated than ever & eagerly disposed to revolt, while the rebels themselves disgusted with the abuses of Gen' Greene's army & their own government find in many places that they have not changed masters for the better. The loyalists on Little Pedee, alarmed at the evacuation of George Town last June entered into a truce for three months with Marion who gladly embraced the opportunity of disarming a hardy & intrepid race of men whom he had never been able to crush & which would enable him to call the inhabitants of Big Pedee & the Cheraws District from the defence of their properties to augment his brigade, besides they were so powerfully backed by the extensive loyal country in North Carolina & countenanced by the post at Wilmington that he had nothing to hope from force, therefore agreeing to the truce was removing a most troublesome thorn from his own side—at the end of three months the truce was renewed for nine more w<sup>h</sup> expired the 17<sup>th</sup> of June next. When the truce was first made the inhabitants of the Northern parts of that country furtherest removed from Marion's adherents, re-

fused to accede to it—looking upon it as a timid & ignominious measure, & blamed Capt Ganey the officer who made it with Marion. They accordingly put themselves under Maj. Craigs command at Wilmington & continued in arms; but upon the evacuation of that post they found it their interest to accede to it. That country is the only place in these two provinces, except Charles Town & James Island where the British government is at present established. They muster regularly once a month agreeable to our militia law & have a general muster once in three months. At their particular request L<sup>t</sup> Col. Balfour commandant of this place has lately appointed Justices of peace among them, a regulation highly necessary to enable them to ascertain disputed property. They often come to this place in boats & the commandant always loads them back with salt gratis & supplies them with ammunition. Marion has behaved with great good faith towards them & ordered his people when they stop any of their boats to suffer them to pass unmolested unless they find ammunition aboard.

The country comprehended in the truce has furnished a safe asylum for the loyal refugees from N. Ca. who are suffered to settle among them upon promising to observe conditions of the truce.

This has given great umbrage to the N. Car. rebels. Gen<sup>l</sup> Rutherford who commands the Militia Brigade from Mecklenburg & Salisbury is a perfect savage & bears the most rancorous hatred to Tories. He has lately made a peremptory demand that all the N. Ca. refugees shall be delivered up. This requisition our officers there with great spirit have refused to comply with, declaring that no peaceable man who applies to them for protection and observes the conditions of the truce shall be delivered up. I expect shortly to hear that hostilities have ensued. In the mean time our friends there are in great spirits, being much elated with the Kings' Speech & with the check Marion rec<sup>d</sup> lately from Col. Thomson.<sup>a</sup>

Upon hearing of this last affair they had public rejoicing

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<sup>a</sup>Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford; this defeat of Marion's men took place Feb. 25, 1782.—McCrady, 1780-'83, pp. 603-605.



for three days. At present they seem determined to repel force by force, but being totally unsupported they are unequal to the contest. When they fall they will give but a small accession of strength to the enemy as they never will be able to get them to do any duty which is at present an indispensable preliminary with all who join them. Want of room prevents me from saying anything with regard to N. Ca. where one half of the people are our friends & where with only the countenance of 300 Brit. troops in Wilmington the loyalists had like to have over turned the rebel gov'. A sufficient proof of the fallacy of that kind of reasoning which in a war of this nature, where every man is a soldier, estimates the strength of a country from the number of regular troops of w<sup>h</sup> an army is composed, without regarding the dispositions of the inhab<sup>r</sup> of the country w<sup>h</sup> is the seat of war. By attending to this we shall be able to acc<sup>t</sup> for the success of the royal cause in N. Ca. & in some measure the misfortunes that attended it here.

In the above remarks I have only mentioned such circumstances of the ill fortune that attended our exertions, exclusive of Cornwallis's fall. The want of a sufficient concurrence on the part of the people compelled L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon to leave the back country after having missed of crushing Green's army. To that & to Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene invading the province when we had not a sufficient force to meet him in the field & at the same [time] to perserve our outposts, we are to attribute the loss of the country. Had L<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis followed Gen. Greene to the Southward or had the reinforcements from Ireland arrived a month sooner, in either of these cases, we should have had an army in the field superior to Greene's & all our posts would have been safe, w<sup>h</sup> would have soon crushed any internal insurrection that took place; & we should have been in the same situation as we were before L<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis marched into N. Car—when he lay at Winnsboro & obliged Green to keep a respectful distance at the Waexaws. But not having a sufficient army in the field, enabled Greene to reduce our outposts especially as L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon had not sufficient warning of L<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis' going into Virginia, w<sup>h</sup> prevented him from

withdrawing his posts in time to form a sufficient army—but even if he could have effected this issue the measure would have been ruinous because removing the posts would have laid open the whole country to the enemy.

The re-inforcements not having arrived until the posts were broke up rendered their re-establishment impossible without crushing the enemys army.

Should offensive measures be attempted here with a view to reduce this country the enemies army must be destroyed or driven away, posts must be established & an army kept on the frontiers to prevent any attempts from the Northward, & the militia must be embodied. I am aware that the general opinion of the merchants in Charles Town is that every person must be disarmed & the protection of the country left to the troops only. If I had time I could demonstrate this to be impossible. Every man must take a side if he submits to our gov<sup>t</sup>, if he is averse to personal service let him find a substitute or pay a stipulated sum in money. This is the method the rebels have adopted. Let these men serve six months properly regimented & in the meantime let the militia who stay at home do patrol duty to preserve internal peace. Whenever this Militia is formed, the life of a Militia man when a prisoner must be considered to be as sacred as that of a regular soldier. The rebel Militia when prisoners must be at the disposal in the first instance of the royal Militia with the approbation of the Commander in Chief. Before the reduction of Charles-town, the loyalists promised I suppose great assistance in w<sup>h</sup> they were sincere—but men cannot be taken from the plough & made veterans in a short time. This is only to be acquired by hard service & long experience. The loyalists in this Province, as well as the S. parts of N. Car—have now reached that point. If ever our army take the field they will give a powerful assistance. Ninety-Six & Orange-burg Districts would be recovered by their own inhabitants & they would not be easily dispossessed again. Indeed whatever the issue of the campaign might be, it would be the most calamitous period that ever this Province saw, for the loyal refugees inflamed with the loss of their properties

& relations, & loyalists who have now submitted irritated with the indignities & abuses of a gov<sup>t</sup> they hate would make severe retaliations. Every man exclusive of his attachment to the Common Cause would have a number of private injuries to revenge. The same appearances would take place in N. Car., but on a much larger scale as the loyalists there are so much more numerous.

The above observations have fallen far short of the idea I wished to convey but before I conclude I cannot avoid remarking that all our friends who come in at present from the country are prodigiously irritated against the enemy.

After staying sometime in town they become often dissatisfied & disgusted & many of them go out & submit.

But they have no sooner submitted in a fit of pique than they return to their former principles from the insults & indignities they suffer from the enemy—every man of whom if he has lost any property by any part of the British army in which the other served, compels him in pain of death to make restitution, so that many of them are wholly ruined besides many after receiving pardon are killed by those who have them in bondage.

# RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

*(Continued from the April number.)*

## MARRIAGES.

1776.

Barnard Elliott C Town Susanna Smith S. C Town  
Jan'

Isaac Motte C Town Catherine Deas S C Town  
W<sup>m</sup> Moultrie Jun' C Town Hannah Ainslie S. S' George.  
Henry Middleton C Town Lady Mary Ainslie W. S'  
George.

Isaac M'Pherson S' Pauls Sarah Perry S. S' Pauls Feb:  
W<sup>m</sup> Gerard Debrahm Sur: Gen' S: D: Mary Fenwick W  
C Town [Feb.] 18

Archar Smith C Town Florence Waring S. S' Geo:  
Mar.

Benj<sup>n</sup> Legare C Town Alice Cox S C Town [Mar] 7  
John McPherson P W<sup>m</sup>p: Susanna Miles S. S' Pauls  
W<sup>m</sup> Scott Jun': C Town Jane Bruce S. C C P [Mar.]

19

Capt<sup>n</sup> Cha<sup>s</sup> Heatly Ann Sabb S April  
Gen' Christopher Gadsden C Town Ann Wragg S. C  
Town

William M'Gilvray Ann Hinckley  
George Mathewes C Town Mary Saltus S. Dorchester  
May 2

Capt Edward Richardson Rachel Heatly S. S' Mathew  
Henry Nicolls S' Pauls Sarah Fuller S. S' And<sup>r</sup>  
John Simmons P W<sup>m</sup>p: Susannah Hayne S. S' Paul  
[May] 21.

Samuel Legare C Town Eleanor Hoyland S. C Town  
[May 21]

Rev<sup>d</sup> Piercy Orphanhouse Cath: Elliott' S C Town  
[May] 18

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<sup>1</sup>She was the daughter of Barnard Elliott, (who died 1758,) and his wife, Elizabeth Boisgard, and grand-daughter of William Elliott, (who died 1738, aged 78 years,) and his wife, Katherine Schencking. The Rev. William Piercy was sent to America in 1773, by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, to be the president and manager of the Bethesda Orphan House and College, in Georgia.

George Harland Hartly Org. S' Phil: Elis: Cummings  
S. C Town July.  
Col<sup>o</sup> James Mayson 3 Reg<sup>t</sup>. Henrietta Hart S. S'  
Johns Aug<sup>t</sup>.  
William Bellamy S' Pauls Martha Baker<sup>2</sup> W. Dorch<sup>t</sup>:  
Roger Parker Sanders<sup>3</sup> S' Pauls. Amaranthia Lowndes  
S. C Town Sep: 26  
Press Smith<sup>4</sup> C Town Elis: Miles S. S' Pauls Oct<sup>t</sup>:  
James Weir Elis: Baird S  
Patrick Moon Martha Forest S.  
John Walters Gibbes C Town Amar: Badely S C Town  
Peter Smith C Town Mary Middleton<sup>5</sup> S C. Town  
Nov<sup>t</sup>.  
Jn<sup>o</sup> Ernest Poyas C Town Mary Schwartzkop W. C  
Town  
Thomas Hemmet C Town. Charlotte Kirk W.  
Rich<sup>4</sup>. Wainwright, C Town Ann Dewar<sup>6</sup> S. Dec<sup>t</sup>:  
Rev<sup>4</sup>. Hill Susannah Green W<sup>7</sup> C Town

## 1777.

Wm Mathewes Jn<sup>o</sup>s Island Elis: Coachman<sup>8</sup> S S'  
James Jan<sup>7</sup>  
Peter Bounetheau C Town Elis: Weyman<sup>9</sup> S. C Town  
Solomon Milner C Town Ann Ash<sup>10</sup> S. C Town  
John Abercrombie C Town Sarah Mitchell<sup>11</sup> W. C Town  
Peter Bottiton Mary Air<sup>12</sup> W. C Town

<sup>2</sup>She was the widow of D<sup>r</sup>. Richard Baker; *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, August 21, 1776.

<sup>3</sup>Capt. Roger Sanders of the 1st Regiment, to the amiable Miss Amaranthia Lowndes, daughter of the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Esq.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Sept. 25, 1776.

<sup>4</sup>Lieut. Pres. Smith to Miss Elizabeth Miles, daughter of Silas Miles, Esq., deceased.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 9.

<sup>5</sup>Daughter of Hon. Henry Middleton, Esq.—*Ibid.* Nov. 21.

<sup>6</sup>Daughter of Charles Dewar, deceased.—*Ibid.* Dec. 12.

<sup>7</sup>Widow of Nathaniel Greene.—*Ibid.* Dec. 19.

<sup>8</sup>Daughter of William Coachman, deceased.—*Ibid.* Jan. 16, 1777.

<sup>9</sup>Daughter of Edward Weyman.—*Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup>Daughter of Cato Ash, deceased.—*Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup>Widow of Moses Mitchell.—*Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup>Widow of William Air.—*Ibid.*

Mathias Hutchinson C Town Elis: Brandford<sup>m</sup> M. S'  
George  
John Bennet Mary Godfrey S.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Ferguson St Pauls Ann Wragg S  
Morton Waring S' George Edith Waring S. Dor-  
chester  
Solomon Freer Jn<sup>s</sup> Island Ann Mathewes<sup>m</sup> W. C Town  
Feb: 1  
Hopson Pinckney C Town Elis: Cannon<sup>s</sup> S C Town  
Elisha Sawyer W Indies Ann Blake<sup>s</sup> S. C Town  
M'Cartan Campbell C Town Sarah Fenwicke<sup>m</sup> S C  
Town  
Isaac Dubois Cath: Dutarque S C Town Mar.  
Peter Fayssoux D'. C Town Ann Johnson<sup>m</sup> W. S'  
Pauls  
Will<sup>m</sup> Rudhall C Town Mary Miller S C Town  
Capt<sup>m</sup> Jn<sup>s</sup> M'Call C Town Ann Lesesne<sup>m</sup> S. Dan<sup>m</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>  
April  
D'. James Air C Town Elis: Legare<sup>m</sup> S C Town  
James Toussiger Marg' Ball<sup>m</sup> S  
Rob' Rivers Ann Hunscombe<sup>m</sup> Jn<sup>s</sup>. Island  
Cap': Joseph Glover S' Bart: Ann Webb<sup>m</sup> W S' Bart:  
W<sup>m</sup> Wayne C Town Esther Trezevant<sup>m</sup> S. C Town  
May 8.  
John Bryan C Town Rachel Simons<sup>m</sup> C Town April  
24

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<sup>m</sup>Widow of Barnet Brandford.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of Benjamin Mathewes, Esq.—Ibid., Feb. 13, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Daniel Cannon.—Ibid., Feb. 6.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Edward Blake, Esq.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Hon. Edward Fenwicke, Esq., deceased.—Ibid., Feb. 27, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of William Johnston, Esq.—Ibid., March 20, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Thomas Lesesne, Esq., deceased.—Ibid., April 10, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Solomon Legare, Sen.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Samuel Ball, deceased.—Ibid., April 17, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Ann Hanscome, daughter of Thomas Hanscome.—Ibid., April 24, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Capt. Joseph Glover, Jun., to the amiable Mrs. Ann Webb, widow of the late Benjamin Webb, Esq., . . . Ibid., May 1, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the deceased Mr. Daniel Trezevant, Ibid., May 8, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the deceased Benj. Simons, Esq.—Ibid., May 1, 1777.

James McCall C Town Ann Dart<sup>m</sup> S C Town April  
27.

John Harleston<sup>m</sup> S' Johns Elis: Lynch S. Santee May  
Edward Trescot C Town Cath: Bouquet S C Town  
Jonathan Lawrence C Town Elis: Daniel S Dan<sup>m</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>.  
George Cogdell Capt<sup>m</sup>: 5<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>: Mary Stevens S C  
Town 11

Sam<sup>m</sup> Miller Esther Morgan S

Henry Byers. Cath: Delka<sup>m</sup> S.

Richard Cole C Town Ann Boomer<sup>m</sup> S C Town 29

John Wilson<sup>m</sup> Marg<sup>m</sup> Hazell S June

W<sup>m</sup>. Long C Town Elis: Kirkwood<sup>m</sup> W. C Town

David Dubois<sup>m</sup> Susannah Moncrieff S. C Town July

John Saunders Martha Hunt<sup>m</sup> W.

David Douglas<sup>m</sup> —Weatherford W. Augusta

George Cooke C Town. Eleanor Wade W. C Town  
[July] 17.

Charles Dupont S' Luke Sarah Coachman<sup>m</sup> S St Johns.

Thomas Hendlin Mary Arnold<sup>m</sup> W.

D<sup>r</sup> Francis Walder Marshall Ja<sup>m</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> Mary Hinds<sup>m</sup> S  
C Town Aug<sup>t</sup>.

Charles Clifford S' Bart Elis: Perry<sup>m</sup> S S' Pauls  
Sept<sup>r</sup> 11

Richard Singelton S' Bart Marg<sup>m</sup> Darquier S S' Bart  
Oct<sup>r</sup>. 13

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the Hon. Benj. Dart, Esq.—Ibid., May 8, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>John Harleston, Jun., Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Lynch, daughter of the deceased Thomas Lynch, Esq.—Ibid.

<sup>d</sup>Daughter of Mr. John Delka.—Ibid., May 29, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Jacob Boomer.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>At Georgetown, Mr. John Wilson to Miss Margaret Hazell, daughter of the deceased Thomas Hazell, Esq.—Ibid, June 12, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of the deceased Mr. Alex. Kirkwood.—Ibid, June 26, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Lieut. David Dubois to Miss Susanna Muncreef, daughter of Mr. Richard Muncreef.—Ibid, July 10, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of Joseph Hunt of Godfrey's Savannah.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Mr. David Douglas to Miss Weatherford, daughter of Martin Weatherford, Esq., of Augusta.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Benjamin Coachman, Esq.—Ibid, July 17, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of Thomas Arnold.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Patrick Hinds.—Ibid, August 28, 1777.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the deceased Josiah Perry.—Ibid, Sept. 11, 1777.

Thomas Smith S' Barth Jane Young<sup>m</sup> S. C Town  
Nov' 11

David Burgher C Town Mary Nemes S

Gabriel Capers C C P Sarah Lloyd<sup>m</sup> S C Town

Benj<sup>m</sup> Smith<sup>m</sup> C Town Sarah Dry S. N Carol: 19

John Withers Frances Gray<sup>m</sup> S.

Abram Mendas Sexias Ricksey Hart<sup>m</sup> S. C Town

Jn<sup>m</sup> Blake<sup>m</sup> C Town Marg<sup>t</sup> Mercier S. C Town [Nov.]

23

Col<sup>o</sup> Isaac Motte<sup>m</sup> C Town Mary Broughton S. St  
Johns. [Dec.] 18

D<sup>r</sup> James Perry S' Pauls Frances Hunter S C Town  
Dec' 16.

Edmond Fitzpatrick Sarah Potter W C Town.

Thomas Cochran Susannah Hawie<sup>m</sup> W. C Town

1778.

Will<sup>m</sup> Heyward S' Lukes Hannah Shubrick<sup>m</sup> S. C Town  
Jan' 1.

Othniel Giles C Town Lady Jane Colleton<sup>m</sup> W S' Johns

Joseph Moore Ann Taylor<sup>m</sup> W.

Tobias Cambridge C Town Elizabeth Wood<sup>m</sup> S. C  
Town

Capt<sup>m</sup> John Mowat C Town Mary Ash<sup>m</sup> S C Town

<sup>20</sup>Daughter of Thomas Young.—Ibid, Nov. 6, 1777.

<sup>21</sup>Daughter of William Lloyd, deceased.—Ibid, Nov. 6, 1777.

<sup>22</sup>Benj. Smith, Jun., Esq., to Miss Sarah Dry, daughter of the Hon. William Dry, Esq.—Ibid.

<sup>23</sup>Daughter of Henry Gray, Esq., deceased.—Ibid.

<sup>24</sup>Capt. Abraham Mendas Sexias, to Miss Ritsey Hart, daughter of Mr. Joshua Hart.—Ibid.

<sup>25</sup>Capt. John Blake to Miss Margaret Mercier, daughter of the deceased Capt. Peter Mercier.—Ibid, Nov. 27, 1777.

<sup>26</sup>Col. Isaac Motte, of the 2d regiment, to Miss Mary Broughton, daughter of the deceased Alexander Broughton, Esq.—Ibid, Jan. 1, 1778.

<sup>27</sup>Widow of Robert Hawie.—Ibid, Dec. 25, 1777.

<sup>28</sup>Daughter of the Hon. Thomas Shubrick, Esq.—Ibid, Jan. 8, 1778.

<sup>29</sup>Widow of the deceased Sir John Colleton, Bart.—Ibid.

<sup>30</sup>Widow of John Taylor.—Ibid.

<sup>31</sup>Daughter of William Wood, deceased.—Ibid.

<sup>32</sup>Daughter of Cato Ash, deceased.—Ibid, Jan. 29, 1778.



Paul Taylor Martha Miller<sup>m</sup> S  
 Joseph Lafar C Town Cath Boillat<sup>m</sup> S C Town  
 Major Sam<sup>l</sup> Wise 3<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>: Ann Beattie<sup>m</sup> W. S<sup>t</sup> Bart:  
 W<sup>m</sup> Taggart L<sup>t</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>: Mary Haly<sup>m</sup> W Hamstead.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Vaux Geo Town Ann Pawley<sup>m</sup> S. Waccamaw  
 Feb<sup>r</sup>  
 Richard Perry S<sup>t</sup> Paul Helen Hunter<sup>m</sup> S. C Town  
 Albert Aerney Muller Magdalen Martin<sup>m</sup>  
 David Fred<sup>l</sup>. Cruger Isabella Liston S Feb<sup>r</sup>  
 D<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Dysart Charity Jack<sup>m</sup> S N<sup>o</sup>. Car.  
 Capt: Clement Conyers 5 Reg<sup>t</sup> Francis Snell Mar.  
 Andrew Dewees Cath: Chicken<sup>m</sup> S.  
 Thomas Withers —Deveaux<sup>m</sup> W  
 Paul Walter C Town Ann Geigleman<sup>m</sup> S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 Joseph Badger. Mary Forest S. April.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Waring Jun<sup>r</sup>: S<sup>t</sup> George Ann Smith<sup>m</sup> S S<sup>t</sup> Johns  
 W<sup>m</sup> Roach Mary Campbell C C P  
 John Peak Elizabeth Harvey S.  
 Capt: Tho<sup>s</sup> Shubrick 5 Reg<sup>t</sup>. Mary Branford S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls.  
 George Barksdale C C P Mary Daniel<sup>m</sup> C Town  
 Richard Latham C Town Grace Forbes S.  
 Joseph Waring S<sup>t</sup> George Mary Ioor<sup>m</sup> S. S<sup>t</sup> George  
 March

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<sup>m</sup>Daughter of William Miller.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of David Boilliat.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of Francis Beatty.—Ibid, Feb. 5, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of Dr. John Haly.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Capt. Percival Pawley.—Ibid, Feb. 12, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of James Hunter, deceased.—Ibid, Feb. 19, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Nicholas Martin, pastor to the Lutheran Church in Charlestown.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Patrick Jack of N. Carolina.—Ibid. Feb. 26, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of William Chicken, deceased.—Ibid, March 19, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of Andrew Deveaux.—Ibid; also, Thomas Withers and Mary Caroline Deveaux, married, April 8, 1778.—*Annals & Registers of St. Thomas & St. Denis Parish, S. C.*

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the deceased Mr. Emanuel Giegleman.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Mar. 26, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Henry Smith, Esq; of Goose Creek.—Ibid, April 16, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the deceased John Daniel, Esq.—Ibid, April 30, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of John Ioor, Esq; deceased.—Ibid. May, 7, 1778.

Thomas Waring S' George Martha Waring<sup>m</sup> S S'  
 George May  
 W<sup>m</sup> Nisbett C Town Jane Scott S.  
 Stolberg Adler C Town Ann Rodgaman S.  
 Capt: Jn<sup>o</sup> Evans Mary Anderson S  
 John Rose Susannah I'on<sup>m</sup> S.  
 George Rout Ann Parker<sup>m</sup> W.  
 Jacob Valk C Town Ann Roberts<sup>m</sup> W C Town  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Splatt Crips C Town Elizabeth Farr<sup>m</sup> S C Town  
 June 2.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Hardy, watchmaker C Town —Cotton S. [June]  
 21.  
 Jacob Nichau Esther Cromwell S [June] 8  
 Charles Harris C Town Ann Padgett S [June] 25  
 James Leison [?] C Town Rebecca Hinds S. C Town  
 July 2.  
 John Lesesne Mary Frederick<sup>n</sup> S July 2.  
 Capt: Philip Sullivan Susannah Shackleford S. 9  
 W<sup>m</sup> Dewees Frances Forcey 18  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Christ: Streight:<sup>n</sup> Rect: L: C: C Town Mary Hoof  
 S [July] 23.  
 John Dedier Beaufort Marg<sup>t</sup> Cook W. S' Helena, [July]  
 19  
 Nicolas Smith Goldsmith C Town Mary Cripps W.  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 8  
 William Glaze C Town Ann Nevin W. C Town  
 [Aug.] 23.  
 Thomas Rivers Ja<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>. Marg<sup>t</sup> Warham<sup>m</sup> S C Town  
 [Aug]. 27  
 Richard Woodcraft S' Bart Rizpah Rivers<sup>n</sup> S S'  
 And<sup>m</sup>: [Aug]. 27.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the deceased Mr. John Waring.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>John Rose, Esq; to Miss Susannah I'on, daughter of the deceased Capt. George I'on.—Ibid, May 14, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of George Parker, merchant.—Ibid, May 22, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of Dr. Wm. Roberts.—Ibid, May 28, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Thomas Farr.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the deceased Mr. Jeremiah Frederick.—Ibid, July 9, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Rev. Mr. Christian Streight, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in this town, to Miss Mary Hoof.—Ibid, July 30, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Charles Warham.—Ibid, Sept. 3, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of John Rivers, deceased.—Ibid.

Cornelius Schermerhorn Carolina Snyder<sup>18</sup> S C Town.  
[Aug]. 20.  
William Day S' Bart Elisabeth Postell<sup>19</sup> S S' Bart  
Sep 3  
Abraham Sasportassa C Town Rebecca Dacosta S C  
Town [Sept.] 16  
Capt: James Ladson 1<sup>st</sup> Reg': Judith Smith<sup>20</sup> S. C Town  
Oct' 1  
Andrew Hazell Mary Milner<sup>21</sup> S. [Oct] 15  
Capt: Tho<sup>s</sup> Gadsden 1<sup>st</sup> Reg': Martha Fenwicke<sup>22</sup> S. C  
Town [Oct.] 15  
Thomas Elfe C Town Mary Padgett S. [Oct] 29  
Robert Morrow Elis: Wood W. C Town Nov' 1.  
Andrew Leitch S' Pauls Cath: Spooler<sup>23</sup> W S' Paul  
John Holmes Helen Boomer<sup>24</sup> S [Nov.] 5  
John Stocks<sup>25</sup> S F Bart Margaret Young S C Town  
[Nov] 10  
D<sup>r</sup> Oliver Hart C Town Sarah Brockington S. C  
Town [Nov]. 19  
Cap: Benj<sup>n</sup> Mathewes Jn<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>. Martha Mathewes<sup>26</sup> S  
Jn<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>. 19.  
James Edwards C Town Rebecca Fripp<sup>27</sup> S S' Helena.  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Rantowle<sup>28</sup> Eleanor Rantowle S  
Henry Welch Mary Brenan W 12  
Capt Jno la Boularderie de Treville, Artillery Sarah  
Wilkinson S. Port royal. Dec'  
Edward Hanahan Elis: Doyley S Dec' 13

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<sup>18</sup>Daughter of Paul Snyder.—Ibid.

<sup>19</sup>Daughter of the deceased James Postell, Esq; of Dorchester.—Ibid, Sept. 24, 1778.

<sup>20</sup>Daughter of Hon. Benj. Smith, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Oct. 8, 1778.

<sup>21</sup>Daughter of Job Milner, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Oct. 15, 1778.

<sup>22</sup>Daughter of the Hon. Edward Fenwicke, Esq; deceased.—Ibid.

<sup>23</sup>Widow of George Spooler.—Ibid, Nov. 12, 1778.

<sup>24</sup>Daughter of John Boomer.—Ibid.

<sup>25</sup>Mr. John Stokes, to Miss Margaret Young, daughter of Mr. Thomas Young.—Ibid.

<sup>26</sup>Daughter of Wm. Mathewes, deceased.—Ibid—Nov. 26, 1778.

<sup>27</sup>Daughter of Capt. John Fripp, of St. Helena.—Ibid.

<sup>28</sup>Mr. Alexander Rantowles to Miss Eleanor Wardrobe.—Ibid, Dec. 3, 1778.

Richard Moncreef C Town Elis: Young<sup>m</sup> S S' Nath:  
[Dec.] 17

Abraham Seaver Hannah M'Grath S [Dec] 20

W<sup>m</sup> Scott Jun' C Town Elis: Rivers<sup>m</sup> S Ja' Isl<sup>d</sup> [Dec].

22

Capt: Benj: Tucker Sarah Balantine S. 22

Thomas Middleton Crowfield Elis: Deas S. C Town  
Dec' 22

Samuel Mordecai Cath: Andrews<sup>m</sup> [Dec.] 23

Capt: Alex' Boyce 6<sup>th</sup> Reg' Cath Othelia McAllister W.  
[Dec.] 28.

W<sup>m</sup> Trusler C Town Jane Anderson<sup>m</sup> S C Town  
[Dec]. 31

Thomas Roche S' Tho' Ann Marion S [Dec] 31

1779.

Isaac Holmes C Town Elizabeth Air W. C Town  
Jan' 5

Joseph Wigfall C C P Sarah Shackleford W [Jan] 21

Alex' Rose C Town Marg' Smith<sup>m</sup> S N. York [Jan]  
21

Francis Bonneau Hannah Elfe<sup>m</sup> S C Town

Edward Davies Savannah Rebecca Lloyd S Savannah  
Mar.

W<sup>m</sup> Blamyre Elis: Lesesne S S' Tho'

Charles Simmons Mary Miller S [Mar.] 18

Peter Belin Santee Elis: Gwinnet S Georgia [Mar.]  
26.

Jeremiah Rose Susannah Stent S.

John Singellton Jane Miller S

Henry Hughes Santee Susannah Bothwell W

W<sup>m</sup> Royal Ja' Isl<sup>d</sup>. Martha Samways S.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Major William Young, deceased.—Ibid, Dec. 24, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Jonathan Rivers, deceased.—Ibid, Dec. 31, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Abraham Andrews.—Ibid, Dec. 24, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the deceased Mr. Hugh Anderson.—Ibid, Dec. 31, 1778.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of the Hon. William Smith, Esq.—Ibid Jan. 21, 1779.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Thomas Elfe, deceased.—Ibid.

Sam' Doble Sarah Bosomworth S.  
 David Mezzer Sarah Dacosta S  
 Daniel Stevens C Town Mary Adams W Port Royal  
 April  
 W<sup>m</sup> Mitcheel Carpt': Ruth Thomson W  
 Stephen Baker<sup>m</sup> Georgia Martha Fuller S S' And<sup>r</sup>  
 W<sup>m</sup> Wilkinson S' Pauls Marg' Wilkinson S S' Pauls  
 Capers Boone Mary Boyd S C Town  
 Capt And<sup>r</sup> Quelch Sarah Fyffe W  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Hext S' Pauls Elis: Cheesborough S. S' Bart:  
 Thomas Tims Ann Hext S  
 Stephen Lawrence C Town. Jane Givens S P' Royal  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Gabriel Guinard High Hills Elis. Sanders High Hills  
 May  
 George Ioor Frances Guignard  
 D' Jn<sup>o</sup> Cater Susannah Tubear S June  
 Major Tho<sup>r</sup> Pinckney 1<sup>st</sup> Reg': Elis: Motte S C Town  
 July 22  
 Capt: Benj Stone Ja<sup>r</sup> Island Love Rivers<sup>m</sup> S John Hart  
 Elis: Holson W  
 Capt: W<sup>m</sup> Ransom Davis 5 Reg': Eleanora Norville S.  
 Wateree April  
 Edmond Petrie C Town Ann Peronneau<sup>m</sup> S C Town  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 22  
 John Hart Elis: Holson W [July]  
 Gershom Cohen Rebecca Sarsedas<sup>m</sup> S.  
 Stephen Guerry S' Tho<sup>r</sup>. Frances Michau S  
 W<sup>m</sup> Bull C Town Elis: Reid<sup>m</sup> S S' Bart. [Aug.] 26.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Moultrie Brig': General: Hannah Lynch<sup>m</sup> C Town  
 Oct':  
 Nathaniel Farr<sup>m</sup> S' Pauls Elis: Smith W. S' Pauls.

<sup>m</sup>Mr. Stephen Baker, son of Col. John Baker, late of Georgia, to Miss Martha Fuller, daughter of William Fuller, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, April 23, 1779.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Col. Robert Rivers.—Ibid, July 30, 1779.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Alexander Peronneau, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, August 27, 1779.

<sup>m</sup>Daughter of Abraham Sarzidas, deceased, of Georgia.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>William Bull, jun, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Reid, daughter of the deceased Dr. Reid.—Ibid.

<sup>m</sup>Widow of the Hon. Thomas Lynch, Esq.—Ibid, Oct. 15, 1779.

<sup>m</sup>John Farr to Mrs Smith, widow of Mr. Press Smith, deceased.—Ibid, Sept. 24, 1779.

Capt Jn<sup>o</sup> Wilson S' Pauls Mary Ladson<sup>m</sup> W Jn<sup>o</sup> Island  
Sep' 2<sup>d</sup>

Dan<sup>t</sup> Tucker Geo Town Elis: Hyrne<sup>100</sup> S C Town

John Waring C Town Mary Hamlin W Dorchester.

Walter Izard S' George Mary Fenwicke S C Town  
Nov'

John David Miller Jane Righton<sup>101</sup> S

Thomas Broughton S' Johns Susannah Donnom<sup>102</sup> S C  
Town [Nov]. 18

Edgar Wells Claudia Bennet S.

Capt: Alex': Keith 5 Reg': Susannah Bulline<sup>103</sup> S Ash:  
River Dec' 2.

John Singellton Jun' S' Bart: Dorothy Johnson S Pee-  
dee [Dec]. 2.

Joseph Perry Ann Stevens.

[Col. Hayne's record of marriages, like that of the deaths, ends in December, 1779. The rest of the "Journal," as it is labeled on the parchment cover, is taken up with plantation notes, which will be printed in the following issues of the magazine.—Editor.]

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<sup>99</sup>Widow of Capt. Thomas Ladson.—Ibid, Oct. 1, 1779.

<sup>100</sup>Daughter of the late Col. Henry Hyrne.—Ibid.

<sup>101</sup>Daughter of Mr. M'Culy Righton.—Ibid, Oct. 29, 1779.

<sup>102</sup>Daughter of James Donnom, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Nov. 19, 1779.

<sup>103</sup>Daughter of John Bulline, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Dec. 10, 1779.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE MONUMENTS IN THE  
CHURCH-YARD OF THE PARISH CHURCH  
OF ST. JOHN'S, BERKLEY.

*(Contributed by Henry A. M. Smith.)*

The Parish Church of the Parish of St. John's, Berkley, commonly called Biggin Church, is situated at the head of Cooper river between Biggin (or Biggon) creek and Wad-boo creek. It stands on the rise of the hill as the public road leaves Biggin swamp on the way to the bridge across Wad-boo creek.

The parish was created by the Church Act of 1706. By deed dated 5th Decr., 1712, Landgrave John Colleton gave three acres of land "being upon Tipicop Haw Hill in the "Barony of Watboo belonging to the said John Colleton, "the said three acres of land being for the scite of the said "Parish Church of St. John and to be a cemetery or church-yard."

Dalcho states that the church was begun in 1710 and finished in the following year.<sup>2</sup> If so, the gift of the land must have preceded the date of the deed.

The word Tipicop Haw is frequently written and called Tippy-cut-law. The church building was destroyed by fire in 1755<sup>3</sup> but was rebuilt, and in 1763 was a brick church 60 feet by 40 in the clear.<sup>4</sup> The parish was an extended one, with a well-to-do population, and had at one time two chapels of ease appendant to the Parish Church, viz: one at Strawberry ferry (or Childsbury) and the other near the 45-mile house on the public road.

During the revolutionary war Biggin Church, being a strong brick building, was fortified by the British and used as a depot for supplies and munitions for the army. In July 1781, Col. Coates, the British commander, finding it nec-

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<sup>1</sup>M. C. O. Charleston Bk B. 3 p. 611.

<sup>2</sup>Dalcho, p. 265.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, p. 270.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid. p. 271.

essary to abandon the post and retreat towards Charleston, gathered all his stores into the church and set fire to them and to the building,<sup>4</sup> which was very badly injured by the fire. After the close of the war the church was repaired and incorporated<sup>5</sup> by the name of "The Vestry and Churchwardens of "the Episcopal Church of St. John's, Berkley County." The church was used as a place of divine worship until the Civil War, and escaped the general destruction meted out by the Federal commands, to structures in the low country of South Carolina, whether secular or sacred. While the physical structure survived, the result of the social, economical and political destruction of the Civil War was that the congregation of worshippers were dispersed and pauperized, and after the close of the War the building was but very occasionally used for the purposes of Divine worship. It gradually fell into decay and the roof fell in. Whilst in that condition it took fire, supposedly from forest fires in the vicinity, and all the woodwork was destroyed. To meet urgent needs of the parish it was attempted to sell the old bricks, and a portion of the walls were taken down for that purpose, but so firm and binding was the old mortar in which they were set, that the cost of cleaning the bricks was found to be too great and the attempt was abandoned.

In March, 1899, the western and southern walls were standing to the height of about 14 or 15 feet from the ground. The northern and eastern walls were gone. On a visit to the church and cemetery in March, 1899, a copy was made of the inscriptions on the old stones, and the following is given as the result.

The graveyard was in parts quite grown up and the writer cannot say either that the inscriptions here given cover all in the church-yard or that they are given as exactly correct. The time afforded was too short for certainty on these points. Further the formal dedication, viz: the words "Sacred to the memory of," or "The memory of," or "Here lies, etc.," are omitted, as are likewise

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<sup>4</sup>McCrady, Vol. 4., p. 332.

<sup>5</sup>Dalcho, p. 272.



frequently the memorial verses, the scriptural quotations, and the extended tributes of piety or affection. All that was taken down, in most cases, were the bare facts—names and dates, etc.

In the churchyard, to the north of the church, were the ruins of apparently two large underground vaults, undesignated by any name, and of a smaller one which was open and empty, save for a few bones. One of the larger vaults appeared to be walled with the marl that comes to the surface along Wadboo creek and of which the old Colleton Wadboo house had its foundations made.

---

To the Memory  
of  
Sir John Colleton Bart :  
of  
Devonshire in England and of  
Fairlawn in South Carolina whose  
mortal remains rest here in hopes of  
a Blessed Resurrection  
Descended from Sir John Colleton  
formerly Proprietor of this State he  
lived to witness the Independence  
of the United States  
and Died at Fairlawn  
This stone is erected in respect  
to his Memory as a mark of her  
affection by his only Daughter  
Louisa Carolina Graves

---

Josiah Rhodes who died  
Jany 7<sup>th</sup> 1812 aged 29 years  
& 10 months

You living men as you pass by  
 As you are so once was I  
 And as I am soon will you be  
 Prepare for death and follow me

---

M<sup>rs</sup> Susanah Curtis |  
 Who departed this life | the 3<sup>d</sup>  
 of January 1818 | aged 17 years  
 and 11 months  
 (below)  
 Susanah Jane Curtis

---

Maria Sarah beloved wife of |  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> P. Chandler | Born 7<sup>th</sup>  
 Feby 1819 | Died 19<sup>th</sup> Feby 1851 |  
 Aged 31 years and 12 days |  
 (below on same stone)  
 Here also lies three children | of  
 T. P. and M. S. Chandler |  
 Geraldine aged 3 years 7 days |  
 John Thomas aged 2 Mos 12 days |  
 and an infant son | aged 2 months  
 and 4 days |

---

Martha Elizabeth | consort  
 of William Oscar | Gibson | who de-  
 parted this life on the | 22<sup>nd</sup> of November  
 1842 | aged 20 years and 1 day |  
 also their daughter | Josephine  
 Alice | who was born on the | 3<sup>d</sup> of  
 October 1842 | and departed this life  
 on the | 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1843.

James Lowry | who de-  
parted this Life | Nov' 4<sup>th</sup> 1799 |  
Aged 32 years & 6 months.

---

Thomas Doyle | a native  
of Carlow | in Ireland | who de-  
parted this life | on the 23<sup>d</sup> of  
March 1819 | Aged 54 years

---

Thom: Donovan | a na-  
tive of Ireland | who departed  
this | Life at Fairlawn | Planta-  
tion on the | 14<sup>th</sup> of Aug 1820

---

Edward Lucas Ford | Son  
of J. D. and Ellen Ford | who  
died at Cordesville | June the 19<sup>th</sup>  
1862 | aged 13 months & 2 days.

---

M<sup>rs</sup> Mary L. Cordes | who  
was born 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1794 | and  
died 12<sup>th</sup> February 1871

---

D'. Samuel Cordes | who died  
at his residence on | North Santee  
May 19<sup>th</sup>, 1858 | in the 68<sup>th</sup> year of  
his age |  
"He died as he lived | an honest man."

Lavinia daughter of | D' Samuel  
and Mary L. Cordes | of St. James  
Parish | who died in Charleston |  
on the 21 Sept: 1839 | aged 14  
years and 2 months

---

The children of Samuel  
and Mary L. Cordes

Samuel Warren	ob: 9 Novr 1832	aged	4 years
Philip G. Prioleau	" 1 Jan'y 1817	"	10 days
Philip G. Prioleau	" 26 Aug 1818	"	6 months
Samuella	" 18 Nov 1820	"	8 "
Robert F. Withers	" 29 Jan'y 1822	"	1 year & 2 mos.
Elizabeth Susan	" 21 Novr 1823	"	7 days

---

M<sup>rs</sup> Charlotte Cordes | consort  
of the late | Thomas Cordes | of St:  
Stephens Parish | who died 5<sup>th</sup> of  
July 1826 | aged 57 years | and 8 months

---

Thomas Cordes | of St Stephens  
Parish | who died the 10<sup>th</sup> day of  
August 1806 | aged 53 years

---

Miss Mary Davis | who  
was born | in the year 1749 |  
and died April 16<sup>th</sup> 1818

---

[Coat of Arms]  
To the memory of |  
Francis Cordes  
son of |  
Samuel and Elizabeth Cordes |  
who was born on the 17 June |  
1772 and departed this |  
Life on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February | 1855

Samuel Cordes consort of  
Elizabeth Cordes and father  
of Francis Cordes of Chachan  
in the Parish of St John's Berk-  
ley County  
[and on a footstone along side of this, to a grave whose  
headstone has gone is]  
E. C. 1807

---

Ellinor Gaillard | who dep-  
arted this life | on the first  
of November | 1808 | aged Sixty four  
years and five months

---

John Cordes Esq | who departed this  
life on | the 3<sup>d</sup> of September 1798 |  
in the 50<sup>th</sup> year of his age

---

Catherine Cordes | who departed  
this life on the | 5th day of August  
1805 | aged 80 years and nine |  
months

---

Hamilton Couturier Gourdin |  
son of Theodore and Elizabeth |  
Gourdin Died January 12<sup>th</sup> 1809 |  
aged 6 years 19 days

William Cordes | who de-  
parted this life | on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of  
June 1818 | aged 34 years & 10 months

---

Philip Gendron Prioleau M. D.  
an eminent physician and courteous  
Gentleman.  
upright in heart elevated in Sentiment  
Just in conduct  
Born 9th July 1776  
Died 12 June 1844  
His widow in tribute to that affection  
which bound them to each other  
under the Joys and Grievs of forty years  
erects this monument of his worth  
and also &c  
M<sup>rs</sup> Catherine Prioleau  
daughter of John Cordes of  
St Stephens Parish and  
Widow of D<sup>r</sup> Philip Gendron  
Prioleau—She died on the  
8<sup>th</sup> day of September 1849  
in the 71<sup>st</sup> year of her age

---

John Gaillard  
departed this life the  
11th March 1807  
aged 37 years and  
5 months

---

John Gaillard  
who departed this life  
on the 16<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1835  
in the forty second year  
of his age

M<sup>rs</sup> Harriet Gaillard  
who died December 14<sup>th</sup> 1841  
aged 66 yrs 9 mos and 6 ds.

---

Peter Gaillard J<sup>r</sup> son of  
Theodore & Ellinor Gaillard  
born 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1782  
died 4<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1815  
aged nearly 33 years

---

Edwin Gaillard M. D.  
who died at his residence  
in Pineville  
on the 11th of October 1834  
aged thirty eight years  
and seven months.

---

M<sup>rs</sup> Susan Doughty Mazyck  
consort of Henry B. Mazyck Esq  
of this Parish—She died at  
Cordesville on the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1832  
aged 26 years.

---

Philip Porcher Broughton Esq  
who died on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of  
May 1822 aged 37 years  
and 14 days  
and  
on the North side of this  
marble are interred the  
remains of his son  
Philip Alexander

an interesting and endearing  
child October 29, 1820  
aged 2 years 10 months  
and 25 days

This humble tablet is  
inscribed as a token of  
affection and regard by the  
bereaved Widow and Mother  
Mary Broughton

---

Our Mother Mary  
Broughton Widow of  
Philip P. Broughton  
Died February 8<sup>th</sup> 1855  
Aged 67 years 2 months  
and 10 days

---

To our dear Sister  
Marien C. Broughton  
Born May 2<sup>d</sup> 1812  
Died January 26 1863

---

To our Mother  
Elizabeth Broughton  
relict of Thomas Broughton

---

To our father Thomas Broughton  
Born Feby 1784  
Died Jany 1829

---

Peter Broughton  
Who departed this life  
16 Jany 1832  
in the 57<sup>th</sup> year of his age.



INSCRIPTIONS, ST. JOHN'S CHURCHYARD, BERKLEY 181

John R. Dawson  
Son of Laurence E. and Mary  
W. Dawson  
Born 18<sup>th</sup> February 1835  
Died 27 August 1836

---

This slab marks the spot where  
lie the remains of Col Morton  
A. Waring who died at Buck  
Hall in the Parish of St Stephens  
on the morning of April 9<sup>th</sup> 1863  
in the 80<sup>th</sup> year of his age  
[and alongside of the foregoing]  
M<sup>rs</sup> Rebecca Waring  
relict of the late Col Morton  
A. Waring who died near  
Florence S. C. on the 29<sup>th</sup>  
day of April 1871 in the  
86<sup>th</sup> year of her age

---

The Rev<sup>d</sup> John  
Jacob Tschudy  
Born 7<sup>th</sup> June 1778  
Died 17 Sept' 1834

---

M<sup>rs</sup> Margaret Tschudy  
wife of Mr. John Tschudy  
who died the 27<sup>th</sup> of March  
1819 aged 33 years 5  
months & 5 days  
I have been a stranger  
in a strange land  
Leod: 2-22

M<sup>rs</sup> Barbary Tschudy  
Mother of the Rector of  
the Parish, who died  
the 18<sup>th</sup> of July 1819  
aged 66 years & 2 months

---

George Calder  
A native of Scotland who  
died Oct 6<sup>th</sup> 1851  
aged 48 years

---

In a separate enclosure (evidently a family reservation)  
in the churchyard, are stones to the following :

John White of Charleston Died 7<sup>th</sup> June 1838  
in the 74<sup>th</sup> year of his age

Sims E. White son of Sims and Anna E. White  
Born Oct 10<sup>th</sup> 1844 Died Sept 20<sup>th</sup> 1881

Sims White who died on the 12<sup>th</sup> August 1855  
in the 60<sup>th</sup> year of his age

M<sup>rs</sup> Anna E. White Relict of Sims White she died on  
the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 1862 in the 58<sup>th</sup> year of her age

Kate Porcher eldest daughter of John S. and Catherine  
White, born 25<sup>th</sup> August 1847 Died 23 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1851

Lizzie Porcher Twin daughter of John S and Catherine G.  
White, drowned in the Surf on Sullivans Island  
on the 17<sup>th</sup> Aug: 1861, aged 11 years & 7 Months

John S. White Esq of Gippy only son of Sims  
and Jane Parcell White born April 8<sup>th</sup> 1820  
and died November 17<sup>th</sup> 1861

INSCRIPTIONS, ST. JOHN'S CHURCHYARD, BERKLEY 183

Catherine G. White wife of John S. White and daughter  
of Thomas Porcher Born Feb: 28, 1824 Died  
April 8, 1882

P. Gaillard Fitzsimons who departed this life Aug 18  
1884 Aged 54 years 9 months 20 days.

Sims Walter White born Oct: 4<sup>th</sup> 1863 died Aug 26 1886

Isaac DuBose White Son of Sims and Anna R. White  
Died October 12, 1871 Aged 39 years & 7 months

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

[The following communication from MR. VERE L. OLIVER, of Weymouth, England, and editor of *Carribbeana*, is of interest in connection with the article on Sir John Yeamans Bart., Governor of South Carolina, in the April number of this Magazine.]

A pedigree of Yeamans in my History of Antigua, having been criticised (no doubt quite justly) in your Magazine, I would like to allude to a few facts in connection with it:

In Vol. V., of Gloucestershire N. & Q., in the year 1894, appeared an article of mine on the Yeamans family, in which I asked for proof of the accepted parentage of the two Baronets, John and Robert, always considered sons of Alderman Robert Yeamans. In the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe I had seen a mural board, recording that Sir Robert was "borne in this Parish 1617." I then examined the parish register, and found the marriage of a John, with the baptisms of nine of his children, viz:

1610 John Yeomans and Blanche Germain; wedded June the 29<sup>th</sup>.

1611 Feb. 28 John the Sonne of John Yeomans.

1617 April 19. Robert the Sonne of John Yeomans Brewer.

I further pointed out that these two brothers were most likely the future Baronets, and asked for the baptisms of the children of Alderman Robert. No reply was received to the last request, but a communication was printed from Shirley Carter Hughson of Charleston, S. C., describing the connection of John with that Colony, and giving a quotation from Alexander Hewat's History of S. C., published in 1779, that "Sir John was the eldest son and heir of Robert Yeamans alderman of Bristol who was imprisoned and executed in 1643." In the parish register of Christ Church is the entry among the burials: "1643 May 29 Robert Yeaman."

In 1899 appeared my third volume of the History of Antigua, and under Yeamans I gave two pedigrees, the accepted but erroneous one of Alderman Robert, and the other one of John the Brewer, but unfortunately I omitted any comment or reference to my earlier article in Glou. N. & Q.; nor had I at that time seen the articles, appearing in 1900, in the Dictionary of National Biography, the writers of which however made use of my contribution, duly acknowledged among the authorities, and confirmed my opinion about the corrected parentage.

I will now add a few additional notes which may be of interest: In the the list of inhabitants of Barbados, made in 1638, occur John Yeomans, Thomas Yeomans and Robt. Yeomans.<sup>1</sup> I cannot identify these, for the family was so numerous, and to be found in nearly every parish in Bristol.

John the Brewer made his will 12 June, 1645, recorded in Bristol,<sup>2</sup> and left £40 to his son John, and the like to his son-in-law John Woory. The Governor in his will of 1671 named his nephew Samuel Woorey, so this helps to confirm the pedigree. The will of Blanche Yeamans widow of John was proved 20 July 1647 by her son Robert Y. [P. C. C. 160 Fines].

In the Book of Burgesses at Bristol occurs this entry:—"1649 Aug. 31. John Yeamans merchant, son of Robert Yeamans brewer, admitted to freedom." On 5 Feb., 1651 there was an Order of the Council of State "Upon petition of Lieut.-Col. Robt. Yeomans and other merchants of Bristol, and owners of the *Mary and Francis*; granting licence for the ship to go with the fleet to Barbadoes" 1653 Aug. 22. Similar Order, For warrant for a commission for a private man-of-war to Robt. Yeomans, merchant bound to Virginia, on a trading voyage.<sup>4</sup> There is no mention here of John, but I suppose he emigrated about this time.

1660, July 16—Minutes of Council of Barbadoes. Colonel John Yeamans chosen of the Council. Present also on Dec. 11.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Memoir of the First Settlement.

<sup>2</sup>Antigua III, 267.

<sup>3</sup>Colonial Calendar, p. 350.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 406.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, pp. 484, 494.

1668, John Leaver of Barbadoes merchant leaves in his will to—My goddau. Rachel Yeomans 25l. Mr. Edward Yeomans and his wife 1000 lbs of sugar. [P. C. C. 6 Hene] (There was an Ed. Y. 1st cousin of the Baronets.)

1686, Jan. 24. Sir Robt. Yeamans Bart., of Bristol, in his will devises 3 houses in Redland in trust for "my loving kinsman Robert Yeamans, now resident in Barbadoes, son of my late brother, Sir John Yeamans deceased [P. C. C. 71 Foot].

As to the other John Yeamans, of Carolina, I wonder if this is the person who was at Antigua in 1668, "bred to the law," frequently mentioned in the Records there, from 1678 onward. Speaker, 1683; M. of C., 1684; Lt. Gov., 1698-1711, and died 1717. His parentage is unknown. He was apparently not in Antigua between 1668 and 1678, the period when he may have been in Carolina. He witnessed a lease in 1668 (as agent I think) of Wm. Yeamans of London, merchant, (there was a Wm., a brother of the two Baronets.) Another supposed branch of the family settled in Jamaica, of whom were Major Edward Yeamans, Procost Marshal, 1677-1683 (identical with the Major Ed. Y., of Barbados, in 1675), and a Musgrave Yeamans, who died in 1728, aged 36. Major Robt. Hackett, an Assemblyman of Barbados in 1653,<sup>6</sup> was knighted in 1677 and died in 1679.<sup>7</sup> Descendants of the Maycocks were there lately.

The Records in Barbados have never been searched by me, but I am glad to learn from a friend there that a complete Index of Wills is in preparation, and if a copy of this can be obtained it shall be printed in "Carribeana." Until these Records have been looked into it will be quite impossible to complete the Yeamans' pedigree.

V. L. OLIVER.

The Commission of the Peace in 1734, taken from the *South-Carolina Gazette*, June 8 to 15.

*South-Carolina* Charleston, June 7, 1734.

His Excellency the Governor, with advice of His

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, p. 408.

<sup>7</sup>M. I. in Archer, p. 380, and see Foster's Alumni Oxonienses.

Majesty's Hon. Council, having issued a new Commission of the Peace for this Province, Notice is hereby given, that the following gentlemen are appointed Justices of the Peace for *Berkley* County, and that *James Wedderburn*, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Peace, has a Dedimus from His Excellency, empowering him to qualify the said Justices upon their applying to him.

*The Names of the Justices.*

The Honorable

Thomas Broughton Esq., President. Arthur Middleton, Ralph Izard, William Bull, Alexander Skeene, Francis Yonge, James Kinloch, Esqrs. Robert Wright Esq., Chief Justice, John Fenwicke, Joseph Wragg, Thomas Waring, John Hammerton, Esqrs., of *His Majesty's Council*.

The Hon. Paul Jenys, Esq., Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, Thomas Dale, Thomas Lamboll, Thomas Clifford, Robert Yonge, Esqrs., Assistant Justices, James Abercrombie, Esq., Attorney General, Theophilus Gregory, Esq., Master in Chancery, John Skeene, Esq., Register in the said Court, Charles Pinckney, Gabriel Manigault, Othniel Beale, Robert Brewton, Benjamin D' Harriette, Andrew Rutledge, Elias Foissin, jun., John Daniel, Peter Pagett, Thomas Ashby, Nathaniel Broughton, Thomas Cordes, William Dry, Peter Taylor, James Moore, John Ouldfeld, jun., Malachy Glaze, William Elliott, jun., Edmund Bellinger, Richard Wright, Joseph Blake, Roger Saunders, Andrew Broughton, Walter Izard, Edward Thomas, John Walter, Sen., Charles Hill, Isaac Mazyck, James Wedderburn, Alexander Parris, Benjamin De La Conseleire, Benjamin Goddin, Jesse Badenhop, William Saxby, Samuel Eveleigh, Samuel Prioleau, Thomas Gadsden, George Smith, Isaac Mazyck, jun., Tobias Fitch, James Hasell, John Baker, Henry Gibbs, Ribton Hutchinson, Joseph Boone, John Walter, jun., Wm. Walter, Wm. Cattell, Tho. Drayton, Richard Fuller, Wm. Fuller, jun., Walter Izard, Robert Wright, jun., John Williams, Robert Finlay, Nathaniel Wickham, George Nicholas, Richard Waring, Wm. Saunders, Gilson Clap, Wm. Middleton, Benjamin Waring, Alexander Vanderdu-

son, John Ouldfield, Sen., Daniel Welshuysen, Landgrave Tho. Smith, John Gibbs, John Colleton, John Harleston, Peter de St. Julien, Daniel Huger, Anthony Bonneau, Charles Russell, Francis Lejeau, Isaac Porcher, Samuel Wigfal, Michael Derby, Jacob Bond, Thomas Smith, Tho. Boone, Tho. Barksdale, Geo. Logan, Jonah Collins, Tho. Ferguson, Joseph Fox, Tho. Monk, James Le Bas, Benjamin Savage, Esqrs.

J. Wedderburn, Cl. C. & P.

Justices of the Peace for 1737, taken from the *South-Carolina Gazette*, April 2, 1737.—A List of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace appointed by the new Commission dated *March 26, 1737.*

*Berkeley County.*

*The Honourable* Arthur Middleton, William Bull, Alexander Skene, James Kinlock, Robert Wright, *Chief Justice*, John Fenwicke, Joseph Wragg, Thomas Waring, John Hammerton *our Secretary*, and John Braithwaite, *Esqrs., of our Council.*

Thomas Dale, Thomas Lamboll, Robert Yonge, Benjamin de la Conseillere, Robert Austin, *Esqrs., our Assistant Justices*, Charles Pinckney, Esq., *Speaker of our Commons House of in our said Province*, Ralph Izard, Esq., *our Attorney General for the time being*, Maurice Lewis, Esq., *our Master in Chancery*, John Skene, Esq., *our Register in the said Court*, Joseph Blake, Walter Izard, John Colleton, Benjamin Whitaker, John Parris, Andrew Rutledge, Thomas Henning, Robert Brewton, Andrew Broughton, William Trewin, Anthony Matthews, David Hext, Isaac Mazyck, Jordan Roche, Peter Taylor, John Champneys, Peter de St. Julien, Jacob Bond, Thomas Bonny, James Lebas, Thomas Cordes, John Dart, John Vickeridge, William Bull, jun, John Postell, Thomas Drayton, Walter Izard, jun., Samuel Morris, Richard Singleton, James Maxwell, William Saxby, Thomas Gadsden, John Cleland, James Wedderburn, Nathaniel Broughton, James St. John, Gabriel Manigault, Othniel Beale, Thomas Ashby, Elias Foissin, jun., James Moore, Malachi Glaze, Benjamin Godin, Jesse



Badenhop, Samuel Eveleigh, Samuel Prioleau, John Walter, Nath. Wickham, George Nicholas, Richard Waring, Wm. Sanders, William Middleton, Gilson Clapp, Benjamin Waring, Alexander Vanderdussen, John Ouldfeld, *Landgrave* Thomas Smith, Richard Allein, Robert Hume, John Harleston, Daniel Huger, Thomas Lynch, Anthony Bonneau, Francis Lejau, Isaac Porcher, Samuel De St Julien, George Logan, Thomas Ferguson, Thomas Monck, James Greeme, Alexander Nesbett, Daniel Greene, Hugh Butler, Christian Mote [sic], Jacob Motte, Henry Gibbes, Paul Jenys, Richard Walter, James Michie, John Beresford, William Cattell.

*Colleton County.*

John Gibbes, Benjamin D'Harriette, William Livingston, James Bullock, William Bowers, Paul Hamilton, William Eddings, Joshua Sanders, John Woodward, Culcheth Gollightly, Job Rothmahler, Richard Wright, Jermin Wright, Stephen Bull, Richard Bedon, Henry Hyrne, Alexander Hext, William Peter, Samuel Cockran, Roger Saunders.

*Craven County.*

William Waties, Meredith Hughes, Thomas La Roche, George Pawley, John Ouldfeld, jun., John Gendron, Doct. John Edwards, Peter Robert, Anthony White, Robert Finley, Richard Hall, Joseph Canty, George Nelson, John Wallis, Elias Horry, Daniel Welshuysen, — Fox, John Abbot, — Caulking, Abraham Satur, Noah Sere [Serre], William Whitesides, William Drake, William Pole.

*Granville County.*

Thomas Wigg, Henry Bryan, Henry [Hector] Berenger De Beaufin [Beaufain], Samuel Montague, Richard Woodward, Robert Wright, *jun.*, Peter La Fitto, Frederick Desham, Robert Thorp, Jermin Wright, Stephen Bull, Nathaniel Barnwell, John De La Bere.

*New-Windsor and parts adjacent.*

Philemon Parmeter, Kennedy O'Brian.

*A true Copy*

- J. Wedderburn.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF CAPTAIN JOHN JACKSON—The following will probably fixes the date of death of the John Jackson who received the grant of 400 acres on the South side of Pon Pon, or South Edisto river, in 1701, and who was the original owner of what afterwards became the town of Jacksonborough, an account of which will be found on pages 46 to 49 of this volume of the Magazine.

30 August 1723 John Jackson of Pond Pond Colleton County Province of South Carolina Planter being very sick and weak in body . . .

To my wife Jeane Jackson the use of my whole estate for three years and four months from date, for to pay all my debts . . . I do give . . . to my beloved wife her riding horse, . . . and y<sup>e</sup> use of one negro guirle named Miley for life, and after her decease sd. Negro guirle Miley shall be for my daughter Ester Jackson., to my son John Jackson my houses and Land where I now live . . . at the expiration of three years and four months . . . unto my sons Tho<sup>s</sup> and Joseph Jackson 200 acres of land . . . joining to Benjamin Reynold's lands and is part of a Track of 400 acres . . . the remaining 200 acres . . . which is joining to M<sup>r</sup>. Leviston's land I give . . . unto my sons Philliman and George Jackson . . . my brother Henry Jackson my best gun . . . my children Sary Glaze, John Jackson, Thomas, Joseph, Ester, Philliman and George Jackson all my personal estate excepting my household goods and one negro guirle named Diannah . . . to be equally divided at expiration of 3 years and 4 months . . . unto my granddaughter Sary Glaze . . . the aforesaid negro guirle . . . Diannah . . . household goods to be divided at discretion of wife Jeane Jackson among my children . . . Wife Jean Executrix and Brother Henry Jackson Executor.

J: Jackson (LS)

George Badger }  
William Melven } witnesses  
X:topher Smith }  
Recorded January 5th, 1724.

JEWISH CEMETERIES—This Society has received, as a gift from Dr. B. A. Elzas, one of its members, six pamphlets, compiled by him, which give, in alphabetical order, the names of the people buried in the Jewish Cemeteries at Columbia, Camden, Georgetown, Orangeburg, and the cemeteries of K. K. Beth Elohim and Berith Shalome, at Charleston, S. C.

This is very valuable work which Dr. Elzas has done, and together with his *Old Jewish Cemeteries at Charleston, S. C., 1762-1903*, printed in 1903, makes an almost complete list of the Jewish graveyards and tombstones in South Carolina.

ENGLISH SURNAMES—Mr. Charles A. Berneau, of Walton-on-Thames, England, announces the contemplated publication of *References to English Surnames in 1601*, by F. K. & S. Hitching. This volume is an index giving about 19,650 references to surnames contained in the printed registers of 778 English parishes during the first years of the 17th Century.

## NECROLOGY.

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DR. WHARTON SINKLER, a member of this Society, died in Philadelphia, March 16th.

Dr. Sinkler was born in Philadelphia City, August 7, 1845, while his parents were visiting there. His parents were Charles Sinkler, of Eutawville, S. C., and Emily Sinkler, a daughter of the late Thomas I. Wharton, of Philadelphia. He received his early education at Gambier, Ohio, and Aiken, S. C. Later he entered South Carolina College, but left during his freshman year, when the institution was closed owing to the civil war. He served in the Confederate army during the war, with the 2d South Carolina cavalry.

At the close of the war he went to Philadelphia to study medicine and was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1868. He then entered into the practice of his profession in that city as a general practitioner, but, after several years, began to specialize in the study and treatment of nervous diseases.

He married Ella Brock, daughter of the late John Penn Brock, of Philadelphia, in 1872. Dr. Sinkler is survived by his widow, five sons, Charles, John P. B., S. Deas, Francis W. and Wharton, Jr., and two daughters, Julia and Ella Brock Sinkler. Brothers and sisters who survive him are Charles St. George Sinkler, of Eutawville, S. C.; Mrs. Charles B. Coxe, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Stevens, of Monck's Corner, S. C., and Miss Caroline Sinkler, of this city.

Dr. Sinkler was prominent in the medical profession of Philadelphia and throughout the country for more than twenty-five years. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and, after conducting a general practice for a number of years, devoted himself to the diseases affecting the nerves, in which he made his reputation. He was a member of many medical, charitable, literary and social organizations.





# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. XI.

OCTOBER, 1910.

No. 4.

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## THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

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### II.

#### THE FAIRLAWN BARONY.

Next in order of date and importance to the Ashley Barony, or Signiory of St. Giles, was the Signiory of Fairlawn. Generally called Fairlawn Barony, it was properly a Signiory, as it was the grant to one of the Lords Proprietors of an estate, which constituted a Signiory in the hands of a Lord Proprietor.

The Colletons were the only family of the original Lords Proprietors who made their home and actually resided in the Province of South Carolina.

An account of the family was published in this Magazine in October, 1900.<sup>1</sup>

Sir John Colleton, the original Proprietor, died before the grant of the Signiory was issued and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Peter Colleton.

On 18<sup>th</sup> May, 1678, the Grand Council issued a warrant to Capt. Maurice Mathewes, Surveyor-General,<sup>2</sup>

"to admeasure and Lay out for S<sup>r</sup> Peter Colleton Barr'

"one of the Lords & Absolute Prop" of this Province

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<sup>1</sup>S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag., Vol. I, p. 325.

<sup>2</sup>Printed Warranty Book, p. 155.

"Twelve thousand acres of Land as a Signiorie upon  
 "the Wando River & that Tract of Land called the  
 "Mulberry plantacon."

In March, 1673, Capt. Maurice Mathews had reported to the Grand Council that he had marked 12,000 acres of land for Lord Ashley,<sup>7</sup>

"on the first bluff bank upon the first Indian plantacon  
 "on the right hand in the Western branch of the  
 "North river commonly called y<sup>e</sup> Mulberry tree."

This 12,000 acres was not granted to Lord Ashley, who took out his Signiory on Ashley River, and is evidently the same 12,000 acres as referred to in the warrant for Sir Peter Colleton. At that period Cooper River was frequently called Wando River.

The formal grant for the 12,000 acres, to Sir Peter Colleton, was issued 7<sup>th</sup> September, 1678.<sup>8</sup> For some reason the same tract appears on the record to have been twice regranted to him.

There is a grant dated 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1685<sup>9</sup> and another dated 12<sup>th</sup> February, 1688.<sup>10</sup>

Whence the name Fair Lawn was derived does not appear. It was so styled very early, for the grant of 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1685, is of

"a plantation or Plat of Ground commonly called or  
 "known by the name of Fair-lawns now in his posses-  
 "sion containing 12,000 acres."

And the grant of 12<sup>th</sup> February, 1688, repeats the same designation. All the grants locate it as situate,

"on the Western Branch of the T in Cooper River."

And the last two grants specifically include

"all Cedar Land or Marsh land between it and the  
 "Western Branch of the T aforesaid."

<sup>7</sup>S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag., Vol. XI, p. 80.

<sup>8</sup>Office Secry. State, Vol. 38 (Proprietary Grants), pp. 10 and 11.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid, p. 67.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid, p. 68.



On 6<sup>th</sup> September, 1679, an additional grant was issued to Sir Peter Colleton for 4,423 acres on Cooper River, lying adjoining to and South of the Fair Lawn Signiory.<sup>7</sup>

The tract included in this last grant was afterwards known as "Mulberry," although it would appear, from what subsequently occurred in connection with the sale to Thomas Broughton, that the "first bluff bank," commonly called the "Mulberry tree," was within the lines of the Fair Lawn Signiory.

To what extent Sir Peter Colleton settled and cultivated his Signiory can be only guessed at. He died in 1694<sup>8</sup> and was succeeded in his Proprietorship and Signiory by his son, Sir John Colleton (the 3<sup>d</sup> Baronet), who was a minor at his father's death.

His daughter, Katherine Colleton, was the executrix of Sir Peter's will, and on the 13<sup>th</sup> November, 1694, she made an agreement with "Robert Ball, of Standford in the County "of Lincoln Yeoman," whereby Ball was to come to South Carolina and take possession of all the lands, plantations, slaves, stock, etc., of Sir Peter Colleton's estate, and make and transmit an inventory to Katherine Colleton "at the "now dwelling house of M<sup>r</sup> William Thornburgh of London merchant scituate on Tower Hill London," and was also to farm, cultivate and utilize all the same, transmitting the proceeds to Miss Colleton as executrix.<sup>9</sup>

Ball was to receive as compensation £30 stg. for making the inventory, etc., and thereafter £30 stg. per annum salary.

At that date, 1694, it would seem that Fair Lawn had been, settled with slaves, stock, etc., and was in condition for culture and utilization.

It is doubtful whether the large brick mansion, afterwards the residence on the Signiory, could have been constructed at that early date.

Ball seems to have continued in charge until 1702, for

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid, pp. 15 and 16.

<sup>8</sup>Probate Ct., Charleston, Bk. 1694-1704, p. 397. Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Peerage Baronetage," etc., states that Sir Peter died in 1679. This is a mistake, as his will was dated 12 January, 1693.

<sup>9</sup>Probate Ct., Charleston, Bk. 1694-1704, p. 23.

on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1702, Sir John Colleton executed an instrument declaring that Ball had been sent out by Katherine Colleton, but that he "S<sup>r</sup> John Colleton of Stratford in "the County of Essex Baronett," had now attained 21 years and annulling the power of attorney to Robert Ball, and constituting "S<sup>r</sup> Nathaniel Johnson of Carolina Knight," his representative to take charge of his interests in South Carolina."

On 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1708, Sir John Colleton executed a conveyance to "Thomas Broughton of South Carolina in "America afores<sup>d</sup> Gent:" of the tract of 4,423 acres granted to his father on 6<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1679, describing it as "on the "Westerne Branch of the T in Cooper river butting and "bounding East on said River or Western Branch of the "T the Cedar Land being reckoned into the quantity North "upon other lands of S<sup>r</sup> Peter Colleton West and South on "lands not taken up" \* \* \* "which said plantation is "now called or known by the name of the Mulberry Plantation."

This constituted the Mulberry plantation, parts of which continued in the Broughton family for near two centuries.

There seems, however, to have been some mistake about the location of that same "bluff bank" commonly called the "Mulberry tree," which gave the name to the "Mulberry Plantation."

It seems to have been assumed by Thomas Broughton, that it was on the tract of 4,423 acres acquired by him, and after his purchase he placed his settlements upon it. This was a mistake, and he found that his settlements were really located on the extreme Southeastern part of the Fair Lawn Signiory.

On 17<sup>th</sup> May, 1712, Sir John Colleton and Thomas Broughton entered into an agreement of exchange. This agreement recites that "Coll: Thomas Broughton" had lately set up some erections and buildings on a part of "fair lawns plantation," adjoining to the plantation called the "Mulberry plantation," and Sir John Colleton transferred

<sup>36</sup>Prob. Ct., Charleston., Bk. 1694-1704, p. 397.

<sup>37</sup>Office Hist. Com., "Grant Bk. 1701-1712," p. 37.

to Col. Broughton 300 acres off that part of Fair Lawn; and in exchange Col. Broughton transferred to him 300 acres off the Northwest part of the Mulberry plantation, adjoining the Fair Lawn Signiory, Col. Broughton paying in addition £150, as representing the difference in value."

This gave to Broughton the "bluff bank," on which his settlement was placed and on which his residence was later constructed (for many years commonly called Mulberry Castle), but not the low lands, suitable for rice culture lying between the high land of the 300 acres and the river. This low land was not taken off Fair Lawn until 1742, when by deed dated 16<sup>th</sup> March, 1742, the "Hon: John Colleton of Fair Lawn Barony," the son of Sir John Colleton conveyed to Nathaniel Broughton, son of Thomas Broughton, 211 acres, being the front of a certain tract of 300 acres; part of Fair Lawn Barony formerly conveyed by Sir John Colleton to the Hon. Thomas Broughton; the 211 acres bounding East and Northeast on the Western branch of Cooper River."

Sir John Colleton had three sons, of whom two, John and Peter, made South Carolina their home.

John, the eldest son, generally styled as the "Honorable John Colleton," lived at Fair Lawn. In the documents signed by him, describing himself as "of Fair Lawn," and to him is probably due the extensive construction that once existed on the Barony. His granddaughter, Mrs. Graves, in the pamphlet, mentioned in the above mentioned article on the Colleton Family, expressly states that the mansion on the place, in which she was born, had been built by her grandfather, and adds,

"This mansion as it was for a family residence was  
"of course very magnificent and of such great extent  
"that when the British troops made a rapid retreat  
"after the battle of the Eutaw Springs on reaching it  
"they rallied under the shelter of the buildings."

The ruins of the old Fair Lawn residence do indicate an extent and style of construction not likely to have been

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"Office Hist. Com", "Grant Bk. 1701-1714," p. 250.

"M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. Y., p. 420.

undertaken, save by one who actually made the place his residence.

As one of the wealthiest land and slave owners in the Province, it was entirely within his capacity, and the circumstances would corroborate Mrs. Graves' recollection as to the date of construction.

To his son, Peter, Sir John Colleton had given the Barony on Colleton Neck in Beaufort County, called the Devils Elbow Barony. Peter, however, purchased a plantation of about 300 acres, called "Epsom," lying on Biggon Creek, adjoining the Fair Lawn Signiory to the Northeast. Peter died unmarried, in the lifetime of his brother, and the Devils Elbow Barony (presumably under his will) seems to have gone to his brother John, whilst the "Epsom" plantation he devised to his brother Robert.

The Hon. John Colleton died in 1751, before his father, leaving a widow, who did not long survive him, dying in the Autumn of the same year, 1751, and as there appears to be no family graveyard on Fair Lawn, they were both probably interred at the Parish Church of St. John Berkeley, commonly called Biggon Church, which is not far from Fair Lawn.

Sir John Colleton, 3<sup>d</sup> Baronet, died in 1754, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John Colleton, 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet, the son of the Honorable John Colleton.

This last Sir John also lived in South Carolina and made Fair Lawn his home. During his life a considerable portion of the Barony was sold off. The Barony, at the death of the Honorable John Colleton was intact in its dimensions, with the exception of the 511 acres transferred to the Broughtons and for which 300 acres of the Mulberry plantation had been added to the Barony.

Sir John Colleton, the 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet, made the following transfers:

On 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1767, to Mary Broughton, 988 acres on the river front, adjoining the 511 acres transferred to Thomas and Nathaniel Broughton." In the deed this 988

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<sup>14</sup>M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. B. No. 6, p. 411.

acres is styled "Exeter" plantation, by which name it has ever since been known.

On the same day, 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1767, to Sedgewick Lewis, 1,000 acres on the river front, adjoining Exeter to the North." At the time of sale this 1,000 acres is stated to be known as the "Little Landing," but after passing into Lewis' hands it acquired the name of Lewisfield, which it has ever since retained. Thro' intermarriage, the place subsequently passed into the Simons family, in whose possession it continued for many many years.

On 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1769, to John Mitchell, of Salisbury, North Carolina, he conveyed 1,004 acres not situate on the water front, but bounding to the East on the public road to Moncks Corner." John Mitchell died in 1784, leaving two sons, John Mitchell and William Nisbet Mitchell." By his will he leaves his plantation, which he styles "Fairfield," to his son John; and this latter John, who died in 1800," left the Fairfield plantation to his son William, with remainder over to his brother William Nisbet Mitchell, should his son die before 21 years of age, without children. The child must have so died, as we find William Nisbet Mitchell in possession of the whole, which at his death appears to have been divided into two plantations, one called by the original name of Fairfield," containing some 470 acres, and the other of some 521 acres, on which William Nisbet Mitchell lived, called Castle Ruin and Bamboretta." It is possible the plantation had been divided in the life time of the first John Mitchell and the "Castle Ruin" part then given to William Nisbet Mitchell.

This William Nisbet Mitchell directs, in his Will on record," that the burial ground at Fairfield, in which his brother and his children were buried, and in which his own body was to be deposited, should, by his executors, be enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

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<sup>19</sup>Ibid Bk. H. 3, p. 70.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid, Bk. C. 4, p. 40.

<sup>21</sup>Probate Court, Charleston, Bk. A., p. 365.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid, Bk. C., p. 659.

<sup>23</sup>M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. A. 10, p. 23.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid, Bk. X. 9, p. 67.

<sup>25</sup>Probate Ct., Charleston, Bk. G., p. 1.

This is all the reference to his burial that appears in his Will; but the late Dr. J. B. Irving, in his sketch, entitled "A Day on Cooper River," published in 1842, states that Mitchell left another Will which owing to some defects was not allowed to stand, but which was for some time preserved as a curiosity, by a gentleman of St. John's Parish, and which Dr. Irving had seen.

In this Will he directed his body to be burned in an iron coffin, purchased by himself for the purpose in his life time. His remains, he directed to be placed in this coffin above ground, in the woods on two brick piles, with brick enclosures around it. His funeral pyre was ordered to consist of alternate layers of light-wood and hickory, "twelve feet long so that it should burn fiercely," and the neighborhood were to be entertained in festivity, when the burning took place. His directions were complied with. His coffin was placed in the pine land near his former residence, about two miles West of the 28-mile stone, on the Moncks Corner road. There the body was consumed to ashes, in the coffin which was then properly secured and locked, and the key thrown in the middle of Cooper River.

Dr. Irving adds:

"The spot is well chosen, being a very secluded one, and not altogether destitute of romantic interest. In the early spring the wild violet and the jessamine bloom around it. At the period of my visit to it these little flowers were all wet with the morning dew—in tears and sorrow as it were for one who chose that his final resting place on earth, should be far from the haunts of men, and that nature should be his only mourner."

Sir John also sold to John Giles, some time prior to 1777, a tract of 514 acres fronting on the public road to Moncks Corner.<sup>22</sup>

Sir John Colleton, 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet, married first Anne Fulford, daughter of Frances Fulford, of Great Fulford, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Louisa Carolina. His marriage to Anne Fulford, having been dissolved by Act of

<sup>22</sup>M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. U. 7, p. 291.

Parliament, he married in 1774, Jane Mutter, and died in September, 1777, at Fair Lawn, and was interred at Biggon Church. By his will he left all his property to his daughter, Louisa Carolina.

Miss Louisa Carolina Colleton, married Capt. (afterwards Admiral) Richard Graves, of the British Navy, and during her lifetime the sale and breaking up of the Barony took place; although the final sales of the last of it were not had until after her death.

The following sales were made by Admiral Graves and his wife, viz:

1 <sup>st</sup> Novr., 1815, to A. C. Mazyck <sup>2</sup>	260 acres.
26 <sup>th</sup> Mch., 1816, to M. W. Smith <sup>3</sup>	416 acres.

Under a family arrangement the estate had been transferred to Samuel Colleton Graves, the son of Admiral and Mrs. Graves, and he made sales as follows:

2 <sup>d</sup> May, 1818, to John White <sup>4</sup>	530 acres.
2 <sup>d</sup> May, 1818, to Keating Simons <sup>5</sup>	576 acres.
17 <sup>th</sup> Mch., 1821, to John White, the tract called Gippy Swamp <sup>6</sup>	1,875 acres.
5 <sup>th</sup> Febr., 1822, to Samuel G. Barker, Trustee, the tract called the "Old House" <sup>7</sup>	2,144 acres

Samuel Colleton Graves died in 1823, and after his death, Mrs. Graves' property was liquidated under proceedings in court, and on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 1839, the Master in Equity conveyed to John H. Dawson<sup>8</sup> the tract called "Stony Landing" containing 2,319 acres. This tract was so called from the name of the landing, which was at the point on Biggon Creek where the road to the "Congarees" began, and which road crossed the main public road at Moncks corner. This landing, being at practically the head of navigation on Cooper River, supplies, etc., etc., intended for the interior, were frequently carried by water

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<sup>2</sup>M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. X. 8, p. 14.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, Bk. S. 8, p. 57.

<sup>4</sup>Ib'd, Bk. F. 9, p. 238.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, Bk. B. 9, p. 52.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, Bk. F. 9, p. 441.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid, Bk. H. 9, p. 221.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid, Bk. A. 11, p. 331.

to this landing and thence up the Congaree road. The landing was denominated "stony" for the reason that the marl underlying the surface of the ground at that point plainly crops out near the surface.

The late Professor F. A. Porcher, in a description of the "Upper Beat of St. John's Berkeley," published in the transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina for 1906, spells the name as "Stoney" landing, but this is a mistake, it should be "Stony."

About the same time the small remains of the Barony, viz: the pine land on Black Tom's swamp, West of the land sold to John Mitchell, and the 300 acres pine land exchanged by Thomas Broughton, appear also to have been sold.

Of the old Fair Lawn residence the merest ruins remain. An account of its destruction by the British, during the Revolutionary war, is given in the Article in this magazine for October, 1900. There is an error in that article, where it is stated (on p. 334) that the land near to and including the village of Pinopolis is on the original Barony. Pinopolis is some distance away to the North, and is on no part of Fair Lawn Barony.

The map published with this sketch of the history of the Fair Lawn Signiory is made up so as to show the lines of the original grant and its location with respect to surrounding places, and the approximate lines of the subdivisions made of the Barony.



## CANTEY FAMILY.\*

Joseph S. Ames.

The Cantey family of South Carolina is undoubtedly of Irish descent; but nothing is known of its early history.<sup>1</sup> In the 17th century several members of the family emigrated to Barbados; and one branch came from there to South Carolina. The first of the name to make this move was George Cantey,<sup>2</sup> who came in the "first fleet" in the spring of 1670; and a few years later he "imported" his father Teige Cantey. So far as is known, all the widely separated branches of the family in America descend from this single head, Teige Cantey.

In Hotten's *Emigrants*, etc.,<sup>3</sup> there is reference to a Mrs. Hellen Cantey, who was living in Barbados in 1680; but her connection with Teige is not known.

Through the whole history of South Carolina members of this family have done distinguished service, both in Church and State. They were vestrymen or founders of St. James' Goose Creek, of St. George's, of St. Mark's and of St. Stephen's. They were members of the Commons in Assembly almost continuously from 1696 to 1775. One after the other, William Cantey, of Dorchester; his nephew, John Cantey, of Goose Creek; James Cantey and Joseph Cantey, sons of William; were Captains of the provincial forces and took part in nearly all the campaigns; John Cantey of Pine Tree Hill, Samuel Cantey and his brother

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\*In compiling this genealogy I have had at every point the invaluable assistance of the suggestions and advice of D. E. Huger Smith, Esq., and of the skill of Miss Mabel L. Webber in searching for records. Without their help this paper would never have been written. The sections devoted to Elizabeth (Cantey) Elmes and her children were compiled by M. Alston Read, Esq.

<sup>1</sup>Mrs. Alice Stopford Green, in her recent book, "The Making of Ireland and its Undoing, 1500-1600," p. 360, et seq., refers to the O'Kainti family as one of the clans of bards to whom was entrusted the sacred duty of transmitting the history of the people from generation to generation.

<sup>2</sup>In an editorial note by Langdon Cheves, Esq., in the "Shaftesbury Papers," it is said that he was a passenger on the "Carolina"; but his name does not appear in the lists of those sailing from the Downs.

John of St. Mark's, and others, were in Lyttleton's campaign of 1759-60 against the Cherokees; and practically all the men of the family able to bear arms took an active part in the Revolution. Since then, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War and in the late war between the States, their names are to be found among the troops furnished by their State. Further, it may be noted that three of the most distinguished soldiers of South Carolina in the Revolution, Richardson, Sumter and Hampton, married daughters of the family.

## I.

## Teige Cantey of Ashley River.

## I.

Teige Cantey and his wife Elizabeth were brought to the first settlement on the Ashley River by their son George, as appears from a warrant issued to the latter, July 6, 1695.<sup>1</sup> In the inventory of Teige's estate there is an item, "Left in the hands of M' Hooker in y' Isleland of Barbados in ready money." ; so it is probable that he came directly from Barbados; and the first record of his being in South Carolina is on Aug. 24, 1672,<sup>2</sup> when he received a grant of 24 acres, adjacent to the grant previously made his son George. On June 15, 1678,<sup>3</sup> he received a further grant of 550 acres "in some convenient place;" but he died within the following year. His will is dated Sept. 21, 1678,<sup>4</sup> and the inventory of his estate was filed on May 3, 1679.<sup>5</sup> In his will he names his wife Elizabeth as his executrix, and the instrument is witnessed by John Stork, John Donnoho and Ralph Marshall. He calls himself "Teige Cantey of Ashley River," and leaves bequests to his two daughters, Mary Smericke and Catherine Manely; his two sons, George and William (the latter having then no issue); his grandson, Francis Smericke "when 21;" and his grandson, John Cantey, son of George, "when 21." It is evident from the

<sup>1</sup>Historical Commission, Columbia, "Book 1672-92," p. 86.

<sup>2</sup>Ib'id, p. 19.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, p. 131.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 59-60.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, p. 61.

will that George was the elder son; and it seems clear that all four of his children were living at the time in South Carolina.\*

It is, of course, extremely probable that the Teige Cantey, noted in a grant of Sept. 5, 1674, as dead, was also a son, who, in that case, probably died without issue.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

2. i George Cantey d. after 1714, m. before 1671, Martha.....

3. ii William Cantey d. about 1716, m. Jane .....

iii Mary Cantey d. after 1678, m. ....Smericke.\*

Issue: i Francis, living 1678.

Possibly others.

iv Catherine Cantey d. after 1678, m.....Manely.\*

Issue: Unknown, if any.

v Teige Cantey' d. before Sept. 5, 1674.

The inventory of Teige Cantey's estate, with its bill of expenses for wine and rum in connection with a funeral, would seem plainly to indicate that the family was of Irish descent.

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods Chattles Debts rights and Creditts w<sup>ch</sup> were and did belong unto Teige Cantey late of this Colloney Deceased and w<sup>ch</sup> were shewed and declared by his Executrix taken and appraised the third day of May in the yeare of our Lord 1679 by the Ptyes whose names are hereunder written as follows

#### Beddin:

	lb	S	d
Inprimus one ffether bedd Red Rugg 2 blanckitts one			
Bolster and three pillows att.....	05:	00:	00
Three browne holland sheets .....	01:	00:	00
Three pillow bears .....	00:	03:	00
one sett of Curtaines and vallence .....	00:	15:	00
one old bedd ticke .....	00::	02:	00

\*He leaves them "one calfe the next that shall fall of the black cow," etc., etc.

\*On this date reference is made to "Teague Cantey, deceased," in a grant to Mrs. Joan Carver. "Warrants for Lands in South Carolina," 1672-1679, p. 86.

\*Query: can these names be the same as Smethwick and Mauley, which appear in the early records?

Notes. In several papers the name of Teige Cantey is spelled "Teague," which is evidently simply the phonetic way. "Teige" is a proper name occurring frequently in Irish families.

## Table' lyninge'

one ozenbrigge' table' Cloath and six Napkins .....	00: 10: 00
Two Diaper Napkins and one diaper towell .....	00: 07: 00
one' pantadoe Carpett sloath .....	00: 04: 00

## Pewter

Three' new pewter dishes .....	00: 15: 00
Two new plates two new porringers one' new bassin one' new tankard and five' new spoones .....	00: 16: 00
Three' old pewter dishis six pewter plates two old bassins one old tankard three old porringers one sauzer and five' spoones .....	00: 18: 00
one' Chamber pott .....	00: 04: 00

## Brass

one brass mortar and pestill one' brass bassin.....	00: 05: 06
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## Copper:

one' Copper Skimer .....	00: 01: 00
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## Tinn

Two Tynn pans and one Tynn funnell.....	00 02 06
---	----------

## Iron ware:

Three' Iron potts and potthookes two pare of hangers & one' Kettle .....	02: 00: 00
one frying pan one spitt one' pare' of' Tonges one' flesh hooke .....	00: 08: 00
one box smothin Iron and two heaters .....	00: 04: 00
Two single' smothin Irons .....	00: 03: 00
Two broad hoes six narrow hoes two pitching axes one' large Iron Chaine' two bottle' rings.....	01: 10: 00
Two Chests w <sup>th</sup> lockes boys and hinges .....	01: 04: 00
one spinning wheele .....	00: 07: 00

## Negroes

one' sicke Dropsecall deceased Negro woman.....	02 00 00
one' Negro boy two yeares old .....	05: 00: 00

## Cattle:'

Two Cowes one' heifer Calfe' and one' bull of' 15 months old .....	17: 00: 00
---	------------

## Debts oweing to the Deceased:

from M <sup>r</sup> Oldys and M <sup>rs</sup> : Carner twenty bushells of Corne .....	02: 10: 00
--	------------

Left in the' hands of Mr: Hooker: in y <sup>r</sup> Isleland of Bar- bados in ready money .....	68: 11: 00
--	------------

The' pticulars was taken and appraised by us the' day and  
yeare' above' written as wittnes our hands

Ralph: Marshall

the marke' of  
John) Sullivan

## Debts oweinge by the Deceased

	£	S	d
To Doctor Bodett .....	01:	00:	00
To M <sup>r</sup> : Midwinter .....	00::	06:	00
To John Dunohoe .....	00::	11:	11

## To the Secretary

## ffunerall Expences

To three gall of wine .....	00:	09:	00
To three gall and a halfe of. Rum.....	00:	14:	00
ffor board for the Coffin .....	00	03	00
	01:	06:	00

## 2.

## George Cantey of Berkley.

## I. 1.

George Cantey, son of Teige Cantey, was one of the passengers by "the first fleet," sailing from Barbados and reaching South Carolina in March 1670<sup>1</sup>. His name appears on Mar. 22, 1670-71, as a freeholder;<sup>2</sup> and on June 18, 1672, he is mentioned as liable for military service "with two men able to bear arms."<sup>3</sup> He received an allotment of land in the first settlement, on the West bank of the Ashley River,<sup>4</sup> and later in the new one, where the City of Charleston now is.<sup>5</sup> He was granted land at various times in Berkeley County, on the North side of the Ashley, one grant, Feb. 8, 1704, being of 1,000 acres;<sup>6</sup> and he seems to have left Charleston at an early period and settled on these plantations.

Soon after his arrival he sent for his father and had him join him, probably in 1672. The last reference to him we have is in a deed of gift of "George Cantey, senior" to his granddaughter Martha Ladson, April 2, 1714.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Shaftsbury Papers. S. C. Hist. Soc. Coll 5, pp. 271, 340, 356.

(In some of these references Teige and George are confused.)

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>"Jl. of Grand Council, 1671-1680," p. 36.

<sup>4</sup>See "Culpepper's draught of Ashley River," made about July-Aug., 1671; frontispiece of Vol. 5. S. C. Hist. Soc. Coll., or Charleston Year Book, 1883

<sup>5</sup>Hist. Commission, Columbia, "Bk. 1672-92," p. 124.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, pp. 52; "Reg. Rec. Bk. 2," p. 88; Memorial Books 2, 3 and 4; M. C. O., Charleston, Y., p. 20.

<sup>7</sup>Charleston P. C., 1714-17. Misc.

He was a member of the jury, July 1692;<sup>9</sup> an assessor for the North side of the Ashley in 1703;<sup>10</sup> a member of the Commons for Berkley in 1703 and 1704<sup>11</sup>; and a Vestryman of St. James's, Goose Creek, in 1707.<sup>12</sup>

As appears from various grants and deeds, the name of George Cantey's wife was Martha;<sup>13</sup> and the names of four children are known,<sup>14</sup> there being no reason to suppose that there were any others.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

4. i John Cantey b. about 1675, d. 1724, m. (1) .....;  
(2) Ann .....
5. ii William Cantey b. ...., d. 1729, m. before Nov.,  
1703, Arabella Oldys.
6. iii Sendiniah Cantey b. ...., d. 1740, Dec. 9, m.  
James Boswood.
7. iv Elizabeth Cantey b. ...., d. ...., m. 1692,  
Sept., Thomas Elmes.

### 3.

Capt. William Cantey of Dorchester.

#### 1. 2.

William Cantey, son of Teige Cantey, was, like his elder brother, George, one of the early settlers of South Carolina. The earliest grant to him was on June 1, 1679,<sup>1</sup> when he is described as "one of the free persons of this province." Other grants followed in 1682, and 1713.<sup>2</sup>

He was placed in command of one of the military companies at an early date, as appears from the records of the

<sup>9</sup>"Jl. of Grand Council, Apr. 11, 1692-Sept. 26, 1692," p. 46.

<sup>10</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 2. p. 222.

<sup>11</sup>Jl. of Commons, Hist. Comm., Columbia.

<sup>12</sup>Dalcho's "Historical Account of the P. E. Church in South Carolina," p. 245.

<sup>13</sup>Memorial Bk. 2, p. 67, etc. (Earliest date, 1674; latest, 1708.)

<sup>14</sup>"son John," will of Teige Cantey;

"son William," Mem. Bk. 2, p. 67, etc.;

"dau. Sendiniah Boswood" and "son-in-law James Boswood;" ib.;

"dau. Elizabeth;" marriage license with Thomas Elmes, Sept. 2, 1692. Court of Ordinary, 1672-1692, p. 492. Hist. Comm., Columbia.

<sup>1</sup>Hist. Comm., Columbia, "Bk. 1672-92," p. 163.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, Reg. Rec. Bk. 2, p. 170; Mem. Bk. 3, p. 181.

Assembly of 1703, of which he was a member, being enrolled as "Capt. William Cantey." He was also a member of Assembly for Berkeley, in the years 1696, 1697 and 1704.\* In the attack on the City of Charleston by the French and Spaniards, in Sept. 1706, he commanded a company, which, with Capt. Fenwicke's, signally defeated and routed the enemy,<sup>†</sup> at Hobcaw in Christ Church Parish.

He died about 1716, as his widow Jane Cantey, in a petition<sup>‡</sup> for the division of his estate, July 15, 1724, says that he had died about nine years before and that his will had been lost. She also says that the eldest son, James, was not of age at the time of his father's death, but was at the date of her petition, and she refers to five other children, but not by name. Accordingly a commission, consisting of Hon. Ralph Izard, Walter Izard, James Waring, Richard Butler and Gelson Clapp, was appointed to divide his property, consisting of 22 slaves; and they made their report Feb. 12, 1725,<sup>§</sup> having divided the slaves between Mrs. Jane Cantey, James Cantey, Samuel Cantey, Joseph Cantey, Joseph White, Capt. Wm. Bellinger and James McCloglin.

In the will of Richard Baker,<sup>¶</sup> written Jan. 8, 1697-8 and proved July 24, 1698, he mentions his wife Elizabeth, several children, his "son-in-law William Cantey," (called also "son"), and "son" John Pamor [Palmer?]. No reference is made to a daughter Jane. It appears then that either William Cantey married Jane Baker, or, Richard Baker married Elizabeth Cantey, widow of Teige.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

8. i James Cantey b. before 1703, d. 1735, m. 1723, July 24, Elizabeth Stevens.

9. ii Joseph Cantey b. before 1704, d. 1763, Jan 23, m. Mary .....

\*Ibid. JI. of Commons; see also Charleston P. C., "1687-1710," p. 55, "Capt. Wm. Cantey" appointed appraiser of estate of Benj. Blanchard, May 20, 1702.

†Ibid. JI. of Commons.

‡S. C. Gazette, June 2, 1766, reprint of extract of the Boston News Letter of Oct. 7-Oct. 14, 1706, No. 130. See also Carroll's Historical Collections, Vol. I, pp. 161, 162.

§Charleston P. C., 1724-25, pp. 11, 58.

¶Ibid. 1729-31, p. 123; see also P. C. 1722-26; pp. 253, 254.

¶Ibid. 1687-1710, Misc. Vol. Richard Baker was an Assistant J:dge in 1692 and a Member of Assembly in 1696.

- 10. iii Samuel Cantey b. after 1704, d. before Feb. 19, 1762, m. Ann .....
- iv Mary Cantey<sup>1</sup> b. ...., d. before Dec. 15, 1724, m. Capt. William Bellinger.
- v ..... Cantey, ..... m. Joseph White.
- vi ..... Cantey, ..... m. James McCloglin.

## 4.

Capt. John Cantey of Goose Creek.

## I. I. I.

John Cantey, son of George and Martha Cantey, was, according to the statement of his grandson, John Peyre,<sup>1</sup> "the third white male child" born in the settlement at Charlestown; and he certainly was born before Sept. 21, 1678, the date of his grandfather's will. His own will was written May 19, 1724,<sup>2</sup> (although no copy now exists); and he died before April, 1725.<sup>3</sup> He was married twice; the name of his first wife is not known; that of the second was Ann.<sup>4</sup>

He received numerous grants in St. George's Parish and elsewhere, and was prominent in the civil, religious and military life of the new country. In 1706 and 1713 he was a member of Assembly, and in 1714 he was elected but re-

<sup>1</sup>Capt. William Bellinger administered the estate of his wife, Mary, Dec. 15, 1724. Charleston P. C., 1724-25, p. 72.

<sup>2</sup>"The Peyre Book," now in the possession of John Peyre Thomas, Jr., Esq., Columbia, S. C.

<sup>3</sup>Memorial Book 3, p. 191.

<sup>4</sup>Joseph J. Child (wife Mary) in his will, May 12, 1715, names his "brother, John Cantey," as his executor; but when the will is proved, April 9, 1725, the latter is dead. Charleston P. C., 1724-25, pp. 138-140.

<sup>5</sup>On Oct. 2, 1736, Martha Diston, Mary Cantey and John Stevens, who intermarried with Elizabeth Cantey, daughters of John Cantey and co-heirs of their brother, Epaphroditus Cantey, of Berkeley, dec., deed to Charles Cantey, 200 acres, etc. Charleston M. C. O., Z, p. 178. In the Peyre Book, Charles and Sarah Cantey are entered as the children of John and Ann Cantey. It follows that John Cantey was married twice; and also that by Oct., 1736, there was no direct male issue of the first marriage living; but it is possible that there were other children than those named, by both marriages. Ann Cantey, possibly the widow of Capt. John, was a witness for the wills of members of the Diston family, in the year 1743. Charleston P. C., 1747-52.



fused to serve.<sup>1</sup> In 1715, 1716 and 1719 he was a tax commissioner for English Santee.<sup>2</sup> In 1707 he was a vestryman of St. James's, Goose Creek; and in 1717 he was a commissioner for building St. George's Church.<sup>3</sup> He was a Captain of the militia, and took part in several Indian campaigns; in March, 1712-3, he was in the second expedition against the Tuscaroras, under Col. Moore;<sup>4</sup> and in 1715-16 he was with Capt. Chicken in the campaign against the Yemassee.<sup>5</sup> In 1717 he was a commissioner for inspecting Rangers for the Western range; and in 1718 he was designated to furnish supplies for the men going against the Cherokees.<sup>6</sup>

Issue<sup>7</sup>: First wife; order of birth not known.

- i John Cantey, will dated 1729, July 18; d. before 1736, and no male issue living at that date.
- ii George Cantey d. before 1736, and at that date had no living male issue. The last record of him is in Feb., 1724.
- iii Epaphroditus Cantey d. before Oct. 1737, and at that date had no living male issue. He was living in 1733.
- 11. iv Martha Cantey, will dated 1743, Nov. 19, proved 1752, Mar. 28; m. 1719, Jan. 16, Charles Diston.
- 12. v Elizabeth Cantey d. before Oct. 1736; m. John Stevens.
- vi Mary Cantey, unm. in Oct. 1736.

Second wife.

- 13. vii Charles Cantey b. 1718, d. 1780, Oct. 10; m. (1), before Oct. 1746, Harriet Drake, (2) about 1759, Ann Drake.

<sup>1</sup>Jl. of Commons, Columbia.

<sup>2</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 2, pp. 628, 667, Vol. 3, p. 72.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, Vol. 3, p. 10; Dalcho, loc. cit., pp. 245 and 346.

<sup>4</sup>S. C. Hist. Mag. X, pp. 37, 38.

<sup>5</sup>Charleston Year Book, 1894, p. 326, et seq.

<sup>6</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 3, pp. 25, 34.

<sup>7</sup>See note <sup>4</sup>. John Cantey, Jr., is called "brother" in will of Charles Diston, (who married Martha Cantey), March 28, 1725 (Charleston P. C., 1729-31, p. 420). The date of his will is found in Memorial Book 3, p. 191.

George Cantey is referred to in will of Charles Diston as uncle of his son. In Feb., 1724, he is witness for a deed of James Cantey. Charleston M. C. O., D. 269.

14. viii Sarah Cantey b. 1720, Mar. 29; d. 1771, Dec. 24;  
m. 1747, Samuel Peyre.

## 5.

## William Cantey of Craven.

## 1. 1. 2.

William Cantey, son of George and Martha Cantey, is referred to in the early records as William Cantey, Jr., or as William Cantey of Craven. He died intestate; and his estate was administered in Oct. 1729.<sup>1</sup> He married, before Nov. 1703, Arabella Oldys,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Joseph Oldys;<sup>3</sup> but it is not known whether she was the mother of his children, or not.

He was a tax commissioner for English Santee in 1715,<sup>4</sup> and was the owner of extensive plantations.  
Issue:<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., 1721-31, p. 206.

<sup>2</sup>Columbia, Reg. Rec. Bk. F, pp. 7 and 8.

<sup>3</sup>Joseph Oldys was Deputy-Secretary of the Province, in 1688 and also Deputy-Register. S. C. Hist. Mag., V, p. 227; "Jl. of Grand Council, 1671-1680," p. 13. George Cantey was the executor of his estate, July 15, 1692.

<sup>4</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 628.

<sup>5</sup>Josiah Cantey is called "son and heir" of William Cantey in a deed of March 20, 1731. Charleston M. C. O. N. 1. (See also M. C. O., H, p. 121.) The evidence as to William Cantey having had the other three children, as stated above, is indirect, but, in the opinion of the writer, conclusive. It is as follows:

a. There are three William Canteys definitely known as of this generation: 1. William, son of Josiah, b. 1732, see 27; 2. William, son of Capt. James, b. about 1726, see 23; 3. William, son of Samuel, b. 1733, see 10. In the deed referred to above, of March 20, 1731, William Cantey is referred to as "senior;" and there is a William Cantey, who was certainly married before the summer of 1747, see 16. For these reasons and others given below it seems that there was a 4th William Cantey, son of William Cantey, Senior.

b. Capt. John Cantey died in 1724 or 5, and his son, John, was dead by 1736; but there was a John Cantey (later known as "of Pine Tree Hill") who was married by 1749. He could not have been a son of Capt. James, or of Capt. Joseph; for the names of all their children are known; he may have been a son of Samuel (see 10), but it is much more propable that he was a son of William Cantey of Craven, as will appear below.

c. Mary Cantey married on Oct. 11, 1738, so she was born probably in or before 1722. The only Mary Canteys definitely identified are: 1. Mary, dau. of Capt. John, who was certainly unmarried in 1736, see 4; 2. Mary, dau. of Capt. James, who was certainly not born until after 1724, see 8; 3. Mary, dau. of Capt. Joseph, whose life is well

15. i Josiah Cantey b. before 1708, d. 1773; m. (1)  
1731, Oct. 3, Elizabeth Boswood, (2) Susannah  
-----  
16. ii William Cantey, m. before 1748, Elizabeth.....  
17. iii John Cantey d. 1792, m. 1749, Mary McGirt.  
18. iv Mary Cantey, m. 1738, Oct. 11, Richard Richardson

## 6.

## Sendiniah Cantey.

## I. I. 3.

Sendiniah Cantey, daughter of George and Martha Cantey, died Dec. 9, 1740, (St. Andrew's Parish Register). She married James Boswood.<sup>1</sup>

Issue: All that are known.

- i William Boswood.
- ii Elizabeth Boswood.<sup>2</sup>

known, see 27. If Samuel Cantey had a daughter, Mary, she must have been born after 1725, see 10. Therefore, it seems that this Mary, who was married in 1738, must have been a daughter of William Cantey, of Craven.

d. Richard Richardson, husband of Mary Cantey, was named by Josiah Cantey as his executor.

e. Josiah, William and John Cantey and Richard Richardson were associated in many ways:

1. William and John Cantey are executors of Richard Middleton, 1750. Charleston P. C., 1747-52, p. 382.
2. William Cantey and Richard Richardson are executors of John Scott, 1751. Charleston P. C., 1752-56, p. 533.
3. Josiah and William Cantey are witnesses for a deed of John Cantey, 1754. Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, p. 168.
4. William and John Cantey evidently lived near each other, for the children of both families were baptized within the same week, 1753, Dec., in Prince Frederick Parish.
5. When St. Mark's Parish was organized, in 1757, Richard Richardson, William and John Cantey and James McGirt (father-in-law of John Cantey) were four of the Commissioners.

See also 15, 16, 17 and 18.

It seems fair to conclude, therefore, that William, John and Mary Cantey were of the same family with Josiah.

<sup>1</sup>Called son-in-law by George Cantey in deed, Sept., 1708. Mem. Bk. 2, p. 67.

James Boswood, Sen., d Feb. 25, 1730 / [31]. St. Andrew's Reg.

<sup>2</sup>An Elizabeth Boswood married, in 1731, Josiah Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven. See 15.

- iii Mary Boswood,<sup>1</sup> m. Thomas Mell.
- ? iv James Boswood.
- [? v. Sendiniah Boswood, m. Thomas Wood, Feb. 3, 1735; She d. 1739, St. A. Reg.—Editor.]

## 7.

## Elizabeth Cantey.\*

## I. I. 4.

Elizabeth Cantey, daughter of George and Martha Cantey, married,<sup>1</sup> in Sept. 1692, Thomas Elmes, planter. But few items in regard to him have been recovered: He was a witness to the will of Paul Parker, 17 Sept., 1690;<sup>2</sup> and was appointed administrator<sup>3</sup> of the estate of Job Bishop, 31 March, 1693, by Gov. Philip Ludwell, his bondsmen being Thos. Rose and Nicholas Marden. Job Bishop left half of his estate to his daughter "Mary Bishop," and the other half to "William Elmes," but nothing shows what was the relationship between the parties, if any; Thomas Elmes witnessed the will. Elmes' own will,<sup>4</sup> dated Jan. 24, 1723-4, and proved Jan 15, 1724-5, mentions wife Elizabeth, eldest son Thomas Elmes (under 21), son Samuel Elmes, daughter Martha Ladson, (to whom slaves and stock, given "her instead of a persall of land left her by her grandfather"), daughter Mary Green, daughter Margaret Smith, daughter Sarah Elmes (under 16); executors, wife Elizabeth, sons-in-law William Ladson and Emanuel Smith, brother-in-law James Boswood. Elizabeth Elmes, widow, and Wm. Ladson qualified, Jan. 15, 1724-5; James Boswood renounced.

Issue: As named in father's will.

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<sup>1</sup>James Boswood and wife, Sindinah, deed of gift to well beloved son, Thomas Mell and wife, Mary, Nov. 26, 1730. Charleston M. C. O., J. 184.

\*These notes concerning Elizabeth Cantey and her children were compiled by M. Alston Read, Esq., (July 14, 1910).

<sup>1</sup>Marriage Bond, 2 Sept., 1692. Ct. Ord., 1672-92, p. 492.

<sup>2</sup>Ct. Ord., Bk. 1672-92.

<sup>3</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1692-93, pp. 29 and 37.

<sup>4</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1724-25, p. 95.

19. i Thomas Elmes (eldest son, b. 1703, or later), m. Anna Hasford.<sup>8</sup>
  - ii Samuel Elmes (born 1704, or later), d.<sup>9</sup> 1757, no issue.
20. iii Martha Elmes (b. 1698, or earlier),<sup>7</sup> d. Nov....., 1750; m.<sup>8</sup> before 1714, William Ladson.
21. iv Mary Elmes b. about 1703, m.,<sup>9</sup> (1) 27 Nov., 1719, John Green," (2) ..... Bailey, (3)" William Fishburn.
22. v Margaret Elmes, b. about 1705, d. after Jan. 24, 1723-4 and before Aug. 1744; m." Feb. 1721, Emanuel Smith.
- vi Sarah Elmes b. 1707, or later; under 16 in 1723-4."<sup>10</sup>

## 8.

Capt. James Cantey of Ashley Ferry.

## I. 2. I.

James Cantey, eldest son of Capt. William and Jane Cantey, was not of age when his father died, about 1716, but was 21 by July 1724;<sup>1</sup> so he was born before 1703. On July 24, 1723 (St. Andrew's Parish Register), he married Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of John and Abigail (Lord)

<sup>8</sup>Deed of Dec. 18, 1747. Charleston M. C. O., E. E., p. 55; and will of Samuel Elmes. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.

<sup>9</sup>Will dated 14 Nov., 1757, proved 9 Dec., 1757. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.

<sup>10</sup>"Martha Ladson. Widow, buried Nov. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1750." St. Andrew's Register.

<sup>7</sup>Deed of Gift of grandfather Geo. Cantey, April 2, 1714. Charleston P. C., 1714-17, Misc. Rec. and will of Tho<sup>8</sup> Elmes, mentions *son-in-law*, William Ladson (see above).

<sup>8</sup>St. Andrew's Register.

<sup>9</sup>Will of Susannah Green, spinster—"Brother, Richard Bailey." Charleston P. C., Bk. 1740-47, p. 392, together with will of Samuel Elmes—"Richard Bealsy, my well beloved *Nephew*." Ibid, Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.

<sup>10</sup>Will of Susannah Green, Spinster, 8 Sept., 1747. "My honoured Mother, Mary Fishborne;" will of Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757—"Mary Fishburn, my Dearly Beloved *Sister*."

<sup>8</sup>St. Andrew's Register.

<sup>9</sup>It would seem that she died unmarried; at least no mention is made of her or of any children of hers, in the will of her brother, Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., 1724-25, pp. 11, 58.

Stevens; and he died in 1735 probably, as the inventory of his estate was filed Aug. 16, of that year.<sup>2</sup>

In a deed of Feb. 7, 1724, he is described as James Cantey of Ashley Ferry.<sup>3</sup> In 1734 he was a Captain of Rangers.<sup>4</sup>

[His widow married on July 24, 1738, Anthony Williams (Prince Frederick Parish Register); and the estate of the latter was administered by Elizabeth Williams and William Cantey, as "next of kin," Jan. 31, 1772.<sup>5</sup>]

Issue:

- i Elizabeth Cantey, living 1733.
- 23. ii William Cantey, living 1733.
- iii Mary Cantey, living 1733.
- iv Sarah Cantey b. before Mar. 31, 1733, living unm. 1754.<sup>6</sup>
- 24. v James Cantey b. after Mar. 31, 1733, d. 1794; m. 1773, June 10, Margaret Anderson.

### 9.

#### Capt. Joseph Cantey of St. Mark's.

#### I. 2. 2.

Joseph Cantey, son of Capt. William and Jane Cantey, was born in or before 1704, because at the time his elder brother was appointed guardian of his brother Samuel, Jan. 17, 1725, there was no application made concerning

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., 1732-36, p. 19.

<sup>3</sup>Charleston M. C. O., D. 269.

<sup>4</sup>Records in the office of the Historical Commission, Columbia; also S. C. Stat., Vol 3, p. 392.

<sup>5</sup>Charleston P. C. Rec.; Ct. of Ord., 1771-75. See also Gazette, Mar. 3, 1772.

N. B. On December 30, 1769, John Williams, of St. Mark's Parish, sells, as heir-at-law to his late brother, Anthony Williams, 100 acres, etc.—(Original deed now in possession of the family.)

Also, in the will of James Cantey, of Georgia, August 15, 1799, he says h's grandmother, Elizabeth Cantey, widow of James Cantey, married Philip Williams. (There is evidently a confusion of names.)

<sup>6</sup>The first four children are named, in the order given, in the will of their grandmother, Mrs. Abigail Stevens, written March 31, 1733. (Charleston P. C., 1744-5.) The fifth child was James, as is stated in the will of his son James, referred to above.

<sup>7</sup>On Jan. 19, 1754 Sarah Cantey gives bond to deliver property to William Cantey, both of St. James', Santee, Samuel Cantey being a witness. Charleston P. C., 1754-58, p. 433.

him, and one may assume that he was of age.<sup>1</sup> He died Jan. 23, 1763; his wife, Mary, having died Aug. 2, 1761.<sup>2</sup>

He received numerous grants of land in Craven Co., and for many years was associated with Prince Frederick Parish, but later with St. Mark's.<sup>3</sup> In 1757 he was appointed one of the commissioners for building St. Mark's Church; and there are many references to him in Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish."

He was Captain of militia, certainly as early as 1737;<sup>4</sup> probably before. In 1754 and 1755 he was a member of the Commons from Prince Frederick Parish;<sup>5</sup> and for many years he was a Justice of the Peace for Craven County.<sup>6</sup>

His plantation near the Santee River was called "Mount Hope," and the title deeds are still in the possession of his descendants. He bought it in 1739; and part of the land was set aside and is still used as the family burial-ground.<sup>7</sup> Issue:<sup>8</sup> Order of birth not known.

25. i Samuel Cantey b. 1731, June 7, d. 1776, Dec. 16;  
m. (1) 1756, Feb. 12, Ann ....., (2) 1760,  
May 18, Martha Brown.
- ii Joseph Cantey d. 1763, Sept. 23.
- iii Josiah Cantey d. 1763, Oct. 10.
26. iv John Cantey d. 1786, May 15; m (1) before 1766,  
Margaret ....., (2) Hannah Connor, (3)  
after 1780, Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Flud.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., 1722-26. Misc., p. 253.

<sup>2</sup>These dates and those given of his first four children below are taken from the Family Bible of his eldest son, Samuel, which is now in the possession of his descendants.

<sup>3</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 3, p. 440; Dalcho, loc. cit., etc.

<sup>4</sup>Charleston M. C. O., R. 435.

<sup>5</sup>Jl. of Commons, Columbia.

<sup>6</sup>S. C. Gazette, Nov. 29, 1767; Feb. 2, 1769, etc.

<sup>7</sup>Charleston M. C. O., Y. 545.

<sup>8</sup>Most of these dates are taken from the Family Bible; that of the birth of Martha is given in the Register of Prince Frederick Parish. On January 4, 1762, Joseph Cantey deeds slaves to his daughters, Mary Jameson and Martha Nelson. (Charleston P. C., M. M., pp. 79, 481.) This is probably a complete list of the children of Capt. Joseph; for the records in Samuel Cantey's Bible are unusually complete.

27. v Mary Cantey d. 1817; m. (1) before 1762, William Jameson, (2) 1767, Thomas Sumter.  
 vi Martha Cantey b. 1742, Apr. 12; m. before 1762,  
 ..... Nelson.

## 10.

Samuel Cantey of Prince Frederick.

## I. 2. 3.

Samuel Cantey, son of Capt. William and Jane Cantey, was born after 1704, as on Jan. 17, 1725, his elder brother James was appointed his guardian;<sup>1</sup> and he died early in 1762 probably, as on Feb. 19, of that year his son Joseph Cantey, Jr., obtained a citation to administer his estate.<sup>2</sup>

On July 17, 1731 he bought land in Dorchester,<sup>3</sup> but later moved to Prince Frederick Parish, across the Santee. In 1757 he was elected an Overseer of the Parish.<sup>4</sup> His wife's name was Ann; her name and the names of the following children, are found in the Register of the Parish.<sup>5</sup>

Issue:

- i William Cantey b. 1733, July 21; bapt. 1742, June 18.

28. ii Joseph Cantey b. 1735, Jan. 26; bapt. 1742, June 18; d. before Aug. 16, 1781; m. Ann .....

- iii Jane Cantey b. 1740, Mar. 19.

Possibly other, either younger or older, see Notes 1 and 9.

## 11.

Martha Cantey.

## I. I. I. 4.

Martha Cantey, daughter of Capt. John Cantey and his first wife, married Charles Diston<sup>1</sup> on Jan. 16, 1719 (St.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., 1722-26. Misc., p. 253.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., Bundle.

<sup>3</sup>Memorial Book 2, p. 98.

<sup>4</sup>Parish Register.

<sup>5</sup>On June 18, 1742, two of his children were baptized, as was also one of Capt. Joseph Cantey; and on June 17 two children of James McGirt were baptized. [See 17.]

<sup>1</sup>His will was written March 28, 1725, and proved April 26, 1731. Charleston P. C., 1729-31, 420.



Andrew's Parish Register). Her will was dated Nov. 19, 1743, but was not proved until Mar. 28, 1752.<sup>3</sup>

Issue: As given in the parents' wills.

i Thomas Diston, (named in father's, but not in mother's will).

ii Mary Diston, m. before 1743, William Walter.

Issue: i Richard Walter.<sup>4</sup>

## 12.

Elizabeth Cantey.

### I. I. I. 5.

Elizabeth Cantey, daughter of Capt. John Cantey and his first wife, died before Oct. 1736, the date of a deed of the heirs of her brother, Epaphroditus, in which her husband represents her. She married John Stevens,<sup>1</sup> son of John and Abigail (Lord) Stevens, and brother of Elizabeth Stevens, who married Capt. James Cantey.

Issue:

i Martha Stevens b. before Mar. 31, 1733.

Possibly others.

## 13.

Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's.

### I. I. I. 7.

Charles Cantey, son of Capt. John and Ann Cantey, was born in the Summer of 1718; for, according to the records in The Peyre Book, he died of smallpox on Oct. 10, 1780, "aged 62 years and about 2 months." He was twice married, first, before Oct. 1746, to Harriet Drake, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Drake) Drake;<sup>2</sup> second, about

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., 1747-52.

<sup>3</sup>Possibly he is the Richard Walter who married Harriet Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey, See 29.

He was "not 20" at the time of his grandmother's will.

<sup>4</sup>He and his daughter, "under 16," are mentioned in the will of his mother, March 31, 1733. Charleston P. C., 1744-5.

<sup>5</sup>Mem. Book 7, p. 534. Charles Cantey entered memorial, June 10, 1751, for 980 acres devised by "will of William Drake, Aug. 3, 1738, to his daughter, Harriet, who married Charles Cantey."

Charleston M. C. O., K. K. 60, "Charles Cantey and wife Harriet, etc.," Oct. 1, 1746.

1759, to her first cousin, Ann Drake, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Loveridge) Drake.<sup>2</sup>

He owned extensive plantations in St. Stephen's Parish, his home being called "Mattesee." In 1762 he was a commissioner for erecting St. Stephen's;<sup>3</sup> and for many years he was a Justice of the Peace.<sup>4</sup> In the years 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760 and 1768, he was a member of Assembly;<sup>5</sup> and in 1775 he sat in both sessions of the Provincial Congress.

His seven daughters were famed far and wide for their beauty and grace.

Issue:<sup>6</sup> First wife. Order of birth not known.

29. i Harriet Cantey d. 1792; m. 1765, May 2, Richard Walter.

30. ii Elizabeth Cantey d. 1783, Oct.; m. (1) 1771, March, René Peyre, (2) after 1773, Peter Sinkler.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., 1761-77, pp. 228 and 446. Mrs. Mary Drake in her will (proved April 29, 1768) names her daughter, Anne Cantey, and appoints her son-in-law, Charles Cantey, executor; Jonathan Drake, son of Mrs. Mary Drake, in his will dated March 20, 1770, names his sister, Ann Cantey, and her daughter, Margaret Cantey, and appoints his brother-in-law, Charles Cantey, executor. [Elizabeth Drake, mother of his first wife, and Jonathan Drake, father of his second wife, were both children of Jonathan and Mary Drake; but the relationship of William Drake to this family is not known.]

<sup>3</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 4, p. 163; Dalcho: loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup>S. C. Gazette, Oct. 31, 1765; Nov. 29, 1767; Feb. 2, 1769, etc., etc.

<sup>5</sup>1757 Burgess' History of St. Mark's Parish.

1758, 59, 60. Jl. of Commons, Columbia.

1768. McCrady: History of So. Car.

1775, both 1st and 2d Provincial Congresses. Journals.

<sup>6</sup>Elizabeth Sinkler, in her will, written Oct. 19, 1783, and proved Nov. 1, 1783, (Charleston P. C., Book A, p. 222) named her sisters: Mary Peyre, Ann (dec.), Sarah (dec.), Harriet, Margaret and Charlotte (has no children), and her brothers: Charles Cantey, James Sinkler and Richard Walter.

In DeSaussure's Reports, II, p. 128, there is an abstract of the suit of Executors of Sinkler vs. Legatees of Sinkler, from which one may conclude that Charles Cantey died intestate; that he had eight children; that Charles, Jr., was the only son and was not the son of Harriet Drake; that two of James Sinkler's wives were daughters of Charles Cantey, his last wife being Margaret; and that Mary Cantey [b. 1757], who married John Peyre, was the daughter of Harriet Drake. [There may be some doubt as to the distribution of the children to the two wives, as given in the text; and it is possible that there were more than two wives; but there is no evidence to cause one to be uncertain.]

*Note.* In the S. C. Gazette, Dec. 25, 1770, there is notice of the death of "Mrs. Mary Cantey, wife of Charles Cantey, of St. Stephen's." This may be a mistake, for "Ann"; or there may have been another Charles Cantey who is otherwise not known.

- iii Mary Cantey b. 1757, Jan. 24, d. 1801, Sept. 9;  
m. 1776, Apr. 25, John Peyre, her first cousin,  
son of Samuel Peyre and Sarah Cantey. No  
issue.
  - 31. iv Charlotte Cantey, m. Benjamin Walker, Jr.
  - 32. v Ann Cantey d. before Oct. 1783; m. John Drake.
  - 33. vi Sarah Cantey d. before Oct. 1780; m. Capt.  
James Sinkler, (his second wife).
- Second wife.
- 34. vii Charles Cantey, Jr., b. 1760, Nov., d. 1789, Oct.  
20; m. Margaret Evance.
  - 35. viii Margaret Cantey b. about 1763, d. 1821, Dec. 4;  
m. Capt. James Sinkler, (his third wife).

## 14.

## Sarah Cantey.

## I. I. I. 8.

Sarah Cantey, daughter of Capt. John and Ann Cantey, was born Mar. 29, 1720 and died Dec. 24, 1771. In 1747 she married Samuel Peyre (b. 1715, d. 1758, Mar. 7), son of David and Judith Peyre.<sup>1</sup> [These and the following dates are taken from The Peyre Book.]

## Issue:

- i Samuel Peyre b. 1748-9, Feb. 23, d. 1785, Apr. 7;  
unm.
- ii John Peyre b. 1750-1, Feb. 1, d. 1807, Apr. 8; m.  
1776, Apr. 25, Mary Cantey, daughter of Charles

<sup>1</sup>Another son of David and Judith Peyre was René Peyre (d. 1765), who m. (1) Floride Bonneau, (2) Mrs. Hannah (Simons) Hasell, (3) Catherine Cleave, and who had issue:

- first wife,
- i René Peyre, d. 1773, Dec.; m. 1771, Mar. Elizabeth Cantey,  
daughter of Charles Cantey, see 30.
- ii Judith Peyre, m. John Gaillard.
- iii Floride Peyre, d. unm.
- iv Elizabeth Peyre.  
second wife,
- v Anne Peyre, m. 1772, July 15, Thomas Ashby.
- vi Francis Peyre, d. 1819; m. (1) Catherine Sinkler, daughter of  
Peter Sinkler and Catherine Palmer; (2) 1800, Aug. 19,  
Mary Peyre Walter, daughter of Thomas Walter and Ann  
Peyre. See 36.

Cantey and Harriet Drake, his first wife. No issue. For a sketch of his life see Samuel Du-bose's "Reminiscences of St. Stephen's Parish Craven County."

- iii Sarah Peyre b. 1753, Nov. 29, d. 1774, June; m. 1773, May 20, Col. John Glaze. No issue. "He survived his wife over thirty years and lived in St. George's Parish, Dorchester."
- 36. iv Ann Peyre b. 1755, Mar. 26, d. ....; m. 1777, Mar. 20, Thomas Walter.
- v Charles Peyre b. 1756, Oct. 21, d. 1781, Aug. 19, in a Continental Army Prison at Lancaster, Penn. He and his brother John were Loyalists during the Revolution.

## 15.

## Josiah Cantey of St. Mark's.

## I. I. 2. I.

Josiah Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven, was certainly born before 1708;<sup>1</sup> and he died late in the autumn of 1773, as his will was dated Oct. 8 of that year and proved on Dec. 17.<sup>2</sup> He was twice married: First, on Oct. 3, 1731,<sup>3</sup> to Elizabeth Boswood, (who died at the birth of her third child, and was buried Oct. 2, 1736); second, to Susannah<sup>4</sup> ....., who died before him.

His father dying intestate, he inherited his real property in Craven County. He was living in St. Andrew's Parish in 1731, but later moved to St. Mark's Parish, where he died. It is probable that he is the Josiah Cantey who took part in Lyttleton's campaign, in the winter of 1759 and '60,<sup>5</sup> whose name appears in connection with the entertainment of the Indians, in 1764 and 1767,<sup>6</sup> who was inquirer

<sup>1</sup>On March 20, 1731, he sells land. Charleston M. C. O., N. 1.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1771-74, p. 492.

<sup>3</sup>Register of St. Andrew's Parish. It is possible that she was a daughter of James Boswood and Sendiniah Cantey. See 6.

<sup>4</sup>On Feb. 21, 1752, Josiah Cantey and wife, Susannah, sold land in St. Andrew's Parish. Charleston M. C. O., K. K., 240.

<sup>5</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 4, pp. 123, 203, 280, 242.

and collector for St. Mark's in 1766,<sup>8</sup> and who was a Justice of the Peace in 1765.<sup>9</sup>

He was intimate with the family of Col. Richard Richardson, being a sponsor at the baptism of his son in 1758,<sup>10</sup> and appointed him to be his executor.

Issue: First wife. (St. Andrew's Parish Register.)

- 37. i William Cantey b. 1732, Nov. 6; m. Rebecca.....
- ii Anne Cantey, bapt. 1734, July 31; (unm. and called "unfortunate" in father's will.)
- iii George Cantey, bapt. 1736, Oct. 2, (not mentioned in father's will).

Second wife, (according to father's will, 1773).

- iv Elizabeth Cantey, m. [James] Brunson.
- v Martha Cantey, m. [Henry?] Richbourg.
- vi Comfort Cantey, m. .... Green.
- vii Susanna Cantey, m. .... Dennis.
- viii Rebecca Cantey, m. .... Gale.
- ix Esther Cantey, [m., after 1773, Nathaniel Richbourg].

# 16.

Capt. William Cantey.

## I. I. 2. 2.

William Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven, lived in Prince Frederick Parish and later in St. Mark's. He was married before the Summer of 1747, and his wife's name was Elizabeth.<sup>1</sup> (She was living as late as Aug. 1756.<sup>2</sup>)

Richard Middleton in his will, written Feb. 19, 1749-50, leaves his estate under the care of William Cantey and John Cantey;<sup>3</sup> William Cantey, Richard Richardson and Wm. Scott are appointed executors in the will of John Scott, 1751;<sup>4</sup> on Aug. 3, 1754, William Cantey, Josiah Cantey and Samuel Bacot were witnesses for John Cantey.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>8</sup>S. C. Gazette, Oct. 31, 1765.

<sup>9</sup>A. S. Salley, Jr. "History of Orangeburg Co.," p. 179.

<sup>10</sup>Register Prince Frederick Parish.

<sup>2</sup>See deed, Aug., 1756. Charleston M. C. O., V, p. 130.

<sup>3</sup>Charleston P. C., 1747-52, p. 382.

<sup>4</sup>Charleston P. C., 1752-56, p. 533.

<sup>5</sup>Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, p. 168.

It is extremely probable that he is the William Cantey who was the commissioner for St. Mark's Parish in 1757, with Richard Richardson, Joseph Cantey, John Cantey and others;<sup>4</sup> and who, with John Cantey, was a Captain in Col. Richardson's regiment in Lyttleton's campaign against the Cherokees in the winter of 1759-60;<sup>5</sup> and it is possible that he is the "William Cantey, senior," the inventory of whose estate was filed at Camden, Feb. 7, 1787.

Issue: So far as is known; Register of Prince Frederick Parish.

i John Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 5, aged 5½ years.

ii Jona Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 5, aged 3¼ years.

iii George Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 5, aged 11 months.

(N. B. the children of John and Mary (McGirt) Cantey were baptized three days before.)

## 17.

### Capt. John Cantey of Camden.

#### I. I. 2. 3.

John Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven, is often referred to in the records as "of Pinetree Hill," because he was an early settler of this tract, which later became the town of Camden.<sup>1</sup> He died on his plantation "Live Easy," a few miles below Camden, in 1792; letters of administration being given his sons on Oct. 11 of that year.<sup>2</sup> His wife was Mary McGirt, daughter of Col. James McGirt,<sup>3</sup> and she is said to have been younger than he by many years.<sup>4</sup>

He lived after his marriage in Prince Frederick Parish,

<sup>1</sup>Dalcho, loc. cit.

<sup>2</sup>Records in the office of the Hist. Commission, Columbia.

<sup>3</sup>Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, 162. May 12, 1753.

<sup>4</sup>Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, 184, Jan. 25, 1764.

Charleston M. C. O., R. 3, 353. April 22, 1765.

<sup>5</sup>Camden P. C.

<sup>6</sup>James McGirt was married in St. Philip's Parish, on Oct. 12, 1732, to Priscilla Davison. He was a Commissioner for establishing St. Mark's Parish, in 1757; a Lieut. Col. in Col. Richardson's Regiment in the campaign of 1759-60; a Justice, etc. His son, Daniel, was the famous Loyalist "raider." See Johnson's "Traditions," and "Historic Camden," by Kirkland and Kennedy.

<sup>7</sup>Family records. See "Historic Camden."

was a commissioner for St. Mark's Parish in 1757,<sup>1</sup> and held many local offices up to nearly the time of his death.<sup>2</sup> He was Justice of the Peace for several years;<sup>3</sup> and in Lyttleton's campaign of the winter of 1759-60, against the Cherokees, he was Captain in Col. Richard Richardson's Regiment.<sup>4</sup>

Issue:<sup>5</sup>

- 38 i. Mary Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 2, aged 4 years; [m. 1769, Nov. 19, Ely Kershaw.]
- 39. ii Sarah Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 2, aged 11 months; [b. 1753, Feb. 15, d. 1786, Feb. 12; m. 1770, John Chesnut.]
- 40. iii James Cantey b. 1755, d. 1817, Oct. 9; m. Martha Whitaker.
- 41. iv Zachariah Cantey b. 1759, d. 1822, Sept. 9; m. Sarah Boykin.

#### 18.

#### Mary Cantey.

##### 1. 1. 2. 4.

Mary Cantey, daughter of William Cantey of Craven, was the first wife of Col. Richard Richardson. They were married Oct. 11, 1738, (Prince Frederick Parish Register); and according to family tradition, she died thirteen years before her husband, that is in 1767.

Richard Richardson was born in Virginia about 1704, and he died on his plantations in South Carolina, in Sept. 1780. His mother is said to have been a Miss Burchell. Few men played a more important part in the provincial history of South Carolina. He was repeatedly a member of Assembly, a delegate to the Provincial Congress of Jan. 1775, a member of the Legislative Council in March 1776,

<sup>1</sup>Dalcho, loc. cit.

<sup>2</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 4, pp. 272, 692; Vol. 9, pp. 200, 212.

<sup>3</sup>S. C. Gazette, 1765, Oct. 31; 1767, Nov. 29; 1769, Feb. 2, etc. See also "Historic Camden."

<sup>4</sup>Records in the office of the Hist. Commission, Columbia.

<sup>5</sup>The baptismal records of the first two children are given in the Register of Prince Frederick Parish; and in the letters of administration of his estate, James and Zachariah are called his sons; the other records are copied from family Bibles and newspapers.

etc.; he was Colonel of the militia as early as 1757; was in the Cherokee wars of 1760 and 1761, in command of a regiment, was in command of the militia and regulars in the famous "Snow campaign" against the Tories at Ninety-Six, in the winter of 1775; assisted at the defeat of the British fleet at Charleston, in June 1776, and commanded the State militia at Purrysburg, in Dec. 1778, having been appointed Brigadier General March 25, 1778. At the surrender of Charleston in 1780 he was taken prisoner and paroled. Later he was imprisoned, and his health failing he was sent home and soon died.<sup>1</sup>

His second wife<sup>2</sup> was Dorothy Sinkler, (b. 1737, d. 1793, July 6), sister of Peter Sinkler. His will was dated Sept. 2, 1780; but no copy now exists. According to a legal paper quoted in the S. C. Hist. Mag., Vol. 8, p. 173, he referred in his will to leaving six sons and three daughters, Thomas being the youngest child.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

42. i Richard Richardson, Jr., b. 1741, Mar. 4, d. 1818; m. 1761, Dorcas Nelson.
43. ii Martha Richardson, m. Col. Archibald McDonald.
44. iii Rebecca Richardson b. 1752, Nov. 2, d. 1834, May 12; m. (1) .....Cooper, (2) 1774, John Singleton.
- iv Margaret Richardson d. before Sept. 1780. [Dr. Burgess' loc. cit.]
45. v Edward Richardson d. 1808, June 26; m. 1776, Mar. 8, Rachel Heatley

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<sup>1</sup>See Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution;" McCrady's History; Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish," etc

<sup>2</sup>The children of this second marriage were:

- i James Burchell Richardson, b. 1770, Oct. 28; d. 1836, April 28; m. Anne Cantez Sinkler, daughter of James Sinkler and Sarah Cantez. See 33.
- ii John Peter Richardson, b. 1772, Oct. 20; d. 1811, Jan. 30; m. 1792, May 12, Floride Bonneau Peyre, daughter of René Peyre and Elizabeth Cantez. See 30.
- iii Charles Richardson, b. 1774, Nov. 20; d. 1829, May 22; m. 1801, Feb. 3, Elizabeth Eveleigh (b. 1774, Feb. 17; d. 1824, Nov. 4), daughter of Thomas and Ann (Simmons) Eveleigh.

Issue: 9 children; 7 died young; Juliana Augusta Manning m. John Peter Richardson 2d.; Dorothea Ann m. William H. B. Richardson.

- iv Thomas Richardson d. before 1793, under 21.



- 46. vi Susannah Richardson, m. Col. Laurence Manning.
- vii Ezekiah Cantey Richardson b. 1758, Sept. 28. (All that is known of him is the record of his birth and baptism, copied in Salley's "History of Orangeburg County.")

## 19.

Thomas Elmes.

## I. I. 4. I.

Thomas Elmes, eldest son of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cantey, married Anna Hasford,<sup>1</sup> and had one child, a daughter, living unmarried in 1757. Thomas Elmes was born in 1703 or later,<sup>2</sup> and was living at late as Aug. 30, 1748; when he died is not known to the compiler, but it was undoubtedly before Oct. 18, 1755, the date of his wife's will.

Issue: (Named in mother's will.)

- i Sarah Elmes,<sup>3</sup> unm. in 1757.

## 20.

Martha Elmes.

## I. I. 4. 3.

Martha Elmes, daughter of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cantey, married William Ladson, son of John and

<sup>1</sup>Anna Elmes, of St. George's Parish, Berkeley Co., names in her will, written Oct. 18, 1755, nephew, John Keys, son of John Keys; dau., Sarah Elmes. Executors: Brother-in-law, Samuel Elmes and nephew, Thomas Ladson. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1752-55, p. 394.

Joseph Hasford, of Berkeley Co., in his will dated August 30, 1748, names his son, Joseph Hasford (not 21); dau., Anna Elmes, wife of Thomas Elmes; dau., Rebecca Goodbe, wife of Alex<sup>r</sup> Goodbe; dau., Hannah Hasford; brother, Richard Hasford; executors: son-in-law, Thomas Elmes and Hugh Cartwright. Charleston P. C., 1747-52, p. 81.

<sup>2</sup>He was under 21 when his father wrote his will, Jan. 24, 1723/4.

<sup>3</sup>Will of Samuel Elmes, dated 14 Nov., 1757. "Sarah Elmes, my well beloved *Neice*, Daughter of Thomas Elmes and Ann his wife," 1 bed and its furniture, 6 Silver teaspoons, tongs and strainer, and all remainder of negroes; and if she dies without heirs of her body, then said bequests to return to Richard Bailey, William Fishburn, Thomas Fishburn and Martha Brown, but if she should be married and have issue, then said bequests to be hers forever. (Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.) Samuel Elmes having no children of his own, left all his property to his neices and nephews.

Mary (Stanyarne) Ladson; and an old mourning ring, still in the possession of the family, gives his birth in 1687 and his death in 1739. The Parish Register of St. Andrew's gives "William Ladson, buried Dec. 22, 1739." No will of this William Ladson has been found, but we know that Martha (Elmes) Ladson survived him, for the same register gives, "Martha, the daughter of Martha Ladson, widow, buried Feb. 10, 1739," and later gives, "Martha Ladson, widow, buried Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1750." She left a will.<sup>1</sup>

Issue: Living in 1750, as named in her will.

- i William Ladson.
- ii Thomas Ladson, living 1755, when he was named as an executor in the will of his aunt, Anna Elmes, widow of Thomas.
- iii John Ladson.
- iv Mary Ladson.
- v Sarah Ladson.

## 21.

## Mary Elmes.

## I. I. 4. 4.

Mary Elmes, daughter of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Canteay, married (1) on Nov. 28, 1719, John Green of St. James' Parish, Goose Creek, Berkley County; he died within a few years, leaving two infant daughters.<sup>1</sup> (Will dated April 23, 1723, and proved Nov. 7, 1723). Mary (Elmes) Green, widow, seems then to have married (2)..... Bailey,<sup>2</sup> by whom, apparently she had only one child, a son; she then married (3) William Fishburn, of Beech Hill, St. Paul's Parish, by whom she had at least three children.

Issue: (As given by the wills cited.) First husband.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1747-52, p. 461; will dated 1<sup>st</sup> Nov. 1750, proved 25<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1751.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1722-24, p. 220. Left his property to wife, dau. Susannah, and child unborn.

<sup>3</sup>On May 16, 1727, Mary Bayly, widow, is granted administration on the estate of Joseph Bayly, late of Goose Creek, deceased. Charleston P. C., 1726-27, p. 452. [Possibly this refers to the present family.]

<sup>4</sup>William Fishburn, in his will, dated Sept. 22, 1753, and proved Dec. 3, 1756, names his wife, Mary, sons, William and Thomas, dau. Martha, dau. Eliz<sup>b</sup> Sanders; Executors: sons, William and Thomas Fishburn. Charleston P. C., 1752-56, p. 539.

i Susanna Green b. about 1720-21, d.<sup>\*</sup> 1747, Sept.;  
unm.

ii Elizabeth Green b. 1723 (posthumous); m. be-  
tween<sup>1</sup> 1737 and 1747, ..... McKenzie.

Second husband.

iii Richard Bailey b. before<sup>\*</sup> 1747.

Third husband.

iv William Fishburn b. before<sup>\*</sup> 1747, d.<sup>\*</sup> 1760; m.  
.....?

v Thomas Fishburn.<sup>\*</sup>

vi Martha Fishburn b. before 1747;<sup>2</sup> m. by 1757,  
....., Brown.

## 22.

Margaret Elmes.

I. I. 4. 5.

Margaret Elmes, daughter of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cantey, married<sup>1</sup> in Feb., 1721, Emanuel Smith, a widower. It has not been proved that she was the mother of any of his children; but a critical examination of such dates as the compiler has been able to find relating to the children of Emanuel Smith, makes it quite probable that his son Thomas Smith was by Margaret Elmes, who was

<sup>1</sup>St. Andrew's Register.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1740-47, p. 392. Will dated 8 Sept., 1747, proved 18 Sept. 1747, mentions "uncle Thomas Elmes," and is witnessed by Anna Elmes.

<sup>3</sup>Will of her sister, Susannah Green, 1747 (8 Sept.). "My sister Elizabeth McKenzie;" will of Joshua Green (uncle), "Elizabeth Green," dated 10 Dec. 1737. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1736-40, p. 143.

<sup>4</sup>Will of Susanna Green, 1747: "My Brother Richard Bailey;" will of Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757: "Richard Bealy my well beloved Nephew." Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, 510.

<sup>5</sup>Will of Susanna Green, 1747.

<sup>6</sup>His will, Charleston P. C., Bk. 1757-60, p. 345. Will dated 6 Feb., 1760, proved 8 Nov., 1760. Mentions wife—unnamed—if child born to him, then estate to be divided between wife and child.

<sup>7</sup>Not mentioned in will of Susanna Green, 1747. Mentioned in will of Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757, and in will of Wm. Fishburn, 1760.

<sup>8</sup>Called "Sister Martha Fishburn" in will of Susannah Green, 1747, and "neice" Martha Brown in will of Samuel Elmes, 1757.

apparently his third wife.<sup>3</sup> She predeceased him, as his will, written Aug. 19, 1744, shows that at his death his wife's name was Mary.

Issue: (Named in father's will.)

? i Thomas Smith b. about 1723, living in Charles Town 1744.

## 23.

William Canteey.

I. 2. I. 2.

William Canteey, son of Capt. James Canteey and Elizabeth Stevens, his wife, was born about 1726 and was living in 1772, on Jan. 31 of which year, he and his mother, who had married again, were appointed administrators of the estate of his step-father, Anthony Williams, "late of St. Mark's."<sup>4</sup>

His brother, James Canteey, is known to have gone to Georgia; and he is probably the William Canteey who applied in Oct. 1769 for a grant of 500 acres on St. Simon's Island, "being about to come with wife, five children and four negroes," and who in Jan. 1772, in again applying, said he hoped to bring his family and slaves within six months. (Ga. Colonial Records.) There is no evidence, however, that he actually moved from South Carolina to Georgia.

<sup>3</sup>The Mss. Register of St. Andrew's Parish, in possession of the Charleston Library Society, gives the following items with reference to Emanuel Smith:

"Emanuel Smith and 'Anne Jouds' married Dec. 9, 1720. Anne Smith, dau. of Emanuel Smith [sic!] bur<sup>d</sup> Sep. 19, 1721; Mary Anne dau. of Emanuel Smith [sic] baptized Dec. 27, 1721; Emanuel Smith married to Margaret Elmes Feb. 1721/2."

Now the will of Samuel Jones, of St. Andrews, Berkeley Co., dated Jan. 17, 1726/7, mentions granddaughter, Mary Ann Smith (under 21 & unmarried)—Emanuel Smith, formerly his son-in-law (Prob. Ct., Bk. 1671-1727). [Only Smith grandchild mentioned, daughter's name not given.]

Emanuel Smith was buried 1744 (after Oct. 1, month and day broken away) in Charleston (St. Philip's Register), and his will, dated 17 Aug., and proved 3 Nov., 1744, gives him as then of *Charles Town*, in it he mentioned son Thomas Smith (the terms used in regard to him making it probable that he was then of age), daughter, Mary Ann Lambright, (wife of Belteshazzar Lambright, of James Island), wife, Mary Smith, possibly an unborn child. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1740-47, p. 193.

<sup>4</sup>Charleston P. C., Court of Ord., 1771-75.

In Oct., 1771, William Cantey and wife Ann, of St. Mark's, sell 400 acres;<sup>2</sup> and it is probable that all these William Canteys are one and the same person. Of his children nothing is known. [One of these may have been Philip. See Note 12.]

## 24.

## James Cantey of Georgia.

## I. 2. I. 5.

James Cantey, son of Capt. James Cantey and Elizabeth Stevens his wife, was born about 1734, as he is not mentioned with his brothers and sisters in the will of his grandmother, dated March 31, 1733; and as his father died early in 1735. In 1769 he moved to Georgia; on Oct. 3 of that year he applied for 200 acres, being "just come into the province with two negroes." In 1770 and 1771 he received grants in St. Andrew's Parish and on the Alatamaha River, (Georgia Colonial Records).

On June 10, 1773, he married Margaret Anderson, daughter of David Anderson of Liberty County, Georgia, and his estate was administered in this same County in 1794, by James Wilson.<sup>1</sup>

It is possible that he is the James Cantey who was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Province of South Carolina, Jan. 27, 1764,<sup>2</sup> and who obtained numerous grants on the Santee in 1757, 1763, 1768.<sup>3</sup>

Issue: Only child, as far as is known—

47. i James Cantey d. 1799; m. Elizabeth Blandford Inglesby.

## 25.

## Major Samuel Cantey of St. Mark's.

## I. 2. 2. I.

Samuel Cantey, eldest son of Capt. Joseph and Mary Cantey, of St. Mark's Parish, was born June 7, 1731, and

<sup>2</sup>Charleston M. C. O., D. 4, 151.

<sup>1</sup>Records of P. C. Liberty County. David Anderson's will is on record in the P. C. of Camden, S. C.

<sup>3</sup>Charleston M. C. O., M. M., 1763-67, 52.

<sup>4</sup>Mem. Bk. 6, p. 180; 7, p. 158; 8, p. 244, etc.

died in the same Parish, Dec. 16, 1776. He was twice married; first, Feb. 12, 1756, to Ann....., (b. 1738, Aug. 4, d. 1759 Mar. 15); second, May 18, 1760, to Martha Brown, (b. 1737, Feb. 21).<sup>1</sup> In his will,<sup>2</sup> written May 16, 1771, and proved Feb. 1, 1777, he mentions his wife Martha, his son Joseph, his daughter Christiana, his brother John, his nephew Thomas Sumter and his niece Mary Sumter.

He inherited all the plantations of his father, and took a prominent part in the civil and military life of the province. In Oct. 1749, he was an Ensign in Capt. Isaac Brunson's company of foot;<sup>3</sup> in Lyttleton's campaign against the Cherokees, in 1759-60, he was Captain of a company in Col. Richardson's regiment,<sup>4</sup>—his brother John Cantey being his adjutant; and shortly before his death he was Major of the Camden Provincial Militia.<sup>5</sup>

Issue: (Family Bible Records.)

- i Samuel John Cantey d. 1761, June 24.
- 48. ii Christiana Cantey d. 1813, Jan. 28; m. (1) Francis Lesesne, (2) Isaac Connor.
- 49. iii Joseph Cantey b. 1765, Nov. 27, d. 1834, Sept. 6; m (1) 1784, Feb. 5, Ann Connor, (2) 1795, May 14, Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Connor.

· 26.

### Major John Cantey of St. Mark's.

I. 2. 2. 4.

John Cantey, son of Capt. Joseph and Mary Cantey of St. Mark's Parish, is referred to in the early records as

<sup>1</sup>Family Bible Records.

<sup>2</sup>In addition to these records the following also found in the same Bible:

"Henry Montgomery was born July 14, 1754.

"Henry Montgomery and Martha Cantey were married 18th of May [year torn away].

"My wife Martha Montgomery departed this life May 20, 1779."

So it appears that Samuel Cantey's widow married a second time. (Note the discrepancy in age!)

<sup>3</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1774-78, p. 410.

<sup>4</sup>Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish."

<sup>5</sup>Records in office of Hist. Commission, Columbia.

<sup>6</sup>Drayton's "Memoirs of the Revolution," vi, p. 353. See also S. C. Statutes, Vol. IV, pp. 122, 123, and "Historic Camden."

John Cantey, Jr., to distinguish him from Capt. John Cantey of Pinetree Hill. He died May 15, 1786.<sup>1</sup>

Like his father and brother he was prominent in both civil and military affairs. In 1762 he was a Road Commissioner;<sup>2</sup> he was repeatedly a Justice of the Peace;<sup>3</sup> and in Dec. 1774, he was a member of the famous Grand Jury at Camden, with his brother Samuel.<sup>4</sup> In Lyttleton's expedition of 1759-60 he was adjutant in his brother's company;<sup>5</sup> in the campaign against the Tories preceding the Revolution he was a Major in Col. Richardson's regiment;<sup>6</sup> and during the Revolution he was an active partisan, and his home was often Gen. Marion's headquarters. The latter gave a ball there the night he heard of Cornwallis' surrender.<sup>7</sup>

Major Cantey was married at least three times. In deeds of 1765 and 1766 his wife's name, Margaret, appears;<sup>8</sup> John Connor of Prince Frederick Parish, in his will dated Feb. 28, 1777,<sup>9</sup> refers to his daughter Hannah Cantey and

<sup>1</sup>S. C. Gazette, May 22, 1786, death notice of "Major John Cantey."

<sup>2</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol 9, p. 200; Vol. 4, p. 193.

<sup>3</sup>S. C. Gazette, April 24, 1770. Suppl., etc.

<sup>4</sup>"Historic Camden."

<sup>5</sup>Records in office of Hist. Commission, Columbia.

<sup>6</sup>See letter from Col. Richardson to Henry Laurens, President of the Council of Safety, Sept. 6, 1775. Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," p. 432.

<sup>7</sup>Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution."

<sup>8</sup>Mem. Bk. 12, p. 59; original deed, July 5, 1766.

According to tradition this wife, Margaret, was Margaret Richardson, daughter of Col. Richard Richardson; but there is no other evidence in favor of this. It is much more probable that she was a daughter of Samuel Little, of St. John's, Berkeley. In the S. C. Gaz., Jan. 28, 1766, John Cantey and Samuel Little advertise as administrators of the estate of Mr. Samuel Little, of St. John's Berkeley, dec. In the P. C. of Charleston there is an application, Dec. 23, 1763, by Samuel and William Little, minors, sons of Samuel Little, of St. John's Parish, to have their brother-in-law, John Cantey, of St. Mark's, appointed their guardian for property they were entitled to by the death of George Ball. (George Ball, who died 1753-4, without children, left his property to his wife, Catherine, and his brothers, Samuel and William Little; Samuel Little and William Bannister being appointed executors.) Further, on Jan. 20, 1775, there was granted a citation to Ann Bannister, widow, John Cook, of St. John's Berkeley, and John Cantey, of St. Mark's, Esq., to administer the estate of William Bannister, of St. John's, Berkeley, "as next of kin." (Josiah Brunson, of St. John's (d. 1760), in his will calls Wm. Bannister and James McKelvey his brothers.)

<sup>9</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1776-84, p. 224.

John Connor, in this will, refers to "son-in-law, John Cantey's two daughters, Martha Cantry and Margaret Cantey," and to the fact that his daughter, Hannah Cantey, is then pregnant.

son-in-law John Cantey; and it is known that his last wife was Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Flud, widow of Col. William Flud (d. 1778, Sept.)

Issue: So far as is known.

- i Martha Cantey,\* living in 1777.
- ii Margaret Cantey,\* living in 1777.
- 50. iii Mary Cantey b. 1780, d. 1863, June 19; m. 1801, July, Wade Hampton.

Last wife.

- 51. iv Susan Flud Cantey b. 1786, d. ....; m. 1804, Dec. 13, John Christopher Schulz.

## 27.

### Mary Cantey.

#### I. 2. 2. 5.

Mary Cantey, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Mary Cantey of St. Marks, was twice married, first, before 1762,<sup>1</sup> to William Jameson<sup>2</sup> (d. 1766), son of William and Margaret Jameson of Ireland; second, in 1767 to Gen. Thomas Sumter (b. 1734, Aug. 14, d. 1832, June 1). She died in 1817.

The life of Gen. Sumter is too well known to be given here. A monument has been recently erected in his honor at Statesburg, S. C., the inscription on which is as follows:

<sup>1</sup>According to Bullock, see "History and Genealogy of the Habersham Family," p. 128, et. seq., Martha Cantey, sister of Mrs. Hampton, became the second wife of Capt. Wm. Ransom Davis (d. 1799, Dec. 19, aged 44), and bore him three children: i Warren Ransom (b. about 1793, d. 1834, unm.); ii Martha Maria (d. 1853, Nov. 13), m. 1822, Feb. 21, John Ewing Calhoun (see S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag., Vol. VII, p. 155, for their descendants); iii Henry, d. young.

In this connection a letter of Gen. Hampton's, of date Dec. 24, 1799, referring to Capt. Davis' death and to Mrs. Cantey's distress, is of interest. (See loc. cit., p. 171.)

<sup>2</sup>On Jan. 4, 1762, Joseph Cantey deeds slaves to his dau., Mary Jameson. Charleston P. C., M. M., p. 79.

<sup>3</sup>Charleston P. C., 1760-67, p. 579. Will written Jan. 8, 1766, proved Aug. 28, 1766. He left no children.



*West Side.*

This stone marks the grave of one of South  
Carolina's most distinguished citizens,  
THOMAS SUMTER.

One of the founders of the Republic.

Born in Va., Aug. 14, 1734.

Died June 1, 1832.

*South Side.*

Erected by the General Assembly of S. C.  
1907.

*East Side.*

He came to South Carolina about 1760  
and was in the Indian Service on the  
Frontier for several years before settling  
as a planter in this vicinity.

Commandant of 6th Regt., S. C. Line,  
Continental Estab., 1776-1778.

Brig. Gen. S. C. Militia, 1780-1782.

Member of Continental Congress, 1783-1784.

Member U. S. Congress, 1789-1793, 1797-1801.

U. S. Senator, 1801-1810.

*North Side.*

Tanto Nomini Nullum  
Par Elogium.

For a full biography of Gen. Sumter, see "An Address  
delivered by Henry A. M. Smith at the Unveiling of the  
Monument to General Thomas Sumter, at Statesburg, S.  
C., August 14, 1907."

52. i Thomas Sumter, Jr., b. 1768, Aug. 30, d. 1840,  
June 15; m. 1802, Mar. 20, Natalie de Delage.

ii Mary Sumter, mentioned in will of uncle, Samuel  
Cantey, May 16, 1771. She died young.

28.

Joseph Cantey.

I. 2. 3. 2.

Joseph Cantey, son of Samuel and Ann Cantey of Prince  
Frederick, was born Jan. 26, 1735, and was baptized June

18, 1742, in Prince Frederick Parish. Land grants to him are recorded as early as 1759;<sup>1</sup> and he was apparently a prominent citizen of Craven County, for he was repeatedly a Justice of the Peace, and in 1767 he was a member of the Grand Jury.

His wife's name was Ann; but his married life was not happy, as is seen from the following advertisement in the South Carolina Gazette of March 27, 1776:

"St. Mark's Parish, July 25, 1775, whereas my wife, Ann Cantey, has eloped from me sometime past, I hereby warn all persons, etc. \* \* \* Joseph Cantey."

His will was filed in the Probate Court at Camden, Aug. 16, 1781.

Issue: (Taken from his will.)

- i Samuel Cantey.<sup>2</sup>
- ii Joseph Cantey.<sup>3</sup>
- iii Martha Cantey, m. before Aug. 1781, Ebenezer Bagnal.
- iv Matthew Cantey.
- 53. v Thomas Cantey. [b. 1772, Jan. 26, d. 1809, Sept. 8; m. Susan Singletary.]

## 29.

Harriet Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. I.

Harriet Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his first wife, Harriet Drake, married Richard Walter<sup>1</sup> (d. 1784, April), a merchant of Charleston on May 2, 1765.<sup>2</sup> After his death she returned to St. Stephen's ✓ Parish and lived on her plantations there.<sup>3</sup> She died in the

<sup>1</sup>Charleston M. C. O., F. 3, 558; Y. 3, 189, etc.

<sup>2</sup>It is possible that he is the Samuel Cantey, of St. James', Goose Creek, Innkeeper, whose wife was Judith, and who made deed of gift to his children, May 25, 1804. See Note 10.

<sup>3</sup>It is probable that he is the Joseph Cantey who, with wife, Isabelle, sells 2,500 acres, on Great Lynche's Creek, Dec., 1791. Camden P. C., B. 97.

<sup>4</sup>Martha Cantey, half-sister of Charles Cantey, had a grandson by this name; possibly they are the same.

<sup>5</sup>S. C. Hist. Mag., XI, p. 29.

<sup>6</sup>See Dubose's "Reminiscences, etc."

second half of the year 1792, her will<sup>a</sup> being written July 21, and proved Nov. 17.

Issue:<sup>b</sup>

- i Mary Walter, m. 1784, Oct. 7, Peter Sinkler, Jr., son of Peter Sinkler and his first wife, Elizabeth Mouzon. No issue.
- ii Harriet Walter, m. before 1807, Sims Lequeux.
- iii Martha Walter, m. (1) after 1793, C. G. White, (2) 1801, Dec. 6, Samuel Dubose.
- iv Sarah Cantey Walter, m. after 1807, Benjamin Ioor.
- v Richard Charles Walter, m. Ellen Ford.
- vi John Cantey Walter, m. Magdalen Taylor.
- vii William Drake Walter, b. 1784.

### 30.

Elizabeth Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 2.

Elizabeth Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his first wife, Harriet Drake, was twice married; first, in March 1771, René Peyre (d. 1773, Dec.), son of René Peyre and Floride Bonneau [see note to 14]; second, to Peter Sinkler of St. Stephen's, she being his fourth wife. She died in Oct. 1783, her will being written Oct. 19 and proved Nov. 1 of that year.<sup>c</sup>

For an account of the life of Peter Sinkler, see Dubose's "Reminiscences, etc." According to this his previous wives were Elizabeth Mouzon, ..... Boisseau and Catherine Palmer. He was the brother of Capt. James Sinkler, who married in succession two daughters of Charles Cantey, and of Dorothy Sinkler, who was the second wife of Col. Richard Richardson. His plantation, "Lifeland," had belonged previously to Mrs. Mary (Cantey) Jameson, who later married Gen. Sumter.

Issue: First husband.

<sup>a</sup>Charleston P. C., B, 701.

<sup>b</sup>The names of the husbands and wives are taken from Dubose's "Reminiscences, etc."

<sup>c</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. A., p. 222.

- i Floride Bonneau Peyre b. 1772, Feb. 4, d. 1844, May 11; m. 1792, May 12, John Peter Richardson, son of Gen. Richard Richardson and his second wife, Dorothy Sinkler. (See 18.)

## 31.

Charlotte Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 4.

Charlotte Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and Harriet Drake, his first wife, married Benjamin Walker, Jr., of St. Stephen's, son of Benjamin Walker and Elizabeth Palmer. In her sister's, Mrs. Mary Sinkler's, will, she is referred to simply as "Charlotte," and provision is made in case she has children. Her husband's will<sup>1</sup> was proved March 24, 1792, and in it he mentions his wife Charlotte and the children named below.

(It is possible, of course, that they were his children by a previous marriage.)

Issue:

- i Ann Walker, (m. George English of Clarendon, according to Dubose.)
- ii Benjamin Walker, ("not 21.")
- iii James Cantey Walker.

## 32.

Ann Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 5.

Ann Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and Harriet Drake, his first wife, married John Drake, son of John<sup>1</sup> and Mary Drake. She was dead in Oct. 1783, the date of her sister Elizabeth's will.

Issue: (Register of St. James' Santee.)

- i Charles Drake b. 1765, Aug. 30, d. before 1793.
- ii Harriet Drake b. 1766, Sept. 26.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., 1792, B.

<sup>1</sup>The connection between John Drake and the two wives of Charles Cantey is not known.

- iii Charles Cantey Drake<sup>1</sup> b. 1771, Apr. 12, d. 1794,  
Oct. 27; m. before Mar. 29, 1793, Lois Lequeux.
- iv William Drake b. 1772, July 6, d. before 1793.

## 33.

Sarah Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 6.

Sarah Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and Harriet Drake, his first wife, became the second wife of Capt. James Sinkler of "Old Santee," St. Stephen's. (His first wife, according to Dubose, was ..... Calusac, and his third, Margaret Cantey, half-sister of Sarah.) She was dead in Oct. 1780, the date of her father's death, and her husband died Nov. 20, 1800.<sup>1</sup> (See 35.)

Issue:

- i Anne Cantey Sinkler, m. 1791, May 10, James Burchell Richardson, son of Gen. Richard Richardson and his second wife, Dorothy Sinkler. (See 18.)

## 34.

Charles Cantey, Jr., of St. Stephen's.

I. I. I. 7. 7.

Charles Cantey, Jr., only son of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his second wife, Ann Drake, was born and died in St. Stephen's Parish. According to his tomb-stone inscription, as copied by the late H. A. DeSaussure, Esq., he died Oct. 20, 1789, aged 28 years and 11 months. He married Margaret Evance, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Evance, of St. James' Santee. According to the register of this parish, she was born July 29, 1764; and she died between July 12, 1847 and Mar. 8, 1848, the dates of the writing and the proving of her will. (Mr. DeSaus-

<sup>1</sup>See deed of "Charles Cantey Drake and wife, Louisa," March 29, 1793. Charleston M. C. O., M. 8, p. 26, "Only son and heir-at-law of his father, John Drake."

<sup>1</sup>See DeSaussure's Reports, Vol. II, p. 128.

sure's copy of her tomb-stone inscription is "born 29th. July, 1765 and died 2d. March, 1847").

In Mr. Dubose's "Reminiscences of St. Stephen's," is given a charming account of Mrs. Cantey; her cordial manners, warm hospitality and kindly sympathy.

Issue: (According to Dubose.)

- i Margaret Cantey<sup>1</sup> b. 1787, Jan. 16, d. 1854, Aug. 7; m. Press McPherson Smith. (No issue. ?)
- ii Ann Susan Cantey,<sup>1</sup> m. 1804, John Dubose.

## 35.

## Margaret Cantey.

1. 1. 1. 7. 8.

Margaret Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his second wife, Ann Drake, became the third wife of Capt. James Sinkler of "Old Santee," St. Stephen's Parish, (b. 1740, d. 1800, Nov. 20). [His second wife had been her half-sister Sarah. See 33.] She died Dec. 4, 1821.

Issue: (Family records.)

- i Charles Sinkler b. 1780, d. 1817, Nov. 20; m. 1817, June 17, Elizabeth Peyre, dau. of Francis Peyre and Catherine Sinkler. No issue. (See note under 14.)
- ii William Sinkler b. 1787, Nov. 2; d. 1853, June 8; m. 1810, Jan. 16, Elizabeth Allen Broiin, dau. of Archibald and Mary (Deas) Broiin.
- iii Margaret Anna Sinkler b. 1793, Feb. 2, d. ....; m. 1815, Dec. 17, John Linton Thomson of "Belleville," son of Col. Wm. Russell and Elizabeth (Sabb) Thomson.
- iv James Sinkler b. after Feb. 1798, the date of his father's will.

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<sup>1</sup>Dates are from tombstone; date of birth is given in Register of St. James', Santee Parish.

<sup>2</sup>See "Historic Camden," p. 372.

## 36.

Ann Peyre.

I. I. I. 8. 4.

Ann Peyre, daughter of Samuel Peyre and Sarah Cantey, was born Mar. 26, 1755, and on Mar. 20, 1777, married Thomas Walter, the celebrated botanist. (See Dubose, loc. cit.)

Issue:

- i. Ann Walter, m. 1794, May 29, Thomas Hasell Thomas of "Betaw," St. Stephen's Parish.
- ii Mary Peyre Walter b. 1780; m. 1800, Aug. 19, Francis Peyre, son of René and Hannah (Simons) Peyre. (See note under 14.)

## 37.

William Cantey.

I. I. 2. I. I.

William Cantey, eldest son of Josiah Cantey and Elizabeth Boswood, was born in St. Andrew's Parish, Nov. 6, 1732. His wife's name was Rebecca.

In Salley's "History of Orangeburg County," there are two references to him and his wife. On Dec. 28, 1754, he was sponsor at the baptism of Peter, son of William and Sarah Brunson; and when his own son Josiah was baptized, James and Elizabeth Brunson were sponsors.

It is probable that he is the William Cantey who was a Captain in the Revolution, under Gen. Williamson, as appears in a Court Martial proceeding, of date June 28, 1779.<sup>1</sup>

He certainly owned large tracts of land on Jack's Creek, Camden District, which were offered for sale in 1793, after his death.

Issue: So far as is known.

- i Josiah Cantey b. 1760, Jan. 20. He was probably the Josiah Cantey who married a Miss Vine and was a surveyor in Camden after the Revolution.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>S. C. Gaz., Aug. 13, 1779.

<sup>2</sup>Historic Camden."

## 38.

## Mary Cantey.

I. 1. 2. 3. I.

Mary Cantey, eldest daughter of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt his wife, was "baptized Dec. 2, 1753, aged 4 years," in Prince Frederick Parish; but the date of her death is not known. On Nov. 19, 1769 she married Ely Kershaw, (d. 1780, Dec., aged 37.)

Ely Kershaw<sup>1</sup> came from Yorkshire to Charleston about 1750, with his two brothers, Joseph and William. In 1766 he was granted the land on which Cheraw is now located; and he and his brother Joseph laid out the town, calling it "Chatham," in honor of the elder Pitt.

He and his brothers became prosperous merchants, having stores in different parts of the State: where Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, etc., now are. In 1774 he moved to Camden. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, which met Jan. 11, 1775, and served on its executive committee. At the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the American cause, was Captain in Col. Wm. Thomson's Rangers, and rose to be Lieut. Colonel in 1779. He was engaged in many battles and was distinguished for his bravery. His sword, engraved with his name and the date "1775" is preserved by his descendants.

He and his brother Joseph were exiled by the British after the surrender of Charleston; and he died en route to Bermuda, in Dec. 1780.

Issue: (Family records.)

- i John Kershaw b. 1769, Dec. 7, d. 1798, Apr.; unm.
- ii Ely Kershaw b. 1771, May 3, d. 1804, Mar. 16; unm.
- iii Rebecca Kershaw b. 1775, June, d. 1802, May 21; m. 1793, Mar. 17, Joseph Brevard, son of John and Jane (McWhorter) Brevard.

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<sup>1</sup>"Historic Camden," pp. 109, 110, 123, 203, 381-383.

Gregg's "Old Cheraws," pp. 104, 236.

Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," pp. 279, 386, 388.



## 39.

## Sarah Cantey.

## 1. 1. 2. 3. 2.

Sarah Cantey, daughter of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt, his wife, was born at "Salt Lake" Plantation, on the Wateree River, Feb. 15, 1753, and died in Camden, Feb. 12, 1786. In the year 1770 she married Capt. John Chesnut of "Knight's Hill."

In the notice, in the Camden newspaper, of her funeral, she is referred to as "the amiable consort of John Chesnut, Esq., merchant of this place—her remains were this day attended to Knight's Hill, her once favorite retreat, by a numerous band of friends and acquaintances, whose unfeigned sorrow gave ample testimony that she died as sincerely lamented as she had lived respected." A silhouette of her, made by cutting a profile out of parchment and stretching it across a piece of black silk held in a frame is in the possession of her descendant, David R. Williams, Esq., of Camden.

John Chesnut, son of James and Margaret Chesnut, was born in the Valley of Virginia, June 18, 1743, and was brought to South Carolina by his mother and stepfather, Jasper Sutton, when he was thirteen years old. He entered the Kershaw stores as apprentice, but was a partner by the time he was 23.

At the time of the Revolution his landed estates were very large, and he was a most influential man. He was a delegate to the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, which met in Charleston, Jan. 11, 1775 and again on June 1. He was later elected to the Committee of Continental Association. He was appointed "Justice of the Quorum" for Orangeburg District in 1775, and Justice of the Peace in April 1776. When the war began, he was attached to the 3d South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Colonel William Thomson, as Paymaster with the rank of Captain. After the battle of Purrysburg he resigned, having an attack of rheumatism which confined him to bed for six months. As soon as he recovered, he obtained a command

in the militia, and served during the Georgia campaign; later, at the evacuation of Charleston, 1780, he was taken prisoner and paroled to his plantation at Knight's Hill.

While a prisoner on parole, John Rutledge, the Dictator, came to stay all night with him, but on being told "it is very unhealthy here, your Excellency," he took the hint and fled, thus escaping capture by Tarleton. Lord Rawdon then commanded the British forces in Camden, and upon the approach of the American army, in August 1780, called upon all the inhabitants to take up arms against their countrymen. Colonel John Chesnut, among others, refused; and he was thrown into prison and chained to the floor. He bore to his grave the marks of these irons about his ankles.

After the Revolution he took a prominent part in the politics of the State. In 1788 he was a member of the Convention to frame the Constitution; in 1793 and again in 1796 he was elected to the State Senate; and he was among the first selection of Trustees for the South Carolina College then founded. He was an intimate friend of General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of Governor John Rutledge and Colonel Wade Hampton; and General Washington, in his visit to the South, in 1791, was entertained by him in Camden. His portrait, by Gilbert Stuart, is now in the possession of his great-great-grandson, David Rogerson Williams, 3d.

He became a very rich man and lived in great state in his different houses. One part of his social life which pleased the younger part of the community was a weekly ball and supper. He often travelled with coach and four to Charleston or Columbia in the winter; and rarely missed a visit to Virginia and Philadelphia or New York in the summer. He was well educated; and had a fine library.

On April 1, 1813, he died, and was buried beside his wife in the family burying ground at Knight's Hill.

Issue:

- i Mary Chesnut b. 1771, Jan. 21, d. 1843, Jan.....; m. 1789, Duncan McRae, whose first wife was Sarah Powell. (See 44.)

- ii James Chesnut b. 1773, Feb. 19, d. 1866, Feb. 17; m. 1796, Sept. 20, Mary Cox, daughter of Col. John Cox, of Philadelphia.
- iii Sarah CanteY Chesnut b. 1774, Dec. 12, d. 1851, June.....; m. 1793, Mar. 17, John Taylor, later Governor of South Carolina. (See S. C. Hist. Mag., Vol. VIII.)
- iv Harriet Chesnut b. 1776, Dec. 19, d. 1831, Sept. 7; unm.
- v Rebecca Chesnut b. 1779, June 8, d. 1779, Nov. 6.
- vi John Chesnut b. 1783, Jan. 3, d. 1799, Aug. 15.
- vii Margaret Rebecca Chesnut b. 1786, Jan. 24, d..... Nov. 3; m. 1808, Jan. 21, James Sutherland Deas, son of John and Elizabeth (Allen) Deas.

## 40.

## Capt. James CanteY of Camden.

## I. I. 2. 3. 3.

James CanteY, eldest son of Capt. John CanteY of Camden and Mary McGirt, his wife, was born in Camden District, S. C., and died near Milledgeville, Ga., "Oct. 9, 1817, aged 62." His wife was Martha Whitaker (d. 1806, May 9), daughter of James Whitaker of Camden.

He was a Lieutenant under Col. Richardson, in the Snow Campaign of Nov. 1775; and was also Lieutenant in Col. Thomson's regiment of Rangers in the Continental army, but resigned Mar. 26, 1778.<sup>1</sup> He again, however, took service with the State militia, rose to the rank of Captain and was in command of an outpost on Sullivan's Island at the time of the surrender of Charleston.<sup>2</sup> Returning to Camden, it is said he guided Col. Washington to Rugeley's Fort. After the Revolution he was offered many offices but would accept no other than that of Captain of militia. In 1798 he sold his land at Camden, and moved to the neighborhood of Milledgeville, Ga., where he died. Issue: (Family records.)

<sup>1</sup>Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," also S. C. Hist. Mag., VIII, 79.

<sup>2</sup>"Historic Camden," also Charleston Year Book, 1897, p. 400.

- i John Cantey b. 1786, Mar. 11, d. 1854, June 28; m. Emma Susanna Richardson, dau. of John Peter and Floride Bonneau (Peyre) Richardson. See 18.
- ii Zachariah Cantey b. 1787, Dec. 10, d. in youth.
- iii Mary Cantey b. 1790, Jan. 25; m. William Whitaker, son of Hudson Whitaker.
- iv Sarah Catherine Cantey b. 1792, Apr. 10, d. 1877; m. Col. Henry Crowell, son of Samuel and Tabitha (Bradford) Crowell.
- v James Willis Cantey b. 1794, Nov. 30, d. 1860, Aug. 20, m. 1822, Mar. 26. Camilla Floride Richardson, dau. of John Peter and Floride Bonneau (Peyre) Richardson. See 18.

## 41.

## Gen. Zachariah Cantey of Camden.

## I. 1. 2. 3. 4.

Zachariah Cantey, son of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt, his wife, was born in Camden District in 1759 and died there Sept. 8, 1822. His wife was Sarah Boykin (d. 1821), daughter of Capt. Samuel and Elizabeth (Inman) Boykin of Camden.

He was one of the Camden militia who surrendered and were paroled at Charleston in 1780. But later he returned to service and was Quartermaster under Gen. Greene. He felt justified in breaking his parole because, on refusing to guide Major Cochrane of Tarleton's regiment in his pursuit of Col Buford, he was turned out of his house and severely persecuted. In "Historic Camden" many stories are told of his skill and bravery.

After the Revolution he engaged in a most successful mercantile and milling business with Duncan McRae in Camden. In 1804 he was elected State Senator; in 1805 he was appointed a trustee of the South Carolina College; and he was General of militia for many years.

Issue: (Family records.)

- i Samuel Boykin Cantey (Lieut. U. S. A.), d. 1813,

- Sept. 11; killed in a duel on Sullivan's Island; leaving no issue.
- ii Zachariah Cantey d. soon after he was grown, leaving no issue.
  - iii Henry T. Cantey (Capt.) d. 1831, Feb. 21, aged 26, leaving no issue.
  - iv Elizabeth Boykin Cantey, m. Charles Edwards, no issue.
  - v. Edward Cantey d. 1822, Sept. 2, unm.
  - vi Sarah Cantey b. 1813, Dec. 19, d. 1835, Mar. 23; m. 1830, Feb. 14, Philip Augustus Stockton, son of Lucius Witham and Eliza Augusta (Coxe) Stockton, of Princeton, N. J.

## 42.

Colonel Richard Richardson, Jr.

## I. I. 2. 4. I.

Richard Richardson, Jr., eldest son of Gen Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, was born in Prince Frederick Parish, Mar. 4, 1741, and he died in 1818. In 1761 he married Dorcas Nelson (b. 1741, d. 1834), daughter of Capt. John Nelson and ..... Brunson. (An account of her life is given in Mrs. Ellett's "Women of the Revolution, vol. 1, p. 263.)

In Lyttleton's campaign against the Cherokees of 1759-60, he was a Lieutenant in Capt. Samuel Cantey's company;<sup>1</sup> and later, like his father, he was prominent in the Revolution. He was in the Snow campaign of 1775, being Captain of Militia; and in 1776 he was commissioned Captain in the 2d Regiment, under Col. Sumter. He became Major, was taken prisoner at Charleston and paroled; returning to service he joined Gen. Marion, and at the battle of Eutaw Springs, he, now a Colonel, commanded the right of Marion's Brigade.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Records in office of the Historical Commission, Columbia.

<sup>2</sup>DeSaussure's "Names of Officers, etc."  
Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution."

In 1776 he had been, like his father, one of the committee to carry into effect the Continental Association; he was a representative to the Jacksonboro Assembly of Jan. 1782; and a member of the House of Representatives in Mar. 1783.<sup>9</sup>

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- i Martha Richardson, m. John James, Jr.
  - ii Richard Richardson, 3d., d. unm.
  - iii Mary Richardson b. 1763, Nov. 10, d. 1803, Nov.; m. 1787, Oct. 9, William Billups, son of Robert and Anne (Ransom?) Billups.
  - iv Dorcas Richardson, m. .... Dow.
  - v Susannah Richardson b. 1789, d. 1824; m. Dr. John Boyd of Clarendon County.
  - vi Harriet Richardson.
- Four others died young.

## 43.

## Martha Richardson.

## I. 1. 2. 4. 2.

Martha Richardson, daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, married Col. Archibald McDonald, of Revolutionary fame. In his will, dated Mar. 29, 1785 he mentions the children named below.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- i Susannah McDonald b. 1768, Oct. 3, d. 1843, May 16; m. (1) Adam Connor, Sr., (2) 1795, May 14, Joseph Cantey. (See 49.)
- ii Martha McDonald, m. before 1793, Matthew Singleton Moore, son of Isham and Ann (Singleton) Moore.
- iii William McDonald b. 1773, Mar., d. 1818, Oct. 15; m. (1) Mary Martha Couturier of "Tower's Hill," (2) Mrs. Emily Louisa (Kirk) Dwight, widow.
- iv Mary Margaret McDonald.

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<sup>9</sup>"Historic Camden," pp. 109, 286.

## 44.

Rebecca Richardson.

## I. I. 2. 4. 3.

Rebecca Richardson, daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 2, 1752, and died in Philadelphia, May 12, 1834. She was twice married; first, at the age of sixteen, to..... Cooper; second, in 1774, to John Singleton of "Midway" (b. 1754, Sept. 1, d. 1820, Dec. 5), son of Col. Matthew and Mary (James) Singleton, and Lieutenant in his father's company of horse in the campaign of 1775, under Col. Richard Richardson.

Issue: Family records.

- i John Peter Singleton b. 1775, Mar. 5, d. unm.
- ii Richard Singleton b. 1776, Nov. 5, d. 1852, Nov. 26; m. (1) 1802, May 27, Charlotte Videau Ashby, dau. of Anthony and Charlotte (Marion) Ashby, (2) 1812, Feb. 3, Rebecca Travis Coles of Virginia.
- iii Harriet Richardson Singleton b. 1779, Mar. 13, d. 1817, June 2; m. (1) 1804, May 4, Robert Broûn, son of Archibald and Mary (Deas) Broûn, (2) 1813, Jan. 11, John Russell Spann.
- iv Matthew R. Singleton, b. 1783, July 16, d. 1793, Oct. 1.
- v Mary Martha Singleton, b. 1785, June 5, d. 1863, Dec.; m. 1812, Jan. 10, Powell McRae, son of Duncan and Sarah (Powell) McRae.

## 45.

Capt. Edward Richardson.

## I. I. 2. 4. 5.

Edward Richardson, son of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, died June 26, 1808. On Mar. 8, 1776, he married Rachel Heatly (b. 1758, Aug. 24, d. 1820, Sept. 7), daughter of Col. William and Mary Elizabeth (Courtonne) Heatly, of St. Matthew's Parish.

He served in the Revolution, being appointed Captain of Thomson's Rangers, June 18, 1775, and resigning Jan. 30, 1776, and then holding office with the militia.<sup>1</sup> After the surrender of Charleston, he was for a while on parole, but soon returned to service with Gen. Marion.

Issue: (Family records).

- i Edward Richardson (Col.), b. 1780, Apr. 22, d. 1840, Aug. 31; m. Mary Elizabeth Turquand. (d. 1848, Dec. 10) dau. of Rev. Paul Turquand. No issue.
- ii Charlotte Richardson b. 1784, Sept. 29; m. 1802, Turner Stark. No issue.
- iii Eliza Richardson b. 1789, Jan. 26, d. 1816, Oct. 16; m. .... Willett. No issue.
- iv William Heatley Richardson b. 1794, Aug. 14, d. 1797, Aug. 3.
- v Mary Rebecca Richardson b. 1797, Nov. 17, d. aged 31; m. (1) Richard M. Bee of Charleston, (2) after 1817, John T. McCord.

## 46.

Susannah Richardson.

1. 1. 2. 4. 6.

Susannah Richardson, daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, became the wife of Col. Laurence Manning (d 1804). He was an Irishman and came to South Carolina from Virginia as Lieutenant in "Lee's Legion." He was distinguished in many battles and by many acts of personal bravery. His exploit of using a British officer as a shield for himself at the battle of Eutaw is the subject of a painting in the State House at Columbia.

On the organization of the State militia, after the Revolution, he was appointed Adjutant General, and he held the office till his death. He also served the State in its legislature.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- i Richard Irving Manning b. 1789, May 1, d. 1836,

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<sup>1</sup>Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," pp. 279, 386, 388.



May 1; m. 1814, Elizabeth Peyre Richardson, dau. of John Peter and Floride Bonneau (Peyre) Richardson. See 18.

- ii Martha Manning, m. Jephtha Dyson.
- iii Laurence Manning, m. Martha Ashley.
- iv Matilda Manning d. unm.

## 47.

James Cantey.

I. 2. I. 5. I.

James Cantey, son of James Cantey of Georgia and Margaret Anderson, was born in Liberty County, Ga., and died there in the year 1799. His wife was Elizabeth Blandford Inglesby, daughter of William and Mary (Blandford) Inglesby. (After his death she married Joshua Hargreaves, a merchant of Charleston, Jan. 10, 1801.)<sup>1</sup>

His will<sup>2</sup> was dated Aug. 15, 1799, and in it he mentions his wife, his father-in-law, his only child, William, his grandfather, James Cantey, his grandmother, Elizabeth and her second marriage with Philip Williams, and his grandfather David Anderson. He is buried in the Churchyard of the First Baptist Church, Charleston, together with his mother-in-law.

Issue:

- i William Cantey.

## 48.

Christiana Cantey.

I. 2. 2. I. 2.

Christiana Cantey, daughter of Major Samuel Cantey of St. Marks, was twice married; first to Francis Lesesne, second to Isaac Connor. (See Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish.")

Issue: First husband.

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<sup>1</sup>S. C. Gaz., Jan. 12, 1801. "Salley's Marriages."

<sup>2</sup>Records of P. C., Liberty Co., Ga.

- i Mary Ann Lesesne b. 1787, Feb. 28, d. 1814, Oct. 25; m. James H. Montgomery.

49.

## Joseph Cantey.

1. 2. 2. 1. 3.

Joseph Cantey, son of Major Samuel Cantey of St. Mark's and his second wife, Martha Brown, was born Nov. 27, 1765, and died Sept. 6, 1834. He was twice married: first, Feb. 5, 1784, to Ann Connor (d. 1794, Apr. 13); second, May 14, 1795, to Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Connor (b. 1768, Oct. 3, d. 1843, May 16), widow of Adam Connor, Sr.

According to Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish" he was one of its most influential citizens. The records below are taken from the family Bible.

Issue: First wife.

- i Samuel Cantey b. 1784, Nov. 4, d. 1855, Sept. 2, unm.
- ii John Cantey b. 1786, Sept. 27, d. 1812, Oct. 14.
- iii Christiana Hannah Cantey b. 1788, Nov. 22, d. 1792, Sept. 26.
- iv Joseph Francis Cantey b. 1790, Sept. 8, d. 1818, Aug. 30; m. Susannah Elizabeth Singleton, dau. of Thomas Day and Mary Magdalen (Blanchard) Singleton, Sr.
- v Archibald Cantey b. 1792, May 14, d. 1824, Nov. 23, unm.
- vi Isaac Cantey b. 1794, Mar. 16, d. 1794, Oct. 19.

Second wife.

- vii Thomas Sumter Cantey b. 1796, Apr. 2, d. 1819, May 11, unm.
- viii Mary Evelinah Cantey b. 1798, Apr. 15, d. 1798, Sept. 17.
- ix William James Ransom Cantey b. 1805, Jan. 11, d. 1845, Nov. 30; m. 1825, Feb. 3, Mary Ann Eliza Bennett, dau. of Samuel and Ann (Sutton) Bennett.

## 50.

## Mary Cantey.

1. 2. 2. 4. 1.

Mary Cantey, eldest daughter of Major John Cantey of St. Mark's, was born in the year 1780 and died June 19, 1863. On July 18, 1801 she married Gen. Wade Hampton (d. 1835, Feb. 4, aged 83), son of Anthony Hampton. [He had been married twice before, first, to Mrs. Epps Howell; second, on Aug. 14, 1786, to Harriet Flud (d. 1794, Oct. 31), daughter of Col William and Susanna (McDonald) Flud of Santee.]

There is a tradition that Wade Hampton taught school, when a young man, on the Tyger River, Spartanburg District. At the beginning of the Revolution it is said that he was uncertain as to which side it was his duty to join; but he soon chose the American. His military services are too well known to be described; but it may be well to enumerate the offices he held. During the Revolution he was 1st Lieut., Capt., Lt. Colonel, and at one time Paymaster of the 6th Continental Regiment; he was commissioned Lt. Colonel, Oct. 10, 1808; Brigadier General, Feb. 15, 1809; and Major General, Mar. 2, 1813. He resigned April 6, 1814. In 1813 he was in command of the army on Lake Champlain; but his refusal to coöperate with Gen. Wilkinson caused the failure of the attack on Montreal.

After his resignation he passed his life on his plantation in Richland District. He was reported to be the wealthiest planter in the United States and to have owned 3,000 slaves.

Issue: (Copied in the main from tomb-stones.)

- i Harriet Hampton d. 1826, Oct. 2, aged 23; unm.
- ii Louisa Wade Hampton d. 1827, Aug. 15, aged 22, unm.
- iii Caroline Martha Hampton b. 1807, Sept. 12, d. 1883, Dec. 12; m. Gen. John S. Preston of Virginia.

- iv Mary Sumter Hampton d. 1832, May 17, aged 21;  
m. Thomas T. Player. No issue.
- v Alfred Hampton d. 1826, Oct. 29, aged 10.
- vi Susan Frances Hampton b. 1816, Feb. 14, d. 1845,  
Oct. 29; m. 1838, April 11, Gov. John Laurence  
Manning, son of Richard Irvine and Elizabeth  
Peyre (Richardson) Manning. See 46.

## 51.

## Susan Flud Cantey.

I. 2. 2. 4. 3.

Susan Flud Cantey, daughter of Major John Cantey of St. Mark's and Susannah McDonald, his wife, was born in 1786, and on Dec. 13, 1804, married John Christopher Schulz (d. 1833) of Pendleton, but at that time a merchant of Columbia.

Issue:

- i Maria Boyd Schulz.
- ii Wade Hampton Schulz, m. Rosa Boyle.
- iii John Schulz, m. Mary H. Boone.
- iv Susan Schulz.
- v Mary Schulz.
- vi Anne Schulz, m. Dr. Thomas L. Burden.
- vii Frederick Schulz.
- viii Henry Schulz, m..... Warley.
- ix Harriet Hampton Schulz, m. Dr. Daniel Flud,  
son of Daniel and Mary (Stanyarne) Flud.

## 52.

## Thomas Sumter, Jr.

I. 2. 2. 5. 1.

Thomas Sumter, Jr., son of Gen. Thomas Sumter and Mary Cantey, his wife, was born in Stateburg, Aug. 30, 1768, and died there June 15, 1840.

He entered diplomatic life in 1800, being appointed by President Jefferson secretary to Mr. Livingston, Minister to France. On the passage from New York to France he

met Mlle. Natalie de Delage de Volude (b. 1782, Oct. 28, d. 1841, Aug. 10), who had been sent to America by her parents at the time of the French Revolution and was now returning under Mr. Livingston's care. They were married Mar. 20, 1802, and returned to America in 1804. He was elected Lieut. Governor of South Carolina, and lived on his plantations near Stateburg, until 1808, when he was appointed Minister to Brazil. After serving there for some years, he returned to South Carolina, where he lived till his death.

Mlle. Natalie de Delage was the daughter of Comte Louis Jean de Delage and Etienne d'Amblimont. The latter was the daughter of the Marquis d'Amblimont of the French navy, and was the dame d'honneur of the unfortunate Princesse de Lamballe. During the French Revolution the Marquise de Delage was at Bordeaux with her three children; and, in making arrangements for escape she found it necessary to entrust her daughter Natalie to a friend who was also fleeing. The latter with her own child and Natalie succeeding in reaching New York. The Marquise and her two children, after leaving France, were captured by a privateer, and this in turn by an English man-of-war, which landed the fugitives in Spain, where they were welcomed. The protector of Natalie, on reaching New York, opened a school for young ladies, and Natalie remained as one of her family. Attending this school were Theodosia Burr, the daughter of Chancellor Livingston and others. After some years the Marquise de Delage thought it was safe to have her daughter return to France, and she came, under the protection of Mr. Livingston.

Issue:

- i Annette Marie Natalie Sumter b. in Paris 1803, Jan. 2, d. 1853, Oct.; m. Comte Joseph de Fontenay of Autun.
- ii Stephanie Beatrix Sumter b. 1805, Mar. 26, d. 1864, July; m. 1825, Guiseppe Binda.
- iii Marie Thomasa Sumter b. 1806, Nov. 24, d. 1828, July 17, in Paris; unm.

- iv Paul Thomas Delage Sumter b. 1809, Nov. 14, d. 1874, July 2; unm.
- v Pauline Brésilia Sumter b. 1813, Mar. 1, d. 1889, Nov. 29; m. 1833, May 8, John W. Brownfield, son of Dr. Robert and Susan (Heriot) Brownfield.
- vi Francis Brasilimo Sumter b. 1815, May 13, d. 1864, July 31; unm. (Capt. Palmetto Regiment, Mexican War.)
- vii Sebastian d'Amblimont Sumter, b. 1820, Sept. 8, d. 1909, Apr.; m. (1) Mary Butler Waties, dau. of Dr. Thomas and Maria (Rutledge) Waties; (2) 1864, Emma Bradley.

## 53.

Thomas Cantey.

1. 2. 3. 2. 5.

Thomas Cantey, son of Joseph and Ann Cantey, was born in Camden District, Jan. 26, 1772, and died in St. George's Parish, Sept. 8, 1809. He married Susan Singletary, who, "with six small children" survived him.<sup>1</sup>

Issue: Only one whose name is known.

- i Thomas Singletary Cantey, m. 1820, Jan. 31, Ann Kenna Harborn.

## Notes.

1. Charles Cantey, Jr., and Mary, his wife, of St. John's Berkley, sell 100 acres, on Jan. 24, 1771, to Joseph Cantey (son of Samuel and Ann Cantey. See 28). The witnesses were William and Josiah Neilson. This land was granted Charles Cantey, June 15, 1765, and was adjacent to land owned by Joseph Cantey. (Charleston M. C. O., Z, 3, 774.)

It is probable that this Charles Cantey was a younger son of Samuel and Ann Cantey, born after June 18, 1742, the date of the baptism of two of their children. (See 10.)

2. A Charles Cantey is noted in the Census of 1790, as

<sup>1</sup>City Gazette, Sept. 19, 1809.

living in Clarendon County, having a family of 2 males over 16 years of age, 2 males under 16, and 1 female, but no slaves.

3. A Charles Cantey received a grant of 266 acres in the Santee Swamp, Clarendon County, May 13, 1820.

4. A Charles Cantey was commissioned 1st Lieut., U. S. A., Aug. 3, 1813, and honorably discharged June 15, 1815. (U. S. Army Records.)

5. A Charles Cantey received a grant of 1,000 acres in Granville County, in the fork of Savannah and Rocky River, June 29, 1772. (Memorial Book 11, p. 279.)

6. James Cantey, a house carpenter of Charleston, died, and his estate, "not exceeding £10," was administered by Mrs. Ann Cantey, his widow, to whom letters were given April 9, 1795. Charleston P. C., 1789-91, p. 237. (He may have been a son of William, son of Samuel. See 10.)

7. Rebecca Cantey, born in Charleston, died in that city, Mar. 4, 1822, of old age, aged 80, and was buried in the Circular Church Yard. (Records of Health Office.)

8. Ann Cantey, born in Charleston, died in that city, of old age, May 21, 1827, aged 82, and was buried in the Circular Church Yard. (Records of Health Office.) Query: Was she the widow of James Cantey, mentioned in note 6?

9. Elizabeth Cantey married Abijah Russ on Apr. 6, 1758. (Register of St. Thomas and St. Dennis Parish.) She may have been a daughter of Samuel and Ann Cantey. [An Abijah Russ was born in this Parish, Oct. 15, 1736; and the inventory of one of this name was filed June 13, 1774, Joseph Cantey being an appraiser, St. Mark's Parish.]

10. In the deed of gift of Samuel Cantey of St. James' Goose Creek, referred to in note under 28, he mentions the following children: Ann, wife of Robert Hamilton, Jr., of Kingstree; Martha, Mary B., Samuel and Robert W. His wife Judith had died before 1804 and after 1795. (Charleston M. C. O., X. 7, 100, and W. 7, 442.)

11. Josias Cantey receives a grant of 450 acres in St. Mark's Parish, Dec. 20, 1774; Mem. Bk. 13, p. 159.

12. Philip Cantey, who died Sept. 29, 1794, according

to the record in the Family Bible of Major Samuel Cantey, was evidently closely connected with the family of Capt. Joseph Cantey of St. Mark's. He witnessed various deeds for members of the family in 1774, 1777, 1783 and 1792. He was in the militia at the siege of Charleston, previous to the surrender of 1780, as he signed one of the petitions. (Charleston Year Book, 1897, p. 400.) He was probably a son of William, son of Capt. James.

13. From a conveyance under a court judgment, dated Aug. 31, 1783, it seems that John Webb and Mary Cantey were the executors of Col. Wm. Fludd (d. 1778). This is probably a mistake, as subsequent court papers show that his wife, Susannah, who later married Major John Cantey, was executor with John Webb. (Charleston M. C. O., B. 8, 5; W. 7, 46 and 316.)

14. Mrs. Lydia Ford, exec. of will of her husband, Anthony Ford, late of Etheringham County, Ga., (will dated Mar. 20, 1790), married ..... Cantey, before May 23, 1794, on which date a dedimus is issued to her, as "Lydia Cantey," to administer her former husband's estate. (Charleston P. C.)

15. Mary Cantey was witness to the will of Charles Diston, Mar. 28, 1725, who married Martha Cantey, dau. of Capt. John Cantey of Goose Creek. She proved the will Apr. 26, 1731, calling herself "Mrs. Mary Cantey." (Charleston P. C. 1729-31, 420.) Query: Could this be Mary, the wife of Capt. Joseph?

16. Mrs. Mary Cantey, wife of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's; death notice, Gazette, Dec. 25, 1770.

17. William Neilson, of St. Matthew's Parish, in his will, Nov. 14, 1771, names three sisters, Elizabeth Houze, Mary Cantey, Susanna Little. See Note 1. (Charleston P. C., 1771-74, III.)

18. Elizabeth Cantey was witness to the will of George Neilson of Prince Frederick Parish, Sept. 15, 1742. [There is some evidence for believing her to have been his sister, and the younger dau. of Matthew Neilson.] (Charleston P. C., 1740-47, III.) Query: Was she the wife of William Cantey, 16?

19. Mary Davis of St. Mark's, in her will, Sept. 3, 1772, names her dau. Dorothy Cantey. (Charleston P. C.)



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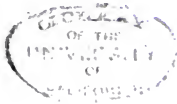
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